Student:



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

"ISSUES OF STATE" – PART II MOCK COURT w/Sister Anaidah El

The United States Republic Constitution defines and authorizes the establishment of government. Upon studying it, test yourself and ask the following question.

What areas of government are authorized in the Constitution?

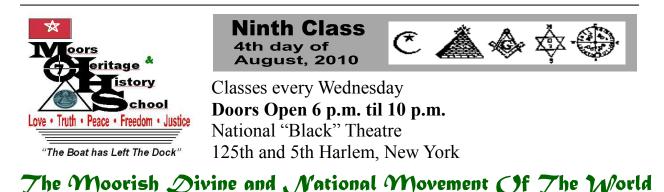
Congress consist of representatives from all states. The Three branches of government are Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

What areas of Government are in operation today? What written document gives them their authority?

Government was not established to be a j-o-b. It was established to be called into operation when the need arises? Therefore a 'session' would be called into order and then adjourned, with dates and time of such adjournment.

The sole function of "de jure" government is to uphold the rights of the people and make sure their 'rights of birth' are not violated. The Government and the Constitution which outlines the 'rules of engagement' for such government is the divine measure for civilization.

Government is intended to function with "de jure", rightful heirs, in place.



"Officers of the Court have no immunity when violating a constitutional right, from liability, for they are deemed to know the law" Owens vs. Independence, 100 S.C.T. 1398, 445 US 622

The area of the government for Moors activity is the Judicial Branch. The Judicial branch is the only branch that has one supreme authority. This is why its delegated authority is vested in the *Supreme Court*. This area of the Judicial Branch is indicated with insignias of the **Great Seal** and the **Eagle**. The following will show the divine and universal principal that the United States Republic Constitution is based on.

The United States Republic Constitution is in fact a guide book, for Europeans ONLY. The Judicial Branch, as it relates to the Seven Articles, is where Moors function from. The Judicial Branch is the **"The United States Supreme Court".** In the preamble of the United States Republic Constitution it states:

"We the <u>People of the United States</u>", in order to form a more perfect union.... "do ordain and establish <u>this</u> Constitution <u>for the United States of America".</u>

The "people of the United States Supreme Court can only be the People of the United State (of mind) collectively — Moors, who gave the authorization to create the United States of America. It CANNOT be people of the United States of America, — The Europeans. They did not give authority to themselves—Moors did through "<u>the People</u>", which are the Supreme Court, the Judicial Branch.

In the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, Article XX and XXI, it states the following:

ARTICLE 20

If any of the citizens of the Untied States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him

Article 21

"If any Citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a Citizen of the United States, the Law of the Country shall take place, and equal Justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the Trial; and if any Delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever."

Let's Review What This Means?

When a European and a European have a dispute, they go to their courts which could very well be Superior Courts, as they have in Connecticut, or Courts of Common Pleas, as in Philadelphia.

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When a European and a Moor have a dispute, they go to the Supreme Court because it would be an international issue. It is a matter of two Foreign Jurisdictions, which by its very nature indicates an International Issue. They are supposed to go to Consular Court, however, when the Moors went to sleep, and while sleeping, were branded Negro, Colored, Black, Ethiopian, African, etc., the courts were disbanded. The last Consular Court was disbanded in 1957. Courts ought be established and utilized in this order:

If not resolved in Consular Court, then a special general session court is called to resolve it. If not resolved there, then you go to the United States Supreme Court.

Where do Moors go when there is a dispute between two Moors?

It is supposed to be our own Courts, which are run only by Moors.

Moors started going to Europeans Courts. That is where corporate issues are handled and they, in error, after being intentionally branded with European surnames, thought they were, or presented themselves as Europeans. In actuality they are a "Plaintiff In Error" (Dred Scott). All activity of a profitable nature goes to the house of that particular European family and surname.

Moors also moved away from Moorish Science and into, not only the superstitious nature of Christian Dogma, but they also started believing they were Christians; not realizing they were /are affirming that they are Christian Crusaders whose function was and is, to exterminate Moors. Constantine is the founder of the tenants of Christianity as it relates to the Institution of church. This can be affirmed in an encyclopedia. In 325 A.D., the first council of Nicea (Nicene or Nicean) met to determine those tenants, and then again in 728 to determine when Easter (Esther– Eastern Star–Venus) would be celebrated. They had made a strong foothold and turned their watchful crusaders into the grand protectors of the Christian Creed, and maintained the order through secret societies (Knights of Columbus, the Shriners, etc.) Most of the descendant members are active in the present Klu Klux Klan. The Klu Klux Klan members are the Sons of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Moors can never ever be a part of the Union States, as affirmed in Article 13 of the Bill of Rights. Moors cannot be a Christian, which is derived from a Christian Crusader. They are member citizens of the Union States. Per Article 13, descendants of Africans cannot be citizens of the United States of America. (Note: This is why Moors <u>cannot</u> expatriate from the United States of America).

The Union States were established, thirteen of them initially, for Europeans. Europeans were oppressed with limited mobility in terms of who they could pledge their allegiance to. The Constitution gives the European the option of becoming a member / citizen of a mem-

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ber State. If they do not like that State they can pledge their allegiance to another state with no repercussions. This was established to keep all the states in check, as they are dependent upon **membership**, and that membership is foreign to one another in terms of their state. **Moors can never be a part of these Union jurisdictions** because it is Moors' Founding Fathers, Ancient Ancestors, who permitted the European relief from their oppressors (Declaration of Independence), by granting them the opportunity to live peacefully on the land of the Moors. (read C.M. Bey's "Zodiac Constitution").

In order for them to be brought into these lands, of which we, Moors are part and parcel to (not partial), they had to agree to follow universal principals. Moors were very familiar with these principles, and already lived by them, and built civilizations based on them, therefore they did not need to agree to these principles. These principles are embodied in the Constitution. If everyone enforces it, they protect their inalienable rights of birth. This is why Drew said in his writing: *"Divine Warning To The Nations"......* "there is but one issue, and that is to enforce the constitution".

Typically, Europeans, by coming from DNA and laboratory experiments (Yaqub), do not inherently have the ability to perceive and operate from soul divine universal principals. Therefore they were affirmed in the United States Republic Constitution with the intent that not only would they be relieved of oppression, Moors would be protected from the oppressive intent.

"Enforce the Constitution"