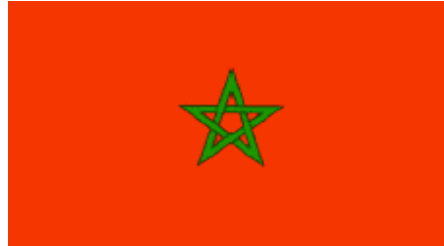


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



PUBLIC LAW 112-05

Amended: August 27, 2017

PARDONS AND REPRIEVES

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 “Presidential Pardons and Reprieves” provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force as it is the power vested in the President in accord Amendment XIV

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 05**, with **56** co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 05** with **56** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws for “Pardons & Reprieves”.

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 112-05** was signed and enacted into law on **8/27/2017** 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 Jr.: Bey*
4. *U.S.A.R. Attorney General - Province of Illinois, Taiwan Smith Bey*
5. *U.S.A.R. Assistant Atty. General, Province of Khalifa, Antogneo Robinson: El*
6. *Chief Justice, Province of Illinois, Romulus Dorsey: El*
7. *Chief Justice, Province of Illinois, Emmett-Marshall: Bey*
8. *Atty. General - Province of Illinois - Larry Taylor: Bey*
9. *Atty. General - Province of Kansas - Nathaniel-Chizer: Bey*
10. *Foreign Affairs Minister, Province of Texas, Rafael-Vazquez: El*
11. *Office of Inspector General, Province of Illinois, Steven Segura: Bey*
12. *Dir. of Business Development, Province of Khalifa, Dadrian Anderson: Bey*
13. *Governor, Province of Alabama, D. Maurice Parham: Bey*
14. *Governor, Province of Florida, Albert Terraine-Griffin: Bey*
15. *Governor, Province of Georgia, Mandel Williams: El*
16. *Governor, Province of Indiana, Dexter-Johnson: Bey*
17. *Governor, Province of Khalifa, G. Riller: El*
18. *Governor, Province of Louisiana, Eric Wannamaker: Bey*
19. *Governor, Province of Maryland - Altie Archer: Bey*
20. *Governor, Province of Minnesota, Vicie Christine-Williams: Bey*
21. *Governor, Province of New Jersey, Colin Hylton: El*
22. *Governor, Province of Virginia, Darnell Brown: Bey*
23. *Lt. Governor, Province of Georgia, Timothy Jackson: El*
24. *Lt. Governor, Province of Nevada, Victor-Pizarro: El*
25. *Lt. Governor, Province of Tennessee, Javon-Curry: Bey*
26. *Assistant Governor, Province of Georgia, Christopher Hill: Bey*
27. *Assistant Governor, Province of Virginia, Joseph-Middleton: Bey*
28. *Secretary of State, Province of Arizona, Stephanie-Clark: Bey*
29. *Secretary of State, Province of Khalifa, Demeitric Mason: El*
30. *Secretary of State, Province of Georgia, Maureen Willis: El*
31. *Secretary of State, Province of Illinois, Lewanda Hazelett: Bey*
32. *Secretary of State, Province of Michigan, Napoleon-Kendall: Bey*
33. *Secretary of State, Province of No. Carolina, Trevis-Haskins: El*
34. *Secretary of State, Province of Virginia, Rich Wilson: Bey*
35. *Public Minister, Province of Florida, William L.-Salter III.: Bey*

36. *Public Minister, Province of Missouri, Linda Ann-Bashful: El*
37. *Public Minister, Province of Ontario, Canada, Steven Richards: Bey*
38. *Representative, Province of Colorado, Ajoa Nash-Conner: Bey*
39. *Representative, Province of Minnesota, Yashmall: Bey (Kevin Scarfe: Bey)*
40. *Representative, Province of Tennessee, James Earl-Harris: Bey*
41. *Senator, Province of Colorado, Kakayon: El*
42. *Senator, Province of Georgia, Ronnell-Gray: Bey*
43. *Senator/Liaison, Province of Georgia, Tara-Hill: Bey*
44. *Senator, Province of Illinois, Clayton Ronald-Henderson: El*
45. *Senator, Province of Illinois, J. Sept: El*
46. *Senator, Province of Michigan, George-Bond: Bey*
47. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Illinois, Leslie-Atkins: El*
48. *Vicegerent Chief, Province of Illinois, Saadiq: Bey*
49. *Vicegerent, Province of Arizona, Jorge-Bravo: Bey*
50. *Vicegerent, Province of Colorado, Evelyn-Gordon: Bey*
51. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Michigan, Damon-Lewis: El*
52. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Minnesota, Bryce Lee-Williams: Bey*
53. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Ohio, Andwele-Montgomery: Bey*
54. *Vicegerent, Province of Georgia, Akil: Bey*
55. *Vicegerent, Province of Ohio, Dana-Coggins: Bey*
56. *Vicegerent, Province of Ohio, Daryl Van-Brown: Bey*

It reads as follows:

PUBLIC LAW PUBLIC LAW 112-05 on 27 August 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, 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 112 Res.:04
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. #(2017):

27 August 2017 considered
and passed by the Continental
Congress.

PARDONS AND REPRIEVES

PUBLIC LAW #112-05

The President of United States of America Republic has full power to Pardon Nationals and Citizens of the United States of America Republic, as referenced in the Constitution for United States of America Republic, AMENDMENT XIV, REPATRIATION, Section 2. wherein it states:

SECTION 2: All Nationals and Citizens of the United States of America Republic, upon taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America Republic, shall be pardoned of all past crimes of colorable laws. The United States, or several states, shall not use such criminal records against a National or Citizen of the United States of America Republic. No pardon shall be given for capital crimes, murder, rape or treason.

The Legal Nature of a Pardon

A pardon is an act of grace, proceeding from the power entrusted with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual, on whom it is bestowed, from the punishment the law inflicts for a crime an individual may or may not have committed. It is the private, though official act of the executive magistrate, delivered to the individual for whose benefit it is intended, and not communicated officially to the Court. A pardon is a “deed” to the validity of which delivery is essential; and upon delivery to the *Judge/Justice*, the process shall be complete. Noticed judicially, this deed must be pleaded, like any private instrument.

Full And Unconditional Pardon

The President shall have the powers to bestow upon a National of the United States of America Republic, A **“Full and**

Unconditional Pardon”, which is a pardon for all offenses against the United States of America Republic, the United States and the Several States”, which s/he might have committed or participated in, in connection with the matter s/he had been questioned. The grace of a pardon may be only a pretense . . . involving consequences of even greater disgrace than those from which it purports to relieve. Circumstances may be made to bring innocence under the penalties of the law. If so brought, escape by confession of guilt implied in the acceptance of a pardon.

Commutation of Sentence

The President serves this Legal Notice with a Proclamation. For Amnesties sustaining the right of the President to commute a sentence of death to one of life imprisonment; it is not a private act of grace from an individual happening to possess power, it is a part of the “constitutional scheme”.

When granted, it is the determination of the ultimate authority that, the public welfare will be better served by inflicting *less than* what the judgment fixed.

Commutation order for a deed of pardon: A President can always have his way in such matters; provided the substituted penalty is authorized by law and does not in common understanding exceed the original penalty.

Once the individual has received a pardon, the individual can no longer be considered for the offense or offenses that the individual has been pardoned, since he or she stands with respect to such offense as if it had never been committed.

The pardoning power is intended to include the power to commute sentences on conditions which do not in themselves offend the Constitution, but which are not specifically provided for by statute.

Scope of the Power

The power embraces all “offenses’ against the United States, the Several States and the United States of America Republic except in cases of impeachment; and includes the power to remit fines, penalties, and forfeitures, except as to money covered into the Treasury or paid an informer, the power to pardon absolutely or conditionally, and the power to commute sentences, which, as seen above, is effective without the convict’s consent.

Indefinite suspension of sentence by a court of the United States of America Republic is an invasion of the presidential prerogative, amounting as it does to a condonation of the offense. It was early assumed that the power included the power to pardon, the power to amnesty, which shall be exercised by proclamation.

The President in the exercise of his prerogative shall always exercise the power to pardon “contempt’s of court”, just as he can ordinary crimes and misdemeanors.

The President shall also retain the power of pardon of crimes committed against the laws of the United States of America Republic.

A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed for the offense and the guilt of the offender; and when the pardon has been fulfilled; it releases the punishment and blots out of existence the guilt, so that in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offense.

Pre-Post Conviction

If granted before conviction, it prevents any of the penalties and disabilities consequent upon conviction from attaching [thereto]; if granted after conviction, it removes the penalties and disabilities, and restores him to all his civil rights; it makes him, as it were, a new man, and gives him a new credit and capacity.

According to principles of the common law of the judgment of conviction, the pardon shall obliterate the effect of convictions of colorable laws and shall amend past convictions. It shall afford immediate relief for what has been suffered by the offender in his person by imprisonment under colorable law and color of authority, forced labor, or otherwise. It does not give compensation for what has been done or suffered, nor does it impose upon the government any obligation to give it.

The offense being established by judicial proceedings, that which has been done or suffered while they were in force is presumed to have been done unjustly and the individual should not have to continue to suffer, and no satisfaction for it can be required. Neither does the past conviction affect any rights which have vested in others directly by the execution of a pardon on repatriation.

Any judgment or conviction for an offense or any rights lost whilst that judgment was in force.

If, for example, by the judgment, an offender's property has been lost. The property notwithstanding the subsequent pardon is lost and if proceeds have been paid to a party to whom the law has assigned them, they cannot be subsequently reached and recovered by the offender. The rights of the parties have become vested, and are as complete as if they were acquired in any other legal way.

So, also, if the proceeds have been paid into the treasury. The right to them has so far become vested in the United States that they can only be secured to the former owner of the property through an act of the Continental Congress. Moneys once in the treasury can only be withdrawn by an appropriation by law."

Congress and Amnesty

Congress cannot limit the effects of a presidential amnesty. Making proof of loyalty by oath or affirmation is necessary to recover property abandoned, notwithstanding any executive proclamation, pardon, amnesty. The legislature cannot change the effect of such a pardon any more than the executive can change a law.

Special Pardons

The Court is required to receive “Special Pardons” as evidence of innocence and to treat any convictions prior or current as null and void.

Pardon by Proclamation

It is required to regard pardons granted by “Proclamation” on condition: A conviction should be treated in the condition as if it has been fulfilled, and not deny them their legal effect. Any other action would certainly impair the executive authority. This law directs the Court to be instrumental to that end.

On the other hand, Congress itself, under the necessary and proper clause, may enact amnesty laws remitting penalties incurred under the national statutes.

[End of Resolution]

