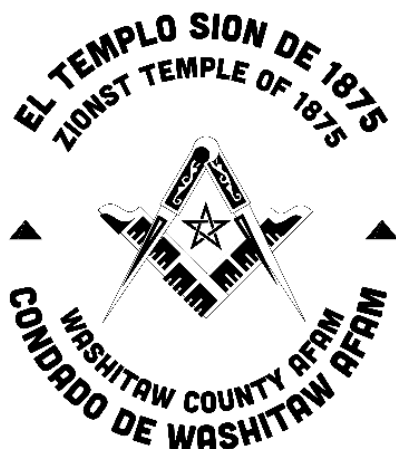


Kingdom of Shabazz

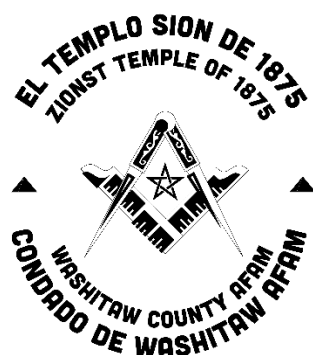
The Zion Church of the Evangleical Association | The Zionst Temple of the Ecclesiastical Association

2426 Jerome Avenue, Washitaw AFAM/Montgomery County, Ohio Republic, North America

Washitaw County AFAM



Washitaw County AFAM



Washitaw County AFAM (Ancient Free Asiatic Moors) serves as the The Zion Church of the Evangelical Association | The Zionst Temple of the Ecclesiastical Association. It is also a Parish and Archdiocese of the ecclesiastical government- The Kingdom of Shabazz (the Zion Church of the Evangelical Association,

The Zionst Temple of the Ecclesiastical Association). Washitaw County AFAM is located at: **Longitude -84.234800 Latitude 39.744000**, 2426 Jerome Ave Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio Republic, North America [45417].(Numbers 11:16)

Washitaw County AFAM serves church and temple members, Moorish-Americans, members of the lost-found tribe of Shabazz, and others. Washitaw is one of the names of lineage that belong to ArchBishop Thelma Moore Foster, Matriarch of the Heritage House, “the House that Hercules Built”. The Washitaw County AFAM is named in the honor and respect of free Moors and the Washitaw Moors of the Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah, led by Empress Verdiacee “Tiari” Washitaw-Turner (Tunica) Goston El-Bey.

“The Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah is recorded as The Oldest Indigenous People on Earth. In 1993, The Washitaw Indigenous Nation of Mound Builders received its United Nations number: 215/93. To date, the Empress, as one of the living heirs of Henry Turner, has recovered the title to 68,883 acres of land comprising most of the northern part of the ‘said state of Louisiana. The Washitaw Empire covered the area from Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, from Canada down to the Gulf of Mexico, including East and west Floridaeas: and the Pecos River, encompasses the domain of the Empire Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah- land mass over 30 million acres. This is one of the regions that the United States claim as part of the Louisiana Purchase. It’s the same region Abraham Lincoln coined as, The Egypt of the West.

The Temple/ County building and estate was blessed as holy by Dean Dr. Isiah Henry Harrison Moore in 1953, when he visited his daughter and son-in laws’ home after its completion. He quoted scripture from the book of Exodus, told to our Chief Rabbi Moses, to the family as he entered and removed his shoes and declared the temple and estate as Holy (Exodus 3:5).

Washitaw County performs essential administrative functions such as registering voters, supervising elections, keeping records, providing police protection, and administrating health and welfare services. It also focuses on registration of vital records, birth records, properties, deeds, and more. It has includes and ecclesiastical court and maintains ecclesiastical jurisdiction (Numbers 11:16).

As an agent of the church, the county government serves the entire county in these ways: (1) through elected officials, it administers and enforces laws, collects taxes, assesses property, records public documents, conducts elections, issues licenses; (2) through appointed boards and officials, it provides parks, libraries, sewers, emergency management, public assistance, and hospitals.

As eligible by law, county government may also serve unincorporated areas by providing such purely local government facilities and services as highways, police protection, building inspection, planning and zoning, or the like. Elected county officials oversee most of these services. A city or village may contract with the county to receive a service.

The Washitaw County AFAM government recognizes the Ohio General Assembly that has legislative power in Ohio Republic; the Washitaw County courts have ecclesiastical judicial powers and a board of county commissioners and other county officials that have administrative powers.

The county government may have a number of semi-independent boards, committees and commissions created by the county, or permitted by law and created by the authorities specified when the need arises.

Washitaw County AFAM Court

Archdiocese of the Zionst Temple of the Ecclesiastical Association

ArchBishop T.Marie Moor

Washitaw Couty AFAM Court is the official body appointed by the Divine Power of The Holy Spirit The Lord, that is given the ecclesiastical authority for the administration of justice throughout the Ecclesiastical Realms of Asia- 196, 940,00 Square miles of Land and Water on the planet Earth. Washitaw Couty AFAM is a court (judicium ecclesiasticum, tribunal, auditorium) consisting of at the least of two sworn officials: the judge who gives the decision, and the clerk of the court (scriba, secretarius, scriniarius, notarius, cancellarius), whose duty is to keep a record of the proceedings and the decision. As a rule, this ecclesiastical court has the right to form tribunals, the members of which either join with the presiding officer in giving the decision as judges/ magistrate (judices) or merely advise as councillors (auditores, assessores, consultores, consilarii).

Connected with the courts are advocates, barristers, defenders, staff, messengers and the like.

U.S. Constitution First Amendment

“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.”

Washitaw County AFAM Courts have ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all ecclesiastical disputes, particularly those concerning discipline or administration of the church, property claimed by the clergy or ecclesiastical corporate bodies, tithes and benefices, questions touching on oaths and vows, and also heresy. (Numbers 11:16-30)

Washitaw County AFAM court is an ecclesiastical court, a tribunal set up by the Authority & Power of the Holy Spirit The Lord to deal with disputes among clerics or with spiritual matters involving either clerics or laymen. Washitaw County AFAM Court deal with “Jews” (bet din), Muslims (Shari‘ah), as well as the various Christian sects.

Our courts govern ecclesiastic matters. Our ecclesiastical courts may have jurisdiction over sacramental matters including anything having to do with marriage, cases involving wills, matters of succession to personal property, also jurisdiction over clergy accused of most types of crimes.

Judges Chambers (Magistrate Chambers)

Judges Chambers are private offices and/or time provided for the Washitaw AFAM Magistrates to conduct court business. A judges chambers are also an office of a Magistrate where certain types of matters can be heard "in chambers" (also known as *in camera*) rather than in open court. Generally, cases heard in chambers are cases, or parts of cases, in which the public and press are not allowed to observe the procedure. Judge's chambers may be located on the upper floors of the court house, away from the courtrooms, sometimes in groupings of judge's chambers.

The Magistrate and personal staff are referred to as the "judge's chambers" or "judicial suite". Personal staff may include a judicial secretary, minute clerk or calendaring clerk, law clerk, court reporter, and bailiff, depending upon the type and size of the court. The judges' chambers accommodate meetings and conferences with staff and attorneys, legal research and study, preparation and review of case files, preparation of opinions, storage of case files, informal hearings, reception and screening of visitors, telephone answering, typing, and filing. Judges and judicial personnel may include justices, judges, magistrates, commissioners, hearing officers, referees, judges pro tem, visiting judges, retired judges, or senior judges.

Staff Duties and Responsibilities

Chief Justice/Magistrate

The Chief justice is appointed by the Premier of the Zionst Temple with the advice of the Assembly of Nobles and Rabbinate of the Sanhedrin and has life tenure. His primary functions are to preside over the court, in its various sessions, when the court is hearing arguments, during its private conferences when it is discussing and deciding cases and holding judge's chambers.

Magistrate

A Magistrate is an ecclesiastical person that is an Officer of an ecclesiastical court, a lay judge who possesses ecclesiastical jurisdiction either in general or in the strict sense, who administers ecclesiastical law in court cases, especially one who conducts a court that deals with minor offenses and holds preliminary hearings for more serious ones. He Rules on issues of law that come up in trial and decides on the verdict in some instances and they determine the appropriate punishment and sentence those convicted of crimes.

County Clerk

A county clerk is an official who is responsible for maintaining records for a county. The county clerk's responsibilities may include handling marriage licenses and deeds, or other vital records. They assist in administering and collecting campaign information for annual elections.

County Administrator

The basic duty of a county administrator is to oversee the departments that deliver services to the public. They help develop budgets, attend government meetings and may even be on call in emergency situations

Mufti (Legal Advisor)

A Mufti is a legal expert who is empowered to assist and advise the Chief Justice and Magistrates in give rulings on religious and spiritual matters. To assist and advise the Chief Magistrate and Magistrates in the proper administration of the court, including procedure, ecclesiastical law, common law, and the. legal system in general. Viewed by this court as an independent scholar of the legal system of upright character who possesses a thorough knowledge of legal and lawful practices, as well as literature.

Court Recorder

Court recorders, also known as court reporters, use stenographic machines, voice writing, or electronic and audio equipment to transcribe speech into written word, working in courtrooms, business environments, or the communications industry.

County Prosecutor's Office

In most cases, the government is bringing a suit against someone accused of breaking the law. The county's/government's attorney is called a prosecutor. This Office includes an Assistant Prosecutor.

Barrister

A lawyer entitled to practice as an advocate for another.

Courtroom Deputy Clerk

This person makes sure everything in the courtroom is in place and that the trial flows smoothly and according to plan. The clerk swears in anyone who must be placed under oath before testifying. The clerk also takes care of the members of the jury, ensuring they can move from place to place within the courthouse, and acting as a courier if the jury has questions to ask the judge during deliberation. The clerk is in charge of all forms, documents, and evidence that might be needed during the course of a hearing or trial. Each district has one supervisory Clerk of Court, who then has one or more deputy clerks who assist with case management and courtroom duties. The clerk works for the judicial branch of government.

Court Interpreter

Sometimes witnesses don't speak English. Because what takes place in the courtroom may affect the parties for years to come, everyone involved must be able to hear and understand the proceedings. The court interpreter may be present in the courtroom, or may interpret over the telephone. The court interpreter must swear to accurately interpret everything that is said. Most courts hire interpreters on an as-needed basis.

Civil Defendant and Barister

The party being sued or accused is called the defendant. They usually have an attorney or barrister to represent them, though some defendants represent themselves.

County Marshal

The Moorish Marshall Service is the agency in charge of judicial security. The Marshall Service is a law enforcement agency, and thus works for the executive branch of government rather than the judiciary, though it provides a valuable service to the courts. County Marshalls provide security at the courthouse, and for judicial functions outside the courthouse. They serve warrants, arrest people, and apprehend fugitives. They transport defendants who are in custody to and from their court hearings and trials. There is a Washitaw County AFAM Marshall for each Ecclesiastical Parish, who is supported by a staff of Deputies as well as Court Security Officers.

Court Reporter

Also known as a stenographer, this person's job is to make an accurate record of everything that is said in the courtroom during the course of trials. Court reporting is a specialized skill that takes years of preparation and practice to master. Documenting everything that is said correctly for the court record is very important because it ensures accountability for all parties. A party who has a question about what was said, or not said, can request the transcript from the court reporter. If one of the parties files an appeal, the higher court must have access to the court record so it can be reviewed for errors. Some courts use electronic sound recording instead of a court reporter, but even in those courts a written transcript will be prepared for any appeal.

Washitaw County AFAM Sherrif's office

Staff Duties and Responsibilities

The Office of the Sheriff for Washitaw County AFAM carries with it all of the ecclesiastic common law powers, duties and responsibilities to preserve the peace, enforce the laws, and arrest and commit to jail felons and other infractors of the law. The powers and duties of the Sheriff are analogous to those imposed upon police departments. The Sheriff is the principle conservator of the peace within the County.

The Sheriff is the Chief Constitutional Law Enforcement Officer. Term, power and salary—which cannot be altered during his term of office—are determined by the County Board. All members of his/her staff are employed under conditions of the merit system of the County.

Staff

The staff positions currently consist of a Chief Deputy, an Undersheriff, Lieutenants, Sergeants and Deputies. All have delegated authority to carry out powers of the Sheriff. Their duties are supported by a clerical staff which includes an Executive Secretary and Criminal Records Processors. The staff expands as needs are justified and funds are allocated.

All Sheriffs and their Deputies are sworn Police Officers, graduates of certified police academies and have all the powers and authorities granted to any other law enforcement officer in the state and are certified.

To qualify for positions, deputies are required to complete an accredited police training course. Continued training is required annually.

Responsibilities

Court Services

The major responsibility assigned to Deputy Sheriffs is the provision of security for judges, juries and witnesses during trial sessions of Court. The Court Services section handles the custody and security of all prisoners brought into the **County Court**, from the time of their arrest to the time of release or relocation following sentencing, and ensures their appearance at trial.

Investigative Services

The Administrative Services section is responsible for all applicant, internal and recruitment investigations for the Sheriff's Office. Additionally, this unit performs all personnel matters relating to the agency.

Judicial Sales

As an arm of the Court, the Sheriff must also carry out judgments of the Judiciary against citizens who fail to pay debts that the Court determines they owe. The Sheriff may also—at the direction of the Court—be required to seize personal property and sell it at auction to satisfy claims of a creditor.

Security

The Security section is a subdivision of the Sheriff's Office. They are responsible for the security of the County Courts Building. All entrances to the County Courts Building are to have scanners, which are staffed by Deputies and Security personnel whose presence serves to maintain a higher level of security in the building.

Service of Process

The Service of Process section serves all summonses and writs as directed by the Courts. The Sheriff's Office is responsible for processing and serving all legal papers issued by the County or by any official local or state agency in the County.

In a single year, about 100,000 documents—including summonses, subpoenas, warrants, writs and court orders— may be served, resulting in collection of approximately \$250,000+ in fees.

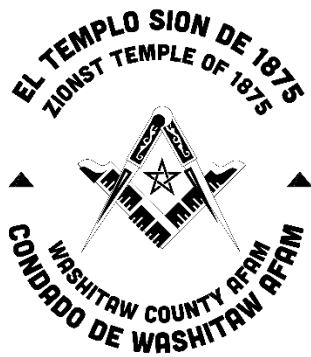
Transportation Unit

The responsibility for transportation of prisoners includes:

- Transportation from places of confinement to courts for trial
- Transportation after conviction and sentencing to places of confinement are selected or decided
- Trips to state institutions and funerals of family members

Warrant Services

The Warrant Services section is responsible for and handles the service of Washitaw AFAM court warrants.



The Zion Church of 1875