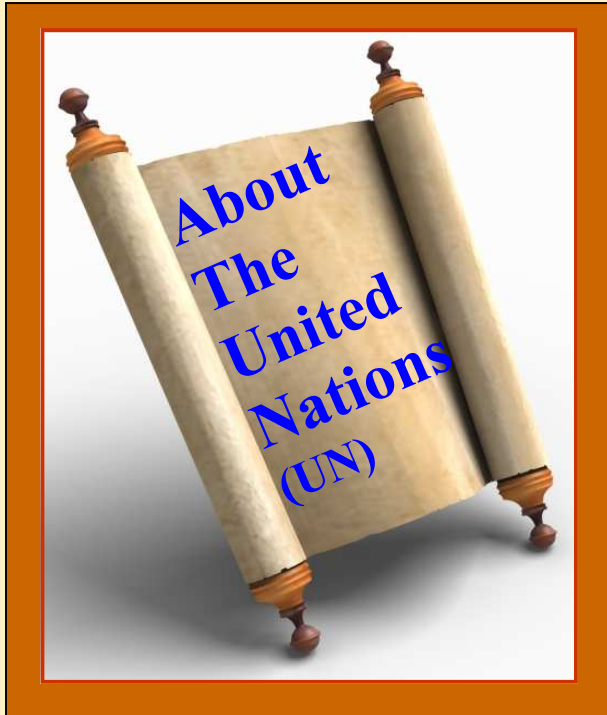


## PROVIDED BY MOORS ORDER OF THE ROUNDTABLE – CIVICS

*By Taj Tarik Bey*



**The Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples (Moors) of North America** (and of the world) have a vested interest in knowing about, learning about, and preserving their Unalienable Rights, Substantive Rights, and Birthrights. Particular emphasis must be put on the fact that European Colonist Demo-operations are constantly violating Constitution principles and International Law. Officers, Politicians and Policemen, etc., are repeatedly breaking the Laws of Nations, in order to effectuate their ‘Color-of-Law’ practices of stealing the Birthrights of the Natural Peoples of the Land – particularly those of the Moorish Americans (who have been ‘branded’ as, negroes, blacks, coloreds, West Indians, Latinos, etc.).

**The United Nations** (being the nation members, listed below - in agreed unity of law) deals with matters of Human Rights supports and violations, and issues such Proclamations of Law (concerning these issues) through, and from, the General Assembly. People from different nations may, from time to time, file violation claims or complaints, etc., by way of The World Court (an Organ of the United Nations). Therefore, it is incumbent upon active Moors (and all ‘true’ American Citizens) to be aware of the six (6) different Organs of the United Nations and of their general purposes and functions.

**The United Nations** is an international organization established and chartered on the 24<sup>th</sup> Day of October 1945 A.D. Its essential purpose and mission is that of:

a. Maintaining international peace and security.

Developing friendly relations among nations on the principle of equal rights and self – determination, and encouraging international cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems.

**The United Nations attempts** to promote harmonious interaction among the nations of the world. Other programs and agencies its supervision include the following:

- a. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (World Bank).
- b. The International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- c. The International Labor Organization (ILO).
- d. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
- e. The World Health Organization (WHO).
- f. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- g. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

**Six Principal Organs** of The United Nations were established. Those Organs are:

1. The General Assembly
2. The Security Council
3. The Economic and Social Council

4. The International Court of Justice
  5. The Trusteeship Council
- The Secretariat

The following text presents a short dispensation of information describing the purposes and functions of the foresaid Six Organs of the United Nations:

**The General Assembly:** Includes representatives of all Members / Nation - States of the United Nations. A nation may send up to five (5) representatives to the United Nations, but still has only one (1) vote. Decisions are determined by either a majority or by two-thirds vote, depending upon the subject matter. The General Assembly works through the committee system and receives reports from the various other councils. It is also responsible for choosing the members of the councils. The General Assembly performs functions such as supervising trust agreements, budgetary matters, and financial assessments. The General Assembly is also responsible for the election of judges to the World Court, and plays an important role in amending the charter and proposing conferences. The General Assembly is convened yearly or by special session when necessary.

**The Security Council:** Consists of five permanent members: The United Kingdom, The United States, The U.S.S.R., France, and China, and ten (10) non-permanent members. The council is continuously subject to convening and is mainly concerned with the maintenance of international security. The presidency is rotated among the members each month. Nonmembers are chosen from groups and regions in the most equitable fashion possible. Nine (9) votes are sufficient to carry a Security Council decision, but any permanent member may exercise a veto over any substantive proposal.

**The Economic and Social Council:** Has fifty – four (54) members, elected for three (3) years by the General Assembly. It is mainly concerned with the management of the United Nations' social, economic, cultural, and humanitarian activities. This council convenes at least twice a year, makes studies, and proposes suggestions for economic and social improvements. A series of commissions operate under this council, including four (4) major ones located in Europe, Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

**The Trusteeship Council:** Deals with the affairs of 'trust territories', which are those colonies that have been placed under the care of a country by the United Nations. Members of this council are elected by the General Assembly for a three (3) year period or term, which is based on need, depending upon the number of trusteeships.

**The International Court of Justice / also The World Court:** is located in The Hague. The World Court is the main judicial branch of the United Nations and consists of fifteen (15) judges elected for nine (9) year terms by both the General Assembly and the Security Council. Each judge must come from a different country, with the principal legal systems of the world represented at all times. The World Court settles disputes and hands down decisions and opinions to the General Assembly and the Security Council.

**The Secretariat:** is the administrative department of the United Nations, headed by the Secretary – General, who functions in a position of political importance and is appointed by both the General Assembly and the Security Council.

## **The United Nations Membership Listed From 1945 with Updates:**

**1945:** Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Belorussian S.S.R., Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syria, Turkey, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

**1946:** Afghanistan, Iceland, Sweden, Thailand.

**1947:** Pakistan, Yemen (San a) (Yemen [San a] merged in 1990 with Yemen [Aden; member1967]).

**1948:** Myanmar (Burma).

**1949:** Israel.

**1950:** Indonesia.

**1955:** Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kampuchea (Cambodia), Laos, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

**1956:** Japan, Morocco, The Sudan, Tunisia.

**1957:** Ghana, Malaysia.

**1958:** Guinea.

**1960:** Benin (Dahomey), Burkina Faso (Upper Volta), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d' Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Cyprus, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Toga, Zaire (Congo).

**1961:** Mauritania, Mongolia, Sierra Leone, Tanzania (Tanganyika, merged with Zanzibar [member 1963]).

**1962:** Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda.

**1963:** Kenya, Kuwait.

**1964:** Malawi, Malta, Zambia.

**1965:** The Gambia, Maldives, Singapore.

**1966:** Barbados, Botswana, Guyana, Lesotho.

**1968:** Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Swaziland.

**1970:** Fiji.

**1971:** Bahrain, Bhutan, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.

**1973:** The Bahamas, Germany  
(separate West and East German representations 1973-90).

**1974:** Bangladesh, Granada, Guinea-Bissau.

**1975:** Cape Verde, Comoros, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname.

**1976:** Angola, Samoa, Seychelles.

**1977:** Djibouti, Vietnam.

**1978:** Solomon Islands.

**1979:** Dominica, Saint Lucia.

**1980:** Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Zimbabwe.

**1981:** Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Vanuatu.

**1983:** Saint Kitts and Nevis.

**1984:** Brunei.

**1990:** Liechtenstein, Namibia.

*The United Nations Member List Is To Be Updated To Reflect Current Membership Additions.....!*