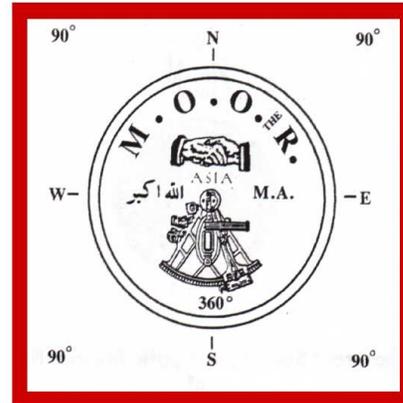


Student: _____



Moors **O**rders of **T**he **R**oundtable

w/**Taj Tarik Bey**

Important Documents to Read, to Study, and to Seriously Consider in all Your Daily Political and Economic Affairs

- ~ The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 ~
- ~ The Constitution for the United States of America—1787 ~
- ~ The Constitutions of the several States; Being Conditional Parts of the Union of the United States of America ~

- ~ **We Will Review These Covenants; Observing Their Obligations**
 1. Contractual Obligations
 2. Express Limitations of Governments
 3. Territorial Jurisdictions



Day 16 of
September 2009



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

The Moorish Divine and National Movement Of The World



THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

1787 A.D. = 1200 M.C.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come or be made known—WHEREAS the United States of America in Congress assembled by their Commission bearing date the twelfth day of May, One Thousand, Seven-Hundred and Eighty-Four, thought proper to constitute John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them, or a majority of them, full powers to confer, treat, & negotiate with the Ambassador, Minister or Commissioner of His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco concerning a Treaty of Peace and Commerce, to make & receive propositions for such Treaty and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting to the United States in Congress assembled for their Ratification.

And by one other commission bearing date the eleventh day of March One-Thousand Seven-Hundred & Eighty-Five did further empower the said Ministers Plenipotentiary or a majority of them, by writing under the Hands and Seals to appoint such agent in the said business as they might think proper with authority under the directions and instruction of the said Ministers to commence and prosecute the said Negotiations & Conferences for the said Treaty provided that the said Treaty should be signed by Ministers: And Whereas, We the said John Adams & Thomas Jefferson two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent) by writing under the Hand and Seal of the said John Adams at London, October fifth, One-Thousand Seven –Hundred and Eighty-Five, & of the said Thomas Jefferson at Paris October the Eleventh of the same year, did appoint Thomas Barclay, Agent in the business aforesaid, giving him the powers therein, which by the said second commission we were authorized to give, and the said Thomas Barclay in pursuance thereof, both arranged Articles for a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the emperor of Morocco & sealed with His Royal Seal, being translated into the language of said United States of America, together with the Attestations thereto annexed are in the following words, To Wit:

In the name of Almighty God.

This is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between us and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in the Book and sealed with our Royal Seal at our Court of Morocco in the Twenty-Fifth day of the blessed month of Shaban, in the year One-Thousand Two-Hundred, trusting in God it will remain permanent.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

7th President of The United States - 1786 to 1787

Arthur St. Clair was President for the United States of America during the period (January 1787 A.D. = 1200 M.C.) when the **Treaty of Amity and Commerce** was signed, sealed and Ratified. This said Treaty is known as the “**Treaty of Peace and Friendship**” Arthur St. Clair was elected to the Office of President on the 2nd Day of February 1787 A.D.

Note: John Hanson was elected to the Presidency on the 5th Day of November of 1781 A.D., and was the first President to function under the Charter of 1781, and the “**Articles of Confederation**”. This Confederation is that Document of Law, which was later referred to in **Article VI, Clause 1** of the present **Constitution for the United States of America**.

Obligation is derived from the Moorish Latin word, *obligatus* and means, to obligate and bring under an obligation, by binding contract, solemn promise, or duty, by legal and moral pledge; being a responsibility to fulfill and to support the said pledge. An **Oath**, as commanded of all officers of the United States and of the several States under the authority of the United States, are bound by ‘Official Oath’ to support the constitution for the United States. This binds them to all the debts and engagements made before the adoption of the constitution, and affirms the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States and Morocco as the absolute Supreme Law of the Land. The Constitution and the treaty of Peace and Friendship are to be recognized by all Executive, legislative, and Judicial Officers of the United States, and of the several states of the Union, as the Established Law of the Land.

Amity is derived from the Moorish Latin word, *amicitatum* and means friendliness, friendship, and friendly relations. It relates in a public character as peaceful relations and mutual good will between nation—states or individuals.

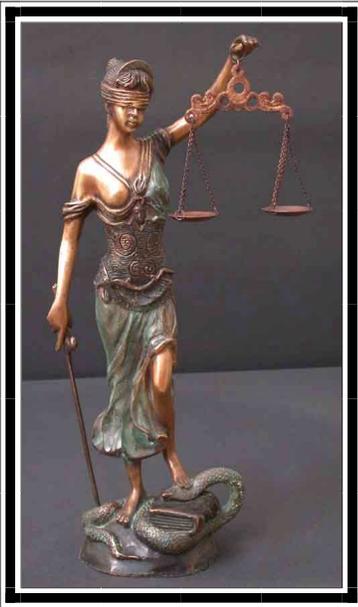
Commerce is derived from the Moorish Latin word, *commerciari* and means to trade, to traffic, and to hold intercourse or communications between two parties and to associate with. It relates in a public character as the exchange of goods, products or property; and with social intercourse, under a Contractual Rule of Law (Constitution / Treaty), as between political States, Nations, and / or Jurisdictions, etc.

The ‘National Standard’ of *Rules* for intercourse between the Moors and the foreign Christian Nations is thus, the Constitution for the United States of America. The Treaty of Peace and Friendship is conjoined to it by Article VI. Being the Supreme Law, these binding instruments (Contracts) can be viewed as ONE. The Judges, the Representatives, the Senators, and the Legislatures of every State are bound thereby.

CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1787 A.D. = 1200 M.C.

When reading, analyzing and studying the Constitution for the United States of America, always reference Article VI, and its preconditioned and affirmed observance of all debts and engagements entered into before its adoption as the Supreme Law of the Land. (see Article VI).



Article VI:

All debts 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 of every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.*

***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.*

Benjamin Franklin, Minister Plenipotentiary under the Treaty of 1787, was positioned for the Presidency under the 1787 Constitutional Convention, but removed himself from consideration for the Seat. This was due to his assessment of being in ill health. Chief Justice Ben Bey, conferred with him on the appointment of an army general named George Washington to be considered for the Seat of Supreme Executive Authority. Thus, **George Washington** filled the Presidential position originally slated for Benjamin Franklin, and was appointed to the Presidency of the United States in 1789 and served until 1797, making him the 9th President, according to true history.

John Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary, under the Treaty of 1787, was elected to the Seat of the President for the United States of America in the year 1797 and served until 1801.

Thomas Jefferson, Minister Plenipotentiary, under the Treaty of 1787, was elected to the Seat of the President for the United States of America in the year 1801 and served until 1809.

Note: Peyton Randolph was elected President on the 5th Day of September 1774, and was the first President of the “**First Continental Congress**”

THE STATES CONSTITUTIONS: EXPRESS LIMITATIONS

The United States of America is a Federal System of Government, with its member States of the Union bound by Law to have Republican Forms of Government. (See Article IV, Section 4.)

Article IV, Section 4:

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.

The Judicial Power of the United States is vested in *One Supreme Court*, and in such '*Inferior Courts*' as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. Therefore, in order for any *Inferior Court* or for any Officers of that Court to possess '*Judicial Authority*', the said Court and its Officers must have and possess lawfully '*Delegated Authority*', as per Article III of the Constitution. All member States of the United States, and their Courts, are '*bound*' by *Oath* and by *Law*, by the Supreme Law of the Land (Constitution).

The Constitution for the United States, in its official and practical interpretation and significance, establishes for every 'State' in the Union, the basic rule that its government shall be 'Republican' in form, distinguished from Dictatorships, Monarchies, nor by any other form of government not confirmed by, nor given to them by, nor prescribed in, the Constitution.

The National Constitution for the United States is thusly, a part of every State's Constitution; and is the superior part of the states' Constitutions, and which can not be amended at any time, nor under any conditions.

The Laws of the United States binds the powers and the functions of the States to be measured by its principles and Articles, and has priority and supremacy to the States. The States must conform to all national purposes and constitutional provisions. However, States cannot make treaties, nor can they issue bills of credit, or make anything but gold or silver coin in payment of debt, under the authority of the constitution.

The States' Courts are bound by Constitutional *obligation* to give full effect to Federal Law in their Courts, as that of Federal Courts. The states Courts have the same obligations to safeguard personal liberties and the secured rights of the people and the citizens. And no administrative agency of any State can decide the limits of its statutory powers; because this is a judicial function, and not the jurisdiction of an administrative officer of the executive branch of government.