

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



PUBLIC LAW 111-40

Amended: 29 January 2017

TO ESTABLISH LAWS FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS

Pursuant to the United States of America Republic Constitution Amendment 19, Section 2, Clause 2, wherein it states; *"The United States of America Republic shall make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States of America Republic, or any Department or Officer thereof"*, there shall hereby be designated "Foreign Relations" provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 40**, with **40** co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 40** with **40** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws to prevent the unlawful practices of Foreign Relations.

The resolution suffered no amendments, no exclusions, no demands that it became law.

The 1st Continental Congress of the United States of America Republic publicly declared 2015 the national "Year of the United States of America Republic". The document known as Public Law **111-40** was signed and passed into law on **29 January 2017** by the following **SIGNATORIES to this Legislative Act in Attendance**;

1. *President, Christopher-Cannon: Bey*
2. *Speaker of the House, Sharon-Green: El*
3. *USAR Secretary of State, Ross Woody Jr.: Bey*
4. *USAR Attorney General, K-Charles: Bey*
5. *Assistant Governor, Georgia, Christopher Hill: Bey*



6. *Assistant Governor, Ohio, Anthony Hammond: Bey*
7. *Chief Justice, Romulus Dorsey: El*
8. *Foreign Affairs Minister, Rafael Vazquez: El*
9. *Governor, California, G. Ritter: El*
10. *Governor, Georgia, Mandel Williams: El*
11. *Governor, Louisiana, Eric Wannamaker: Bey*
12. *Governor, Maryland - Altie Archer: Bey*
13. *Governor, Missouri, Floyd-Harris: Bey*
14. *Governor, North Carolina, Nasir Ma'at: El*
15. *Governor, Ohio, Terry King: Bey*
16. *Governor, Virginia, Darnell Brown: Bey*
17. *Governor, Arizona, Dexter-Johnson: Bey*
18. *Lieutenant Gov. Ohio, Galen Carson: Bey*
19. *Lieutenant Gov. Virginia, Rich Wilson: Bey*
20. *Lieutenant Governor, Georgia, Timothy Jackson: El*
21. *Lieutenant Governor, North Carolina, Yisrael (Carol)-Murray: Bey*
22. *Public Minister, Linda Ann-Bashful: El*
23. *Public Minister, Maurice-Reynolds: Bey*
24. *Public Minister, William L.-Salter J.S.S.: Bey*
25. *Recorder of Deeds, Jaiwan-Smith: Bey*
26. *Representative, Colorado, Ayoa Nash-Conner: Bey*
27. *Secretary of State, California, Demeitric Mason: El*
28. *Secretary of State, Maureen Willis: Bey*
29. *Senator, Colorado, Kakuyon: El*
30. *Senator, Illinois, Clayton Ronald-Henderson: El*
31. *Senator, Michigan, George-Bond: Bey*
32. *Senator, North Carolina, Hope Ma'at El*
33. *Senator/Liaison - Georgia, Tara-Hill: Bey*
34. *Vicegerent Chief, Illinois, Saadiq: Bey*
35. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Leslie-Atkins: El*
36. *Vicegerent, Colorado, Evelyn-Gordon: Bey*
37. *Vicegerent, Georgia, Akil: Bey*



38. *Vicegerent, Michigan, Damon-Lewis: El*
 39. *Vicegerent, Ohio, Andrew-Montgomery: Bey*
 40. *Vicegerent, Arizona, Jorge Bravo Bey*

It reads as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 111-40, on 29 January 2017

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing and requesting the President

to proclaim and establish provisions for Foreign Relations in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the **United States of America Republic;**

Desiring to To Establish Diplomatic Relations with nations of the earth, for friendly relations and the enjoyment of our nationals and citizens abroad, that combine the laws of nature, the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America Republic and treaties established; and those laws made and adopted pertaining to Human Rights;

WHEREAS, the United States of America Republic, being a perpetual corporation is an autonomous State government lawfully incorporated and chartered for the benefit and protection of “We The Moorish American People”, by its Declaration, National Constitution and By-Laws, and aforementioned Articles;

WHEREAS the United States of America Republic’s official language is the English language;

WHEREAS the Moorish American People have made a unique contribution in shaping the United States of America Republic as a distinctive and blessed nation of people and citizens;

WHEREAS the Moorish American People are a People of deeply-held religious convictions springing from the Holy Scriptures of the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America and the Learning, Teachings and Truth of the Holy Prophet Noble Drew Ali. The Holy Prophet Noble Drew Ali led his People back to the Principles and standards of their ancient forefathers’ Free National Principles and Standards;

WHEREAS the Principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice inspired concepts of civil government that are contained in our Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States of America Republic;

WHEREAS the Moorish American People, are now in great comprehension that, as a Nation of People being Nationwide in scope to achieve peace as well as unity as a single harmonious Nation, there must be uniform Laws for the Nation. The **Constitution and Laws** of the **United States of America Republic are** *"the Rock on which our Republic rests"*;

WHEREAS the history of our Nation clearly illustrates the value of a Nation to be able to create and pass its own Laws are beneficial to a Society to Enforce the Laws of the Nation. This is not to remove or change **The Moorish American People** from voluntarily applying and extending the learning, teachings and truth of the Holy Koran of the



Moorish Science Temple of America in the lives of individuals, families, or in their society as a nation of People;

WHEREAS this Nation now faces great challenges that will test this Nation as it has never been tested before; and

WHEREAS that renewing our knowledge of Law, Divine and National and having faith in Our Universal Creator through Holy Scriptures of the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America, the Holy Bible and the Great Qu'ran of Mohammed as we honor all the divine Prophets Jesus, Mohammed, Buddha and Confucius. Therefore, the **Constitution and Laws of the United States of America Republic** and knowledge of the aforementioned Holy Scriptures can only strengthen our nation. I, President Christopher H- Cannon: Bey, therefore establish with the consent of the Continental Congress the provisions as the **Laws of the United States of America Republic**:

WHEREAS, U.S.A.R. in Continental Congress Assembled, hereby passes this legislature with intentions to accede to: 1) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 Done at Vienna On 18 April 1961, 2) Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 Done at Vienna on 24 April 1963; 3) Convention On The Prevention And Punishment Of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 In force on 20 February 1977, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1035, No. 15410 Entered into force on 19 March 1967, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 596, p. 261; and 4) Rights and Duties of States; 5) Declaration on the Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it Resolved by the Continental Congress of the United States of America Republic in Continental Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to designate the administration of said laws.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY-**PL.111 Res.:40**
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. #**(2017)**:

29 January 2017 considered
and passed by the Continental
Congress.



TITLE 1 – Criminal Code

CHAPTER 29

FOREIGN RELATIONS

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TITLE 1 – Criminal Code

CHAPTER 29

FOREIGN RELATIONS

SECTION 951 a. DEFINITIONS:

Attorney General: Any and all references to “Attorney General” within this Chapter are to describe the United States of America Republic or “U.S.A.R.” Attorney General, unless otherwise specified.

Moorish Americans: Descendents of Morrocans, born in America. Moors or Nationals of the United States of America Republic.

Public Minister: In accord with the United States of America Republic Constitution at Article XV - Public Ministers: **Section 1**, one who exercises the principal diplomatic functions to conduct foreign relations with foreign Nations, to Establish and Enforce Treaty Agreements as well as the pursuit of Justice in Domestic and International Affairs and shall have Power to Enforce the “Laws of Nations”, “The Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”, the “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights”, “Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action”, “Convention on the Rights of the Child”, “Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief”, and the “Geneva Convention” and other various international laws.

Secretary or Secretary of State: Any and all references to “Secretary” or “Secretary of State” within this Chapter are to describe the “United States of America Republic Secretary of State” or “U.S.A.R. Secretary of State”, unless otherwise specified.

Territorial Jurisdiction: Any and all references to “territorial jurisdiction”, means “provinces” or “province state” of the United States of America Republic; or U.S.A.R. Provinces and the boundaries of the United States of America Republic as indicated in the preamble of its Constitution.

United States of America Republic [Eng., est. April 14, 2015; abbrv. U.S.A.R.]: **1)** Established under their Creator, a Republic government as defined within its Constitution at Article VIII, Section 4, *Guarantee of a “Republic” Government*; whose Nationals and Citizens inherited and inhabit the land that geographically “*Extends from North-East and South-West Africa across great Atlantis even unto the present North, South and Central America and also into Mexico and the Atlantis Islands; Amexem, Turtle Island, Frog Island*”; flying their National Standard over 10,000 years old--red with a Five-pointed Green Star, symbolizing divine principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice; **2)** The Government in trust to its People of autochthones, aboriginal inhabitants upon the soil of the Americas by ancestral birthright as bloodline inheritants; **3)** A geographical territorial jurisdiction referred to as “North-East and South-West Amexem, “Al Moroc”, and “Seat of The Moroccan Empire”.

Internationally protected person:

1. a Head of State, including any member of a collegial body performing the functions of a Head of State under the constitution of the State concerned, a Head of Government or a



Minister for Foreign Affairs, whenever any such person is in a foreign State, as well as members of his family who accompany him;

2. any representative or official of a State or any official or other agent of an international organization of an intergovernmental character who, at the time when and in the place where a crime against him, his official premises, his private accommodation or his means of transport is committed, is entitled pursuant to international law to special protection from any attack on his person, freedom or dignity, as well as members of his family forming part of his household;

Alleged offender: a person as to whom there is sufficient evidence to determine prima facie that he has committed or participated in one or more of the crimes set forth in this article,

1. The intentional commission of:
 - a. a murder, kidnapping or other attack upon the person or liberty of an internationally protected person;
 - b. a violent attack upon the official premises, the private accommodation or the means of transport of an internationally protected person likely to endanger his person or liberty;
 - c. a threat to commit any such attack;
 - d. an attempt to commit any such attack; and
 - e. an act constituting participation as an accomplice in any such attack shall be made by U.S.A.R. a crime under its internal law.
2. U.S.A.R. shall make these crimes punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article in no way derogate from the obligations of U.S.A.R. under international law to take all appropriate measures to prevent other attacks on the person, freedom or dignity of an internationally protected person.

SECTION 951. Agents of foreign governments

(a) Whoever, **other than a diplomatic or consular officer or attaché**, acts in the United States of America Republic as an agent of a foreign government without prior **notification** to the United States of America Republic Attorney General if required in subsection (b), shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

(b) The Attorney General shall promulgate rules and regulations establishing requirements for **notification**.

(c) The Attorney General shall, upon receipt, promptly transmit one copy of each **notification statement** filed under this section to the Secretary for such comment and use as the Secretary may determine to be appropriate from the point of view of the foreign relations of the United States of America Republic. Failure of the Attorney General to do so shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section.

(d) For purposes of this section, the term “agent of a foreign government” means an individual who agrees to operate within the United States of America Republic subject to the direction or control of a foreign government or official, except that such term **does not include**—

- **a duly accredited diplomatic or consular officer of a foreign government, who is so recognized by the U.S.A.R. Department of State;**
- any officially and publicly acknowledged and sponsored official or representative of a foreign government;
- any officially and publicly acknowledged and sponsored member of the staff of, or employee of, an officer, official, or representative described in paragraph (1) or (2), who



is not a United States of America Republic citizen; or

- any person engaged in a legal commercial transaction.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(4), any person engaged in a legal commercial transaction shall be considered to be an agent of a foreign government for purposes of this section if— such person agrees to operate within the United States of America Republic subject to the direction or control of a foreign government or official; and such person—

is **an agent of any other** country that the U.S.A.R. President determines (and so reports to the Continental Congress) poses a threat to the national security interest of the United States of America Republic for purposes of this section, unless the Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of State, determines and so reports to the Congress that the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States of America Republic require that the provisions of this section do not apply in specific circumstances to agents of such country; or has been convicted of, or has entered a plea of nolo contendere with respect to, any offense under section 792 through 799, 831, or 2381 of this title except that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a person described in this clause for a period of more than five years beginning on the date of the conviction or the date of entry of the plea of nolo contendere, as the case may be.

SECTION 952. Diplomatic codes and correspondence

Whoever, by virtue of his employment by the United States of America Republic, obtains from another or has or has had custody of or access to, any official diplomatic code or any matter prepared in any such code, or which purports to have been prepared in any such code, and without authorization or competent authority, willfully publishes or furnishes to another any such code or matter, or any matter which was obtained while in the process of transmission between any foreign government and its diplomatic mission in the United States of America Republic, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

SECTION 953. Private correspondence with foreign governments

Any citizen of the United States of America Republic, wherever he may be, who, without authority of the United States of America Republic, directly or indirectly commences or carries on any correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, with intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States of America Republic, or to defeat the measures of the United States of America Republic, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

This section shall not abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself/herself or his/her agent, to any foreign government or the agents thereof for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such government or any of its agents or subjects.

SECTION 954. False statements influencing foreign government

Whoever, in relation to any dispute or controversy between a foreign government and the United States of America Republic, willfully and knowingly makes any untrue statement, either orally or in writing, under oath before any person authorized and empowered to administer oaths, which the affiant has knowledge or reason to believe will, or may be used to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent of any foreign government, to the injury of the United States of America Republic, or with a view or intent to influence any measure of or action by the United States of America Republic or any department or agency thereof, to the injury of the United States of America Republic, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.



SECTION 955. Financial transactions with foreign governments

Whoever, within the United States of America Republic, purchases or sells the bonds, securities, or other obligations of any foreign government or political subdivision thereof or any organization or association acting for or on behalf of a foreign government or political subdivision thereof, issued after April 13, 1934, or makes any loan to such foreign government, political subdivision, organization or association, except a renewal or adjustment of existing indebtedness, while such government, political subdivision, organization or association, is in default in the payment of its obligations, or any part thereof, to the United States of America Republic, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

This section is applicable to individuals, partnerships, corporations, or associations other than public corporations created by or pursuant to special authorizations of Congress, or corporations in which the United States of America Republic has or exercises a controlling interest through stock ownership or otherwise. While any foreign government is a member both of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, this section shall not apply to the sale or purchase of bonds, securities, or other obligations of such government or any political subdivision thereof or of any organization or association acting for or on behalf of such government or political subdivision, or to making of any loan to such government, political subdivision, organization, or association.

SECTION 956. Conspiracy to kill, kidnap, maim, or injure persons or damage property in a foreign country

(a)(1) Whoever, within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic, conspires with one or more other persons, regardless of where such other person or persons are located, to commit at any place outside the United States of America Republic an act that would constitute the offense of murder, kidnapping, or maiming if committed in the maritime and “territorial jurisdiction” of the United States of America Republic shall, if any of the conspirators commits an act within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic to effect any object of the conspiracy, be punished as provided in subsection (a)(2).

(2) The punishment for an offense under subsection (a)(1) of this section is—
imprisonment for any term of years or for life if the offense is conspiracy to murder or kidnap;
and

imprisonment for not more than 35 years if the offense is conspiracy to maim.

(b) Whoever, within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic, conspires with one or more persons, regardless of where such other person or persons are located, to damage or destroy specific property situated within a foreign country and belonging to a foreign government or to any political subdivision thereof with which the United States of America Republic is at peace, or any railroad, canal, bridge, airport, airfield, or other public utility, public conveyance, or public structure, or any religious, educational, or cultural property so situated, shall, if any of the conspirators commits an act within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic to effect any object of the conspiracy, be imprisoned not more than 25 years.

SECTION 957. Possession of property in aid of foreign government

Whoever, in aid of any foreign government, knowingly and willfully possesses or controls any property or papers used or designed or intended for use in violating any penal statute, or any of the rights or obligations of the United States of America Republic under any treaty or the law of nations, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

SECTION 958. Commission to serve against friendly nation

Any citizen of the United States of America Republic who, within the jurisdiction thereof, accepts and exercises a commission to serve a foreign prince, state, colony, district, or



people, in war, against any prince, state, colony, district, or people, with whom the United States of America Republic is at peace, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

SECTION 959. Enlistment in Foreign Service

Whoever, within the United States of America Republic, enlists or enters himself, or hires or retains another to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

This section shall not apply to citizens or subjects of any country engaged in war with a country with which the United States of America Republic is at war, unless such citizen or subject of such foreign country shall hire or solicit a citizen of the United States of America Republic to enlist or go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic with intent to enlist or enter the service of a foreign country. Enlistments under this subsection shall be under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

This section and sections 960 and 961 of this title shall not apply to any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people who is transiently within the United States of America Republic and enlists or enters himself on board any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which at the time of its arrival within the United States of America Republic was fitted and equipped as such, or hires or retains another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people who is transiently within the United States of America Republic to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people on board such vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, if the United States of America Republic shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people.

SECTION 960. Expedition against friendly nation

Whoever, within the United States of America Republic, knowingly begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares a means for or furnishes the money for, or takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States of America Republic is at peace, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

SECTION 961. Strengthening armed vessel of foreign nation

Whoever, within the United States of America Republic, increases or augments the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel which, at the time of her arrival within the United States of America Republic, was a ship of war, or cruiser, or armed vessel, in the service of any foreign prince or state, province or of any colony, district, or people, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of any such prince or state, colony, district, or people, the same being at war with any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States of America Republic is at peace, by adding to the number of the guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber, or by adding thereto any equipment solely applicable to war, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SECTION 962. Arming vessel against friendly nation

Whoever, within the United States of America Republic, furnishes, fits out, arms, or attempts to furnish, fit out or arm, any vessel, with intent that such vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, or state, or of any colony, district, or people, to cruise, or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States of America Republic is at peace; or



Whoever issues or delivers a commission within the United States of America Republic for any vessel, to the intent that she may be so employed—

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

Every such vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited, one half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the United States of America Republic.

SECTION 963. Detention of armed vessel

During a war in which the United States of America Republic is a neutral nation, the President, or any person authorized by him, may detain any armed vessel owned wholly or in part by citizens of the United States of America Republic, or any vessel, domestic or foreign (other than one which has entered the ports of the United States of America Republic as a public vessel), which is manifestly built for warlike purposes or has been converted or adapted from a private vessel to one suitable for warlike use, until the owner or master, or person having charge of such vessel, shall furnish proof satisfactory to the President, or to the person duly authorized by him, that the vessel will not be employed to cruise against or commit or attempt to commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with which the United States of America Republic is at peace, and that the said vessel will not be sold or delivered to any belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, by them or any of them, within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic, or upon the high seas.

Whoever, in violation of this section takes, or attempts to take, or authorizes the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the United States of America Republic, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

In addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States of America Republic.

SECTION 964. Delivering armed vessel to belligerent nation

During a war in which the United States of America Republic is a neutral nation, it shall be unlawful to send out of the United States of America Republic any vessel built, armed, or equipped as a vessel of war, or converted from a private vessel into a vessel of war, with any intent or under any agreement or contract that such vessel will be delivered to a belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, or with reasonable cause to believe that the said vessel will be employed in the service of any such belligerent nation after its departure from the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic.

Whoever, in violation of this section, takes or attempts to take, or authorizes the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the United States of America Republic, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

In addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States of America Republic.

SECTION 965. Verified statements as prerequisite to vessel's departure

(a) During a war in which the United States of America Republic is a neutral nation, every master or person having charge or command of any vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, before departure of such vessel from port shall, in addition to the facts required by other sections within U.S.A.R. laws, to be set out in the masters' and shippers' manifests before clearance will be issued to vessels bound to foreign ports, deliver to the Customs Service a statement, duly verified by oath, that the cargo or any part of the cargo is or is not to be delivered to other vessels in port or to be transshipped on the high seas, and, if it is to be so delivered or transshipped, stating the kind and quantities and the value of the total quantity of each kind of



article so to be delivered or transshipped, and the name of the person, corporation, vessel, or government to whom the delivery or transshipment is to be made; and the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo of such vessel shall in the same manner and under the same conditions deliver to the Customs Service like statements under oath as to the cargo or the parts thereof laden or shipped by them, respectively.

(b) Whoever, in violation of this section, takes or attempts to take, or authorizes the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the United States of America Republic, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

In addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States of America Republic.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to promulgate regulations upon compliance with which vessels engaged in the coastwise trade or fisheries or used solely for pleasure may be relieved from complying with this section.

SECTION 966. Departure of vessel forbidden for false statements

(a) Whenever it appears that the vessel is not entitled to clearance or whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that the additional statements under oath required in section 965 of this title are

false, the collector of customs for the district in which the vessel is located may, subject to review by the head of the department or agency charged with the administration of laws relating to clearance of vessels, refuse clearance to any vessel, domestic or foreign, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, forbid the departure of the vessel from the port or from the United States of America Republic. It shall thereupon be unlawful for the vessel to depart.

(b) Whoever, in violation of this section, takes or attempts to take, or authorizes the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the United States of America Republic, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

In addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States of America Republic.

SECTION 967. Departure of vessel forbidden in aid of neutrality

During a war in which the United States of America Republic is a neutral nation, the President, or any person authorized by him, may withhold clearance from or to any vessel, domestic or foreign, or, by service of formal notice upon the owner, master, or person in command or in charge of any domestic vessel not required to secure clearances, may forbid its departure from port or from the United States of America Republic, whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such vessel is about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, dispatches, or information to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a foreign belligerent nation in violation of the laws, treaties, or obligations of the United States of America Republic under the law of nations. It shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart.

Whoever, in violation of this section, takes or attempts to take, or authorizes the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the United States of America Republic, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. In addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States of America Republic.

SECTION 970. Protection of property occupied by foreign governments

(a) Whoever willfully injures, damages, or destroys, or attempts to injure, damage, or destroy, any property, real or personal, located within the United States of America Republic and belonging to or utilized or occupied by any foreign government or international organization, by a foreign official or official guest, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.



(b) Whoever, willfully with intent to intimidate, coerce, threaten, or harass—

(1) forcibly thrusts any part of himself or any object within or upon that portion of any building or premises located within the United States of America Republic, which portion is used or occupied for official business or for diplomatic, consular, or residential purposes by—
a foreign government, including such use as a mission to an international organization;
an international organization;
a foreign official; or
an official guest; or

(2) refuses to depart from such portion of such building or premises after a request—
by an employee of a foreign government or of an international organization, if such employee is authorized to make such request by the senior official of the unit of such government or organization which occupies such portion of such building or premises;
by a foreign official or any member of the foreign official's staff who is authorized by the foreign official to make such request;
by an official guest or any member of the official guest's staff who is authorized by the official guest to make such request; or
by any person present having law enforcement powers;
shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

(c) For the purpose of this section "foreign government", "foreign official", "international organization", and "official guest" shall have the same meanings as those provided in section 1116(b) of this title.

[End of Resolution]

