UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



PUBLIC LAW 111-70

Amended: 18 June 2017

LIBEL AND SLANDER

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", there shall hereby be designated "Libel and Slander" provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 70**, with **70** co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 70** with **70** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws for Libel and Slander.

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 PUBLIC LAW 111-70 was signed and enacted into law on 18 June 2017 by the following SIGNATORIES to this Legislative Act in Attendance;

General Congress Assembled, United States of America Republic

- 1. President, Province of Illinois, Christopher-Cannon: Bey
- 2. Speaker of the House, Province of Missouri, Sharon-Green: El
- 3. USAR Secretary of State, Province of Missouri, Ross Woody Tr.: Bey
- 4. Supreme Court Justice Province of Illinois, Taiwaan Smith Bey
- 5. Chief Justice, Province of Illinois, Romalus Dorsey: El



- 6. Att. General Province of Illinois Larry Taylor: Bey
- 7. Assistant Atty. General, Province of Khalifa, Antonyeo Robinson: El
- 8. Foreign Affairs Minister, Province of Texas, Rafael-Vazquez: El
- 9. Dir. of Business Development, Province of Khalifa Dadrian Anderson: Bey
- 10. Governor, Province of Arizona, Dexter-Johnson: Bey
- 11. Governor, Province of Florida, Albert Jerraine-Griffin: Bey
- 12. Governor, Province of Georgia, Mandel Williams: El
- 13. Governor, Province of Indiana, Larry-Murray: El
- 14. Governor, Province of Khalifa, G. Riller: El
- 15. Governor, Province of Louisiana, Eric Wannamaker: Bey
- 16. Governor, Province of Maryland Altie Archer: Bey
- 17. Governor, Province of Michigan, Napoleon-Kendall: Bey
- 18. Governor, Province of Minnesota, Vicie Christine-Williams: Bey
- 19. Governor, Province of Mississippi, Welton-Turk: Bey
- 20. Governor, Province of Missouri, Floyd-Harris: Bey
- 21. Governor, Province of Nevada, Tony-Jarman: Bey
- 22. Governor, Province of New Jersey, Colin Hylton: El
- 23. Governor, Province of North Carolina, Nasir Ma'at: El
- 24. Governor, Province of Ohio, Terry King: Bey
- 25. Governor, Province of Tennessee, D. Maurice Parham: Bey
- 26. Governor, Province of Virginia, Darnell Brown: Bey
- 27. Lt. Governor, Province of Arizona, Marlo-Jones: El
- 28. Lt. Governor, Province of Georgia, Timothy Jackson: El
- 29. Lt. Governor, Province of Illinois, Rasil-Clady: Bey
- 30. Lt. Governor, Province of Nevada, Victor-Pizarro: El
- 31. Lt. Governor, Province of North Carolina, Yisrael (Carol)-Murray: Bey
- 32. Lt. Governor, Province of Ohio, Galen Carson: Bey
- 33. Lt. Governor, Province of Tennessee, J. Javon-Curry: Bey
- 34. Lt. Governor, Province of Virginia, Rich Wilson: Bey
- 35. Assistant Governor, Province of Georgia, Christopher Hill: Bey
- 36. Assistant Governor, Province of North Carolina, Sean-Ikard: Bey
- 37. Assistant Governor, Province of Ohio, Anthony-Hammond: Bey
- 38. Assistant Governor, Province of Virginia, Joseph-Middleton: Bey
- 39. Secretary of State, Province of Arizona, Stephanie-Clark: Bey
- 40. Secretary of State, Province of Khalifa, Demeitric Mason: El
- 41. Secretary of State, Province of Georgia, Maureen Willis: El
- 42. Secretary of State, Province of Illinois, Lewanda Hazelett: Bey
- 43. Secretary of State, Province of No. Carolina, Trevis-Haskins: El
- 44. Public Minister, Province of Florida, William L.-Salter III,: Bey



- 45. Public Minister, Province of Michigan, Joseph-Johnson: Bey
- 46. Public Minister, Province of Missouri, Linda Ann-Bashful: El
- 47. Public Minister, Province of Missouri, Maurice-Reynolds: Bey
- 48. Public Minister, Province of Ontario, Canada, Steven Richards: Bey
- 49. Representative, Province of Colorado, Ajoa Nash-Conner: Bey
- 50. Representative, Province of Minnesota, Yashmall: Bey (Kevin Scaife: Bey)
- 51. Senator, Province of Colorado, Kakuyon: El
- 52. Senator, Province of Georgia, Ronnell-Gray: Bey
- 53. Senator/Liaison, Province of Georgia, Tara-Hill: Bey
- 54. Senator, Province of Illinois, Clayton Ronald-Henderson: El
- 55. Senator, Province of Illinois, J. Sept: El
- 56. Senator, Province of Illinois, Rodney-Tyms: Bey
- 57. Senator, Province of Michigan, George-Bond: Bey
- 58. Senator, Province of North Carolina, Hope Ma'at El
- 59. Senator, Province of Ohio, Reginald-Purnell: Bey
- 60. Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Illinois, Leslie-Atkins: El
- 61. Vicegerent Chief, Province of Illinois, Saadig: Bey
- 62. Vicegerent, Province of Arizona, Jorge-Bravo: Bey
- 63. Vicegerent, Province of Colorado, Evelyn-Gordon: Bey
- 64. Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Michigan, Damon-Lewis: El
- 65. Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Minnesota, Bryce Lee-Williams: Bey
- 66. Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Ohio, Andwele-Montgomery: Bey
- 67. Vicegerent, Province of Georgia, Akil: Bey
- 68. Vicegerent, Province of No. Carolina, Patric-Baker: Bey
- 69. Vicegerent, Province of Ohio, Dana-Coggins: Bey
- 70. Vicegerent, Province of Ohio, Daryl Van-Brown: Bey

It reads as follows:

PUBLIC LAW PUBLIC LAW 111-70, on 18 June 2017

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing and requesting the President

to proclaim and establish provisions in accordance with 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, <u>THEREFORE</u>, <u>be</u> 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-111 Res.:70 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. #(2017):

18 June 2017 considered and passed by the Continental Congress.



PUBLIC LAW 111-70

CHAPTER 69

LIBEL AND SLANDER

Section No.	Description
1	Definitions
2	Punishment for Libel or Slander



PUBLIC LAW 111-70

CHAPTER 69

LIBEL AND SLANDER

Libel and slander are both methods of defamation. Libel (the former) being expressed by print, writing, pictures, or signs including "internet" public media postings such as Facebook, Twitter, Insta-Gram; the latter (slander) expressed by oral expressions.

SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS

- (1) **DEFAMATION.** The term "defamation" means any action or other proceeding for defamation, libel, slander, or similar claim alleging that forms of speech are false, have caused damage to reputation or emotional distress, have presented any person in a false light, or have resulted in criticism, dishonor, or condemnation of any person.
- **(2)DOMESTIC COURT.** The term "domestic court" means a National court or a court of any Province State of United States of America Republic.
- **(3) FOREIGN COURT.** The term "foreign court" means a court, administrative body, or other tribunal of the United States or any other foreign country.
- **(4) FOREIGN JUDGMENT.** The term "foreign judgment" means a final judgment rendered by a foreign court.

(5) Libel.

- (a) a written or oral defamatory statement or representation that conveys an unjustly unfavorable impression
- **(b)**
- (1): a statement or representation published without just cause and tending to expose another to public contempt
- (2): defamation of a person by written or representational means
- (3): the publication of blasphemous, treasonable, seditious, or obscene writings or pictures
- (4): the act, tort, or crime of publishing such a libel



- (c)
- (1): a written statement in which a plaintiff in certain courts sets forth the cause of action or the relief sought
- (2) archaic: a handbill especially attacking or defaming someone
- **(6) Libelant**. The complainant or party who files a libel in an ecclesiastical or admiralty case, corresponding to the plaintiff in actions at law.
- (7) Libelee. A party against whom a libel has been filed in an ecclesiastical court or in admiralty, corresponding to the defendant in the common-law action.
- **(8) Slander.** The term "Slander" means the speaking of base and defamatory words tending to prejudice another in his reputation, office, trade, business, or means of livelihood. Oral defamation; the speaking of false and malicious words concerning another, whereby injury results to his reutation. Anessential element of "slander" is that slanderous words—spoken in presence of another than person slandered, and publication is always material and issuable fact for slander. Hence an oral defamation heard only by one who does not understand the language in which it is spoken, is not "slander".
- (9) Slander of Title. The term "Slander of Title" means a false and malicious statement, oral or written, made in disparagement of a person's title to real or personal property, or some right of his causing him special damage. "Malice" as essential element of "slander of title" purports an intention to vex, injure or annoy another person. An action of slander of title is maintainable only by one who possesses an estate of interest in the property.
- **(10) Slanderer.** The term "slanderer" means one who maliciously and without reason imputes a crime or fault to another of which he is innocent.
- (11) STATE. The term "Province" means a compilation of various Province States, such as listed below:

List of U.S.A.R. Provinces:

Province 1: Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin

Province 2: Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee

Province 3: Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, N. Dakota, S. Dakota

Province 4: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Nevada, Washington

Province 5: Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas

Province 6: Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming

Province 7: N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia



Province 8: Delaware, D.C., Maryland, Mariana Islands, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Province 9: Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont Province 10: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Boricua

- (12) United States of America Republic person. The term "United States of America Republic person" means—
 - (A) a United States of America Republic National or citizen;
 - **(B)** an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States of America Republic;
 - **(C)** an alien lawfully residing in the United States of America Republic at the time that the speech that is the subject of the foreign defamation action was researched, prepared, or disseminated; or
 - **(D)** a business entity incorporated in, or with its primary location or place of operation in one or more than one of the United States of America Republic.

SECTION 2: PUNSHMENT FOR LIBEL OR SLANDER.

Any person who shall falsely utter and speak, or falsely write and publish, of and concerning any female of chaste character, any words derogatory of such female's character for virtue and chastity, or imputing to such female acts not virtuous and chaste, or who shall falsely utter and speak, or falsely write and publish, of and concerning another person, any words which from their usual construction and common acceptation are construed as insults and tend to violence and breach of the peace or shall use grossly insulting language to any female of good character or reputation, shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

The defendant shall be entitled to prove upon trial in mitigation of the punishment, the provocation which induced the libelous or slanderous words, or any other fact or circumstance tending to disprove malice, or lessen the criminality of the offense.

Liability of Authors, Editors and Proprietors

Each author, editor and proprietor of any book, newspaper or serial publication, is chargeable with the publication of any words contained in any part of such book, or number of such newspaper or serial.

Truth May Be Proved — Malice — Jury to Determine Law and Fact

In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and



if it appears to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted. The jury has the right to determine the law and the fact.

Sufficiency of Publication

To sustain a charge of publishing a libel, it is not needful that the words or things complained of should have been read or seen by another. It is enough that the accused knowingly parted with the immediate custody of the libel under circumstances which exposed it to be read or seen by any other person than himself.

Report of Public Proceeding

No reporter, editor, or proprietor of any newspaper is liable to any prosecution for a fair and true report of any judicial, legislative, or other public official proceedings, or of any statement, speech, argument, or debate in the course of the same, except upon proof of malice in making such report, which shall not be implied from the mere fact of publication.

Limitation On Privilege in Reporting Public Proceedings

Libelous remarks or comments connected with matter privileged by the last section receive no privilege by reason of their being so connected.

Threats to Publish Libel — Extortion

Every person who threatens another to publish a libel concerning him, or any parent, husband, wife, or child of such person, or member of his family, and every person who offers to prevent the publication of any libel upon another person, with intent to extort any money or other valuable consideration from any person, is guilty of a felony, punishable by less than a year of confinement.

[End of Resolution]

