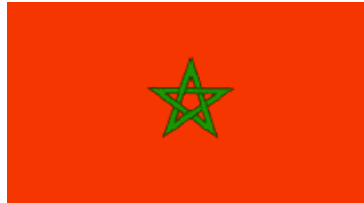


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



PUBLIC LAW #FR-2017-01

Amended: 12 February 2017

TO ESTABLISH FOREIGN POLICIES FOR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

TO ESTABLISH LAWS FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS THROUGH PUBLIC DIPLOMACY WITH NATIONS OF THE EARTH IN OUR MISSION TO “*UPLIFT FALLEN HUMANITY*” BY PREPARING FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONS OF THE STATE AND IMPLEMENTING THOSE GOALS OF THE STATE.

Pursuant to the United States of America Republic Constitution Amendment 19, Section 2, Clause 2, wherein it states; “*The United States of America Republic shall make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States of America Republic, or any Department or Officer thereof*”, and Amendment XV wherein its public ministers derive their power to: “*Exercise the principal diplomatic functions to conduct foreign relations with foreign Nations, to Establish and Enforce Treaty Agreements as well as the pursuit of Justice in Domestic and International Affairs*”, there shall hereby be designated “Foreign Policies and Diplomatic Relations” provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 01**, with **45** co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 01** with **45** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws “Foreign Policies and Diplomatic Relations”.

The resolution suffered no amendments, no exclusions, no demands that it became law.

The 1st Continental Congress of the United States of America Republic publicly declared 2015 the national "Year of the United States of America Republic". The document known as Public Law **FR-2017-01** was signed and passed into law on **2 February 2017** by the following **SIGNATORIES to this Legislative Act in Attendance;**

1. *President, Christopher-Cannon: Bey*
2. *Speaker of the House, Sharon-Green: El*
3. *USAR Secretary of State, Ross Woody Jr,: Bey*
4. *USAR Attorney General, K-Charles: Bey (abstain#1)*
5. *Chief Justice, Illinois, Romulus Dorsey: El (abstain #1)*
6. *Foreign Affairs Minister, Texas, Rafael-Vazquez: El*
7. *Recorder of Deeds, Illinois, Taiwan-Smith: Bey*
8. *Governor, Arizona, Dexter-Johnson: Bey*
9. *Governor, California, G. Riller: El*
10. *Governor, Georgia, Mandel Williams: El*
11. *Governor, Louisiana, Eric Warrnamaker: Bey*
12. *Governor, Maryland - Altie Archer: Bey*
13. *Governor, Missouri, Floyd-Harris: Bey*
14. *Governor, Minnesota, Vicie-Williams: Bey*
15. *Governor, North Carolina, Nasir Ma'at: El*
16. *Governor, Ohio, Terry King: Bey*
17. *Governor, Virginia, Darnell Brown: Bey*
18. *Lieutenart Governor, Georgia, Timothy Jackson: El*
19. *Lieutenart Governor, North Carolina, Yisrael (Carol)-Murray: Bey*
20. *Lieutenart Governor, Ohio, Galen Carson: Bey*
21. *Lieutenart Governor Virginia, Rick Wilson: Bey*
22. *Assistant Governor, Georgia, Christopher Hill: Bey*
23. *Assistant Governor, Ohio, Anthony Hammond: Bey*
24. *Assistant Governor, North Carolina, Sean-Ikard: Bey*
25. *Secretary of State, California, Demeitric Mason: El*
26. *Secretary of State, Georgia, Maureen Willis: Bey*

27. *Secretary of State, Ontario, Al Drey: Bey (Canada)*
28. *Public Minister, Missouri, Linda Ann-Bashful: El*
29. *Public Minister, Missouri, Maurice-Reynolds: Bey*
30. *Public Minister, Florida, William L.-Salter III,: Bey*
31. *Public Minister, Steven Richards: Bey (Canada)*
32. *Representative, Colorado, Ajoa Nash-Conner: Bey*
33. *Senator, Colorado, Kakayon: El*
34. *Senator/Liaison - Georgia, Tara-Hill: Bey*
35. *Senator, Illinois, Clayton Ronald-Henderson: El*
36. *Senator, Michigan, George-Bond: Bey*
37. *Senator, North Carolina, Hope Ma'at El*
38. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Leslie-Atkins: El*
39. *Vicegerent Chief, Illinois, Saadiq: Bey*
40. *Vicegerent, Arizona, Jorge-Bravo: Bey*
41. *Vicegerent, California, Dadrian-Anderson: Bey*
42. *Vicegerent, Colorado, Evelyn-Gordon: Bey*
43. *Vicegerent, Georgia, Akit: Bey*
44. *Vicegerent, Michigan, Damon-Lewis: El*
45. *Vicegerent, Ohio, Andwele-Montgomery: Bey*

It reads as follows:

PUBLIC LAW FR-2017-01 on 2 February 2017

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing and requesting the President

to proclaim and establish laws for Foreign Relations for its Nationals and Citizens pursuant to the **Constitution** and **Laws** of the **United States of America Republic**.

WHEREAS, the United States of America Republic, being a perpetual corporation is an autonomous State government lawfully incorporated and chartered for the benefit and protection of “We The Moorish American People”, by its Declaration, National Constitution and By-Laws, and aforementioned Articles;

WHEREAS the United States of America Republic’s official language is the English language;

WHEREAS the Moorish American People have made a unique contribution in shaping the United States of America Republic as a distinctive and blessed nation of people and citizens;

WHEREAS the Moorish American People are a People of deeply-held religious convictions springing from the Holy Scriptures of the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America and the Learning, Teachings and Truth of the Holy Prophet Noble Drew Ali. The Holy Prophet Noble Drew Ali led his People back to the Principles and standards of their ancient forefathers’ Free National Principles and Standards;

WHEREAS the Principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice inspired concepts of civil government that are contained in our Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States of America Republic;

WHEREAS the Moorish American People, are now in great comprehension that, as a Nation of People being Nationwide in scope to achieve peace as well as unity as a single harmonious Nation, there must be uniform Laws for the Nation. The **Constitution** and Laws of the **United States of America Republic** are *"the Rock on which our Republic rests"*;

WHEREAS the history of our Nation clearly illustrates the value of a Nation to be able to create and pass its own Laws are beneficial to a Society to Enforce the Laws of the Nation. This is not to remove or change **The Moorish American People** from voluntarily applying and extending the learning, teachings and truth of the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America in the lives of individuals, families, or in their society as a nation of People;

WHEREAS this Nation now faces great challenges that will test this Nation as it has never been tested before; and

WHEREAS that renewing our knowledge of Law, Divine and National and having faith in Our Universal Creator through Holy Scriptures of the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America, the Holy Bible and the Great Qu’ran of Mohammed as we honor all the divine Prophets Jesus, Mohammed, Buddha and Confucius. Therefore, the **Constitution and Laws of the United States of America Republic** and knowledge of the aforementioned Holy Scriptures can only strengthen our nation. I, President Christopher H- Cannon: Bey, therefore establish with the consent of the Continental Congress the provisions as the **Laws of the United States of America Republic**:

NOW, THEREFORE, be it Resolved by the Continental Congress of the United States of America Republic in Continental Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to designate the administration of said laws.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY-PL.FR-2017 Res.:
01 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol.
#(2017):

2 February 2017 considered
and passed by the Continental
Congress.

PUBLIC LAW #FR-2017-01

“FOREIGN POLICIES AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS”

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT FOREIGN RELATIONS

The constitution vests in the president the power to make treaties and appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. By derivation from these constitutional provisions, the president exercises primary authority and responsibility for the formulation and execution of foreign policy.

SECTION 2. DIPLOMACY

Diplomacy is a dependent variable of “foreign policy” and attempts to manage the goals of foreign policy.

Diplomacy is basically an inter-subjective interaction and **the state**, and the [IGOs (International Governmental Organizations)] cannot speak, thereby requiring diplomatic personnel be designated for this purpose. It is the duty of the United States of America Republic, a peace-keeping nation-state, to appoint diplomats, and to notify other nations for accreditation of its ambassadors.

(a) DIPLOMATIC MISSION - ARTICLE 3 (VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS-1963)

1. The functions of a diplomatic mission consist inter alia in :
 - (A) representing the sending State in the receiving State;
 - (B) protecting in the receiving State the interests of the sending State and of its nationals, within the limits permitted by international law;
 - (C) negotiating with the Government of the receiving State;
 - (D) ascertaining by all lawful means conditions and developments in the receiving State, and reporting thereon to the Government of the sending State;
 - (E) promoting friendly relations between the sending State and the receiving State, and developing their economic, cultural and scientific relations.
2. Nothing in the present Convention shall be construed as preventing the performance of consular functions by a diplomatic mission.

(b) DIPLOMATIC AGENTS

Diplomats receive their instructions from governments, but they do not represent governments, but states.

Diplomats do not only talk to official agents of the host state but to a variety of people and organizations, i.e., representatives of political parties, trade unions, churches, universities, business, and a wide array of the civil society. The intention is mostly to gather information and develop a network of people inclined to cooperate with the mission.

(c) HEADS OF MISSION ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE CLASSES:

- (1) ambassadors** or nuncios accredited to Heads of State, and other heads of mission of equivalent rank;
- (2) envoys, ministers** and internuncios accredited to Heads of State;
- (3) "chargés d'affaires"** accredited to Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

* Except as concerns precedence and etiquette, there shall be no differentiation between heads of mission by reason of their class.

SECTION 3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOREIGN MINISTRY AND DIPLOMATIC MISSION

In the relationship between the **foreign ministry** and the **diplomatic mission**, the difference between foreign policy and diplomacy mission is,

- **the foreign ministry decides about the goals,**
and
- **the diplomatic mission** gets into direct contact with the authorities of the foreign country.

The foreign ministry of the sending country, for example, decides that it will work for a wide membership of a treaty and instructs its embassies in various receiving countries to make interventions to persuade these countries to join the treaty. The embassies then get into direct contact with the authorities of their host countries. Even if the ministry gives detailed instructions how to carry out the interventions it does not venture into diplomacy

since these instructions are of an internal nature.

Sometimes, diplomatic missions suggest to their foreign ministries how to react to changes in the host countries and thus contribute to shaping foreign policy. Whether a government follows its embassy's suggestions depends on the circumstances. One should think that an embassy's proposals that are based on an assessment of the situation in the host country have a good chance to be accepted. The foreign ministry decides about the goals and the diplomatic mission gets into direct contact with the authorities of the foreign country.

SECTION 4. NEGOTIATIONS

An important part of diplomatic activities are negotiations, a special form of communication. Negotiating means trying to reach an understanding by discussion. Sometimes the understanding takes the form of an agreement...that is a treaty in writing. It is easy to reach an understanding if the national interests of the partners overlap. In this case, the diplomat performs the traditional role of trying to balance the interests of states. The diplomat's aim of protecting his country's interests is realized by cooperation, by trying to avoid clashes between the diverging interests, and by intervening, if violations occur.

SECTION 5. ASSESSMENT CAPABILITY

Observing the developments in a host country or an IGO and reporting about them facilitate the understanding and thus create favorable terms for a dialogue. Diplomats face competition by the press, press agencies, radio, television, and the World Wide Web. However, the diplomat is needed to assess the relevance of the information with regard to his country's and the host country's foreign policy. That is, the diplomat is needed for "proper contextualization". Sometimes his evaluation will not reach home quickly enough.

The diplomat's judgment is also needed to assess the validity of his interlocutor's statements. Reports of diplomatic missions regularly contain a section in which the validity of the information is assessed, The cultural policy of diplomatic missions also

aims at improving the mutual understanding. The preponderance of economic issues in international relations has often led to a shift from a political dialogue to an economic one.

SECTION 6. AUTHORITIES – LAWS

Diplomacy is based on an established body of rules and practices for communication. Diplomats may use only lawful means, have to **respect the laws and regulations of the host country**, and are prohibited from interfering in the internal affairs of that country. The host country also has obligations towards foreign diplomats. A meaningful communication is only possible if the diplomat is free from harassment. In order that they can perform their functions diplomats enjoy inviolability.

Some of the rules for diplomacy and diplomats have been laid down by **international treaties**. At the center of these regulations are those concerning the **status of diplomatic missions and diplomats** that is their protection, inviolability, immunities, and freedom of communication. Different treaties are in force for different categories of missions and diplomats, particularly for bilateral missions, consulates, special missions, permanent missions to IGOs, the international civil service, and external missions of IGOs. The rules contained in these treaties differ according to the functions of the missions and diplomats in question.

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1963

Article 10 **Notification**

1. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State, or such other ministry as may be agreed, shall be notified of:
 - A. the appointment of members of the mission, their arrival and their final departure or the termination of their functions with the mission;
 - B. the arrival and final departure of a person belonging to the family of a member of the mission and, where appropriate, the fact that a person becomes or ceases to be a member of the family of a member of the mission;
 - C. the arrival and final departure of private servants in the employ of persons

- referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph and, where appropriate, the fact that they are leaving the employ of such persons;
- D. the engagement and discharge of persons resident in the receiving State as members of the mission or private servants entitled to privileges and immunities.
2. Where possible, prior notification of arrival and final departure shall also be given.

Article 12
Express Consent of Receiving State

The sending State may not, without the prior express consent of the receiving State, establish offices forming part of the mission in localities other than those in which the mission itself is established.

Article 13
Credentials Presented to Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. The head of the mission is considered as having taken up his functions in the receiving State either when he has presented his credentials or when he has notified his arrival and a true copy of his credentials has been presented to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State, or such other ministry as may be agreed, in accordance with the practice prevailing in the receiving State which shall be applied in a uniform manner.
2. The order of presentation of credentials or of a true copy thereof will be determined by the date and time of the arrival of the head of the mission.

Article 14
Heads of Mission

1. Heads of mission are divided into three classes, namely:
 - A. that of ambassadors or nuncios accredited to Heads of State, and other heads of mission of equivalent rank;
 - B. that of envoys, ministers and internuncios accredited to Heads of State;
 - C. that of "chargés d'affaires" accredited to Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

2. Except as concerns precedence and etiquette, there shall be no differentiation between heads of mission by reason of their class.

Article 15
Agreement on Class

The class to which the heads of their missions are to be assigned shall be agreed between States.

Article 17
Precedence Notification

The precedence of the members of the diplomatic staff of the mission shall be notified by the head of the mission to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs or such other ministry as may be agreed.

Article 18
Reception

The procedure to be observed in each State for the reception of heads of mission shall be uniform in respect of each class.

Article 19
Vacancies

1. If the post of head of the mission is vacant, or if the head of the mission is unable to perform his functions, a "chargé d'affaires" ad interim shall act provisionally as head of the mission. The name of the "chargé d'affaires" ad interim shall be notified, either by the head of the mission or, in case he is unable to do so, by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the sending State to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or such other ministry as may be agreed.
2. In cases where no member of the diplomatic staff of the mission is present in the receiving State, a member of the administrative and technical staff may, with the consent of the receiving State, be designated by the sending State to be in charge of the current administrative affairs of the mission.

SECTION 7. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

The official organization chart of the Department can be found on the U.S.A.R. Department of State website.

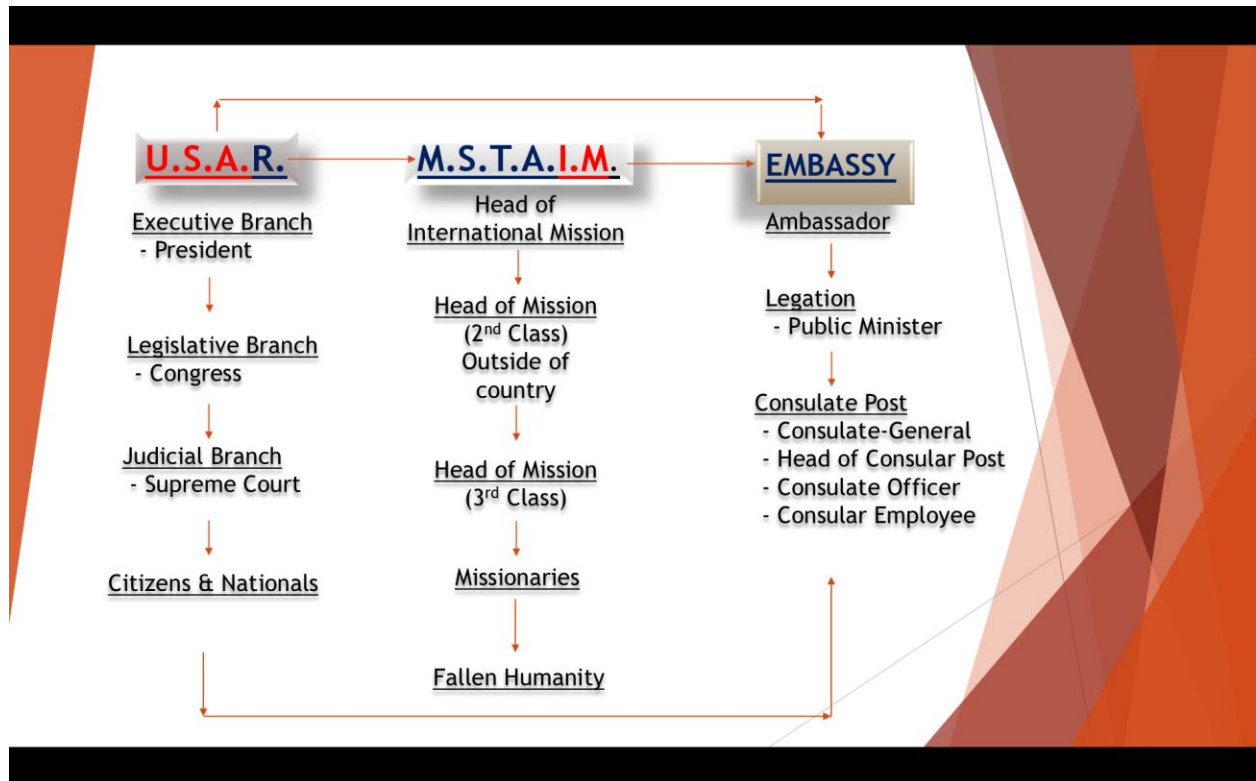


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THE "STATE" (FOREIGN POLICY)

THE CONTENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, COMPRISING THE ASPIRATIONS AND AIMS, WHICH A COUNTRY WANTS TO ACHIEVE IN ITS RELATIONS WITH OTHER STATES AND IGOs.

FOREIGN POLICY IS DECIDED UPON BY POLITICIANS IN CAPITOLS OF NATIONS [SENATORS/REPRESENTATIVES]

- IN DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES, FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONS ARE REACHED BY THOSE ORGANS, WHICH ARE GIVEN THE RESPONSIBILITY BY THE CONSTITUTION.
- IN COUNTRIES GOVERNED BY OTHER POLITICAL SYSTEMS, FOREIGN POLICY DECISION ARE MADE BY THOSE OFFICIALS OR BODIES THAT ARE IN POWER.
- FOREIGN POLICY IS DECIDED UPON BY POLITICIANS IN CAPITOLS OF NATIONS.
- ONLY STATES HAVE LAW-MAKING AND LAW-ENFORCEMENT POWERS.
- INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND TREATIES CAN ONLY HAVE A BINDING NATURE IF STATES SO DECIDE.
- INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS [IGOs] ARE FOUNDED AND KEPT GOING BY STATES.
- IN WORKING WITH AND WITHIN IGOs, STATES MANAGE PARTS OF THEIR FOREIGN POLICY GOALS.

DIPLOMATIC MISSION

DIPLOMACY IS A DEPENDENT VARIABLE OF FOREIGN POLICY.

DIPLOMACY ATTEMPTS TO MANAGE THE GOALS OF FOREIGN POLICY.

- BY IMPLEMENTING GOALS
- PREPARING FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONS

DIPLOMACY IS BASED ON AN ESTABLISHED BODY OF RULES AND PRACTICES FOR COMMUNICATION.

DIPLOMATS RECEIVE THEIR INSTRUCTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS, BUT THEY DO NOT REPRESENT GOVERNMENTS, BUT STATES TO CARRY OUT THE STATE'S FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC POLICIES.

DIPLOMATS DO NOT ONLY TALK TO OFFICIAL AGENTS OF THE HOST STATE BUT TO A VARIETY OF PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONS

DIPLOMACY IS BASICALLY AN INTERSUBJECTIVE INTERACTION AND THE ARTIFICIAL MAN, THE STATE, AND HIS LITTLE BROTHER, THE IGO, CANNOT SPEAK, PERSONS MUST BE DESIGNATED WHO DO THE TALKING. THEREFORE, - BILATERAL AMBASSADORS ARE ACCREDITED; THE APPOINTMENTS OF OTHER DIPLOMATS ARE NOTIFIED.

NEGOTIATIONS: THE DIPLOMAT PERFORMS THE TRADITIONAL ROLE OF TRYING TO BALANCE THE INTERESTS OF STATES. THE DIPLOMAT'S AIM OF PROTECTING HIS COUNTRY'S INTERESTS IS REALIZED BY COOPERATION, BY TRYING TO AVOID CLASHES BETWEEN THE DIVERGING INTERESTS, AND BY INTERVENING, IF VIOLATIONS OCCUR.

THE DIPLOMAT IS NEEDED FOR "PROPER CONTEXTUALIZATION". SOMETIMES HIS EVALUATION WILL NOT REACH HOME QUICKLY ENOUGH. THE DIPLOMAT'S JUDGMENT IS ALSO NEEDED TO ASSESS THE VALIDITY OF HIS INTERLOCUTOR'S STATEMENTS

CHIEFS OF MISSION CORRESPOND WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE HOST COUNTRY BY FORMAL NOTES WRITTEN IN THE FIRST PERSON.

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS CORRESPOND WITH FOREIGN MINISTRIES BY NOTES VERBALES WRITTEN IN THE THIRD PERSON.

IGO

INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN IGO'S POLICY DECISION IS REGULARLY LEFT TO MEMBER STATES.

HOWEVER, IGOs HAVE INCREASINGLY SET UP THEIR OWN DIPLOMATIC MACHINERY TO MANAGE THEIR POLICIES.

Strengths:

- They hold state authority.
- Their institutions are permanent.
- They provide a forum for discussion.
- They are issue specific.
- They provide information.
- They allow multilateral cooperation.

Weaknesses:

- Membership is limited. Prohibits the membership of private citizens. This makes IGOs undemocratic. In addition, not all IGOs allow universal membership.
- IGOs often overlap resulting in a complex network.
- States have to give up part of their sovereignty, which weakens the state's ability to assert its authority.
- Inequality among state members creates biases and can lead powerful states to misuse these organizations.

They can be deemed unfair as countries with a higher percentage voting power have the right to veto any decision that is not in their favor, leaving the smaller countries powerless.

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SECTION 8. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Within the Executive Branch of U.S.A.R., the U.S.A.R. Department of State assists the President, by and through the U.S.A.R. Secretary of State (hereinafter Secretary of State), for the formulation and execution of foreign policy and relations of the United States of America Republic.

The Secretary of State shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the President relative to correspondences, commissions, or instructions to or with public ministers or consuls from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the President of the United States shall assign to the Department, and he shall conduct the business of the Department in such manner as the President shall direct.

(1) AUTHORITY of U.S.A.R. SECRETARY OF STATE

- a. The U.S.A.R. Secretary of State's basic authority derives from the provisions of the U.S.A.R. Constitution that vest in the President the authority to conduct foreign affairs. The U.S.A.R. Secretary of State is the President's principal "Foreign Policy Advisor" and is responsible for:
 - (i) The Formulation of Foreign Policy and
 - (ii) The Execution of Approved Policy including performing such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the President relative to:
 - correspondences, commissions, or instructions to, or
 - with public ministers from the United States of America Republic, or
 - to negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or
 - to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or
 - to such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the President of the United States of America Republic shall assign to the Department, and he shall conduct the business of the U.S.A.R. Department of State in such manner as the President shall direct.
- b. The Secretary exercises authorities under its Constitution and under numerous U.S.A.R. laws.
- c. In addition, the authorities of the U.S.A.R. Secretary of State include authority to administer the Department and the Foreign Service under U.S.A.R. Laws.

(2) FOREIGN POLICY

- a. The Task Force for Foreign Policy will:
 - (i) Ensure that important foreign policy issues requiring interagency attention receive full, prompt, and systematic consideration;
 - (ii) Deal with interdepartmental matters raised by any member or referred to it by subordinate interagency groups, or, if such matters require higher-level consideration, report them to the Secretary of State for decision or referral.
 - (iii) Ensure a proper selectivity of the foreign policy/foreign affairs areas and issues to which the United States of America Republic applies its efforts;
 - (iv) Monitor the execution of approved policies and decisions; and
 - (v) Evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of programs and activities abroad.

- b. The Task Force for Foreign Policy shall be composed of representatives from various Departments within the U.S.A.R State Department, whereas the Secretary shall be Chairman. Representatives of other departments and agencies with responsibility for specific matters to be considered will attend on invitation by the Chairman.

(3) INTERDEPARTMENTAL DIRECTION AND LEADERSHIP

The Department of State provides interdepartmental direction and leadership to other foreign affairs agencies of the U.S.A.R. government.

[End of Resolution]