

Student: _____

Class 10

Addressing Misunderstandings Of The Moorish Divine and National Movement of The World AND Noble Drew Ali

“BASICS OF DRAFTING A SUIT”

w/ Sister Anaidah El

Today’s class is the last of a 10-week course, and, is centered around drafting a suit, which includes an “Informa Pauperis”, and a “Certificate of Service”.

The Colorable Courts coerce the people into paying them in order for the people to exercise their rights. This is their way of denying “due process of law”, as one cannot be denied their rights based on whether or not they have ‘money’. Therefore, an Informa Pauperis’ is submitted to the Courts to that end.

A Certificate of Service, shows that all involved in the suit have been served. One does not have to utilize and pay a Sheriff to serve paperwork. They can use the United States Post Master, via a certified return receipt.

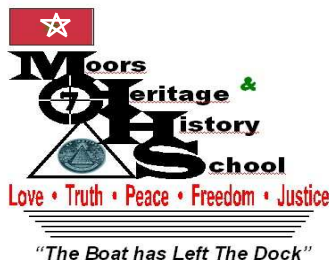
The following are some terms, law, and information to assist you in gaining the proper concept(s) for a Suit.

“...Congress cannot authorize a trade or business within a State in order to tax it.”
License Tax Cases, 72 U.S. 462, 18 L.Ed. 497, 5 Wall. 462, 2A.F.T.R. 2224
(1866)

“Loss of First Amendment Freedoms, for even minimal periods of time, unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.” **Elrod v. Burns**, 427 U.S. 347; 6 S. Ct. 2673; 49 L. Ed. 2d (1976)

The Zodiac Constitution, Article I

The twelve Signs of the Zodiac, The Code of Mathematics scaling from zero to nine (0 – 9), and the Science of Geometry (G), comprise the Constitution of the



Tenth Class
11th day of
August, 2010



Classes every Wednesday
Doors Open 6 p.m. til 10 p.m.
National “Black” Theatre
125th and 5th Harlem, New York

The Moorish Divine and National Movement Of The World

"There is but one Supreme issue, to enforce the Constitution for United States of America. --Prophet Noble Drew Ali

Living Moorish Nation of North America, referred to As; “Negroes”, who ruled the world and the Seven Seas by the 12 Signs of The Zodiac and the Science of Geometry (G), for eleven hundred and ninety-six years, to the Amazon Dutch-German Catholic Priesthood Fathers of the Revolution of 1789, and the Sisterhood Magna Charta, Emancipation Proclamation, Union Society of Albion (European; erroneously called White) Supremacy, in 1863 North America.

The Twelve Jurymen of the 50 Union States Society, and also the nine judges of the Supreme Court, were founded upon the Moorish Nation’s 12 Signs of the Zodiac Constitution and Mathematics scaling from zero to nine (0 – 9). Thus without our Moorish Constitution, the Magna Charta, Emancipation Proclamation, Union Society of the Myth of Albion (European; erroneously called White) Supremacy, Definitely could have been found in 1863.

The Zodiac Constitution, Article II Zodiac Constitution Birthright of The Moorish American (*The Beys and Els*)

Since the 12 Jurymen of the 50 Union States Magna Charta document of Albion (European; erroneously called White) Supremacy and the nine judges of their Supreme Court were founded upon our Moorish Zodiac 12 Signs, Mathematical Constitution, the lawmakers have no jurisdiction over the Free Moors, the Beys and Els, in the inherited land of the Moorish Nation, namely: United States for America, Canada, Central and South America.

The Moorish American Nationality and their sir names, Bey and Els, are their inherited birthrights without a legal due process of the lawmakers of the Union Society, United States of America what our Moorish forefathers were, we are today without a doubt or contradiction, namely, Moorish!

United States Republic Constitution, Article VI

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, **shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound** thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

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The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

United States Republic Constitution, Article III, Section II

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;--to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;--to controversies between two or more states;--between a state and citizens of another state;--between citizens of different states;--between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

The United States Republic Constitution Article I, Section X, Clause I - No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, **or grant any Title of Nobility.**

United States Republic Constitution, Original 13th Article of the Bill of Rights Section 12

The traffic in slaves with Africa is hereby forever prohibited on pain of death and the forfeiture of all the rights and property of persons engaged therein; **and the descendants of Africans shall not be citizens.**

Foreign Jurisdiction In Statues for Connecticut: Sec. 14-40. Operation of motor vehicle owned by resident of foreign country. Any motor vehicle or trailer owned or operated by a resident of a foreign country, which country adheres to the articles of the "International Convention" held in Paris, April 24, 1926, or amendments thereto, relative to the operation

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of motor vehicles, may be operated on the highways of this state without registration, provided such nonresident operator is the holder of an international operator's license and provided such motor vehicle is legally registered in the country of his residence and also bears an international registration.

United States Republic Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 – To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States .

requires that all public offices must be exercised ONLY in the District of Columbia and not elsewhere, except as expressly provided by law.

United States Republic Constitution, Article I, Section IX, Clause VIII – No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state. **See also Article VI of the Article of Confederation**

United States Republic Constitution, Original Article XIII of the Bill of Rights – If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, **such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States**, and shall be incapable of holding office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.”

The above affirms that they cease to be a citizen of the United States therefore they cannot hold any office in the federal or states government; Any one who becomes a member of the B.A.R. association violates the above Article as the B.A.R. associations headquarters is in the United Kingdom.

United States Republic Constitution, Article IV, Section IV – The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Protect every state from invasion by either other states of the federal government. Any attempt to destroy rights, and especially through compelled participation in European foreign jurisdiction (Union States), is an invasion in every sense of the word, even though not a physical or military invasion

United States Republic Constitution, Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

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United States Republic Constitution, Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

United States Republic Constitution, Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

United States Republic Constitution, Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

United States Republic Constitution, Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

United States Republic Constitution, Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

United States Republic Constitution, Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

United States Republic Constitution, Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

The United States Department of Justice – Moorish Credentials: AA 222141 – Truth A-1 - See Lesson Book 14 by Taj Tarik Bey

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United Nations Declaration of Human Rights Article Fifteen (15)

United Nations Rights of Indigenous Peoples Part 1, Article four (4)

United Nations Rights of the Child, Principal Three (3)

Title 18, Part I, Chapter 13, Section 241 Conspiracy against rights

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; *or*

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Title 18, Part I, Chapter 13, Section 242 Deprivation of rights under color-of-law

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

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TITLE 18 § 219. Officers and employees acting as agents of foreign principals

TITLE 18 § 247. Damage to religious property; obstruction of persons in the free exercise of religious beliefs

TITLE 18 § 654. Officer or employee of United States converting property of another

TITLE 18 § 872. Extortion by officers or employees of the United States

TITLE 18 § 873. Blackmail

TITLE 18 § 876. Mailing threatening communications

TITLE 18 § 877. Mailing threatening communications from foreign country

TITLE 18 § 878. Threats and extortion against foreign officials, official guests, or internationally protected persons

TITLE 18 § 880. Receiving the proceeds of extortion

TITLE 18 § 1581. Peonage; obstructing enforcement

TITLE 18 § 1583. Enticement into slavery

TITLE 18 § 1584. Sale into involuntary servitude

TITLE 18 § 1589. Forced labor

TITLE 18 § 1951. Interference with commerce by threats or violence

TITLE 18 § 1956. Laundering of monetary

TITLE 18 § 1957. Engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity

TITLE 18 § 1959. Violent crimes in aid of racketeering activity

Title 18, Part I, Chapter 115, Section 2381 Treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than 10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Title 18, Part I, Chapter 115, Section 2382 Misprision of Treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

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Peace and Love,

Thank You for Your Participation In:

“Addressing The Misunderstandings of The Moorish Divine *and* National Movement Of The World, and Noble Drew Ali.

Prepare for a Test !!