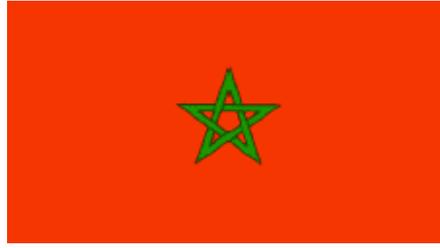


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



PUBLIC LAW 111-48

Amended: 12 March 2017

TO ESTABLISH LAWS FOR KIDNAPPING

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 "Kidnapping" provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 48**, with **53** co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 48** with **53** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws for acts of Kidnapping.

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 **111-48** was signed and enacted into law on **12 March 2017** by the following **SIGNATORIES to this Legislative Act in Attendance;**

General Congress Assembled, United States of America Republic

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*
5. *Chief Justice, Illinois, Romulus Dorsey: El*
6. *Foreign Affairs Minister, Texas, Rafael-Vazquez: El*
7. *Recorder of Deeds, Illinois, Taiwan-Smith: Bey*
8. *Dir. Of Business Development, California - Dadrian Anderson: Bey*
9. *Governor, Arizona, Dexter-Johnson: Bey*
10. *Governor, California, G. Riller: El*
11. *Governor, Georgia, Mandel Williams: El*
12. *Governor, Louisiana, Eric Wannamaker: Bey*
13. *Governor, Maryland - Altie Archer: Bey*
14. *Governor, Missouri, Floyd-Harris: Bey*
15. *Governor, North Carolina, Nasir Ma'at: El*
16. *Governor, Virginia, Darnell Brown: Bey*
17. *Governor, Michigan, Napoleon-Kendall: Bey*
18. *Governor, Mississippi, Welton-Turk: Bey*
19. *Governor, Ohio, Terry King: Bey*
20. *Governor, New Jersey, Colin Hylton: El*
21. *Governor, Texas, Lashawn-Earl: Bey*
22. *Governor, Minnesota, Vicie-Williams: Bey*
23. *Lieutenant Governor, Georgia, Timothy Jackson: El*
24. *Lieutenant Governor, North Carolina, Yisrael (Carol)-Murray: Bey*
25. *Lieutenant Governor, Ohio, Gaben Carson: Bey*
26. *Lieutenant Governor Virginia, Rich Wilson: Bey*
27. *Assistant Governor, Georgia, Christopher Hill: Bey*
28. *Assistant Governor, Ohio, Anthony Hammond: Bey*
29. *Assistant Governor, North Carolina, Sean-Ikard: Bey*
30. *Secretary of State, California, Demeitric Mason: El*
31. *Public Minister, Missouri, Linda Ann-Bashful: El*
32. *Public Minister, Missouri, Maurice-Reynolds: Bey*
33. *Public Minister, Florida, William L.-Salter III,: Bey*

34. *Representative, Colorado, Ajoa Nash-Conner: Bey*
35. *Senator, Georgia, Ronnell-Gray: Bey*
36. *Senator, Ohio, Reginald-Purnell: Bey*
37. *Senator, Colorado, Kakuyon: El*
38. *Senator/Liaison - Georgia, Tara-Hill: Bey*
39. *Senator, Illinois, Clayton Ronald-Henderson: El*
40. *Senator, North Carolina, Hope Ma'at El*
41. *Senator, Michigan, George-Bond: Bey*
42. *Senator, California, D-Wallace: Bey*
43. *Senator, Illinois, J. Sept: El*
44. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Illinois, Leslie-Atkins: El*
45. *Vicegerent Chief, Illinois, Saadiq: Bey*
46. *Vicegerent, Arizona, Jorge-Bravo: Bey*
47. *Vicegerent, Colorado, Evelyn-Gordon: Bey*
48. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Michigan, Damon-Lewis: El*
49. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Ohio, Andwele-Montgomery: Bey*
50. *Vicegerent, Dana-Coggins: Bey, Ohio*
51. *Vicegerent, Daryl Van-Brown: Bey, Ohio*
52. *Vicegerent, Georgia, Akil: Bey*
53. *Vicegerent, Bryce Lee-Williams: Bey, Minnesota*

It reads as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 111-48, on 12 March 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-**PL.111 Res.:48**
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. #(2017):

12 March 2017 considered
and passed by the Continental
Congress.

TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 37

KIDNAPPING

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1201.	Kidnapping.
1202.	Ransom money.
1203.	Hostage taking.
1204.	International parental kidnapping.

TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 37

KIDNAPPING

SECTION 1201. Kidnapping

(a) Whoever unlawfully seizes, confines, inveigles, decoys, kidnaps, abducts, or carries away and holds for ransom or reward or otherwise any person, except in the case of a minor by the parent thereof, when—

the person is willfully transported in interstate or foreign commerce, regardless of whether the person was alive when transported across a Province boundary, or the offender travels in interstate or foreign commerce or uses the mail or any means, facility, or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce in committing or in furtherance of the commission of the offense;

any such act against the person is done within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic as specified in Section 951a of Public Law 111-40;

any such act against the person is done within the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic as defined:

(1) “aircraft in flight” means an aircraft from the moment all external doors are closed following boarding—

- (A) through the moment when one external door is opened to allow passengers to leave the aircraft; or
- (B) until, if a forced landing, competent authorities take over responsibility for the aircraft and individuals and property on the aircraft.

(2) “special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States” includes any of the following aircraft in flight:

- (A) a civil aircraft of the United States.
- (B) an aircraft of the armed forces of the United States.
- (C) another aircraft in the United States.
- (D) another aircraft outside the United States—
 - (i) that has its next scheduled destination or last place of departure in the United States, if the aircraft next lands in the United States;
 - (ii) on which an individual commits an offense (as defined in the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft) if the aircraft lands in the United States with the individual still on the aircraft; or
 - (iii) against which an individual commits an offense (as defined in subsection (d) or (e) of article I, section I of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation) if the aircraft lands in the United States with the individual still on the aircraft.
- (E) any other aircraft leased without crew to a lessee whose principal place of business is in the United States or, if the lessee does not have a principal place of business, whose permanent residence is in the United States.

(3) an individual commits an offense (as defined in the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft) when the individual, when on an aircraft in flight—

- (A) by any form of intimidation, unlawfully seizes, exercises control of, or attempts to seize or exercise control of, the aircraft; or
 (B) is an accomplice of an individual referred to in subclause (A) of this clause.

the person is a foreign official, an internationally protected person, or an official guest as those terms are defined in section 1116(1)(b) of this title; or
 the person is among those officers and employees described in section 1114 of this title and any such act against the person is done while the person is engaged in, or on account of, the performance of official duties, shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life and, if the death of any person results, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.

With respect to subsection (a)(1), above, the failure to release the victim within twenty-four hours after s/he shall have been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnapped, abducted, or carried away shall create a rebuttable presumption that such person has been transported in interstate or foreign commerce. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, the fact that the presumption under this section has not yet taken effect does not preclude a National investigation of a possible violation of this section before the 24-hour period has ended.

If two or more persons conspire to violate this section and one or more of such persons do any overt act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

Whoever attempts to violate subsection (a) shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years.

If the victim of an offense under subsection (a) is an internationally protected person outside the United States of America Republic, the United States of America Republic may exercise jurisdiction over the offense if (1) the victim is a representative, officer, employee, or agent of the United States of America Republic, (2) an offender is a national of the United States of America Republic, or (3) an offender is afterwards found in the United States of America Republic. As used in this subsection, the United States of America Republic includes all areas under the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic including any of the places within the provisions of Public Law 116-02, section 1. For purposes of this subsection, the term "national of the United States of America Republic" has the meaning prescribed in section (a)(22) of Public Law 118-01.

In the course of enforcement of subsection (a)(4) and any other sections prohibiting a conspiracy or attempt to violate subsection (a)(4), the Attorney General may request assistance from any National, Province, or local agency, including the Army, Navy, and Air Force, any statute, rule, or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES INVOLVING CHILDREN.— (1) TO WHOM APPLICABLE.—If—

the victim of an offense under this section has not attained the age of eighteen years; and
 the offender—
 has attained such age; and
 is not—
 a parent;
 a grandparent;
 a brother;
 a sister;

an aunt;
 an uncle; or
 an individual having legal custody of the victim;
 the sentence under this section for such offense shall include imprisonment for not less than 20 years.

(h) As used in this section, the term “parent” does not include a person whose parental rights with respect to the victim of an offense under this section have been terminated by a final court order.

SECTION 1202. Ransom money

(a) Whoever receives, possesses, or disposes of any money or other property, or any portion thereof, which has at any time been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a violation of section 1201 of this title, knowing the same to be money or property which has been at any time delivered as such ransom or reward, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

A person who transports, transmits, or transfers in interstate or foreign commerce any proceeds of a kidnapping punishable under Province law by imprisonment for more than 1 year, or receives, possesses, conceals, or disposes of any such proceeds after they have crossed a Province or United States of America Republic boundary, knowing the proceeds to have been unlawfully obtained, shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years, fined under this title, or both. For purposes of this section, the term “Province” has the meaning set forth in Public Law 111-23, Section 145 and Public Law 011-02.

SECTION 1203. Hostage taking

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, whoever, whether inside or outside the United States of America Republic, seizes or detains and threatens to kill, to injure, or to continue to detain another person in order to compel a third person or a governmental organization to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the person detained, or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life and, if the death of any person results, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.

(b)(1) It is not an offense under this section if the conduct required for the offense occurred outside the United States of America Republic unless—
 the offender or the person seized or detained is a national of the United States of America Republic;
 the offender is found in the United States of America Republic; or
 the government or governmental organization sought to be compelled is the Government of the United States of America Republic.

(2) It is not an offense under this section if the conduct required for the offense occurred inside the United States of America Republic, each alleged offender and each person seized or detained are nationals of the United States of America Republic, and each alleged offender is found in the United States of America Republic, unless the government or governmental organization sought to be compelled is the Government of the United States of America Republic.

(c) As used in this section, the term “National of the United States of America Republic” has the meaning given such term in section (a)(22) of Public Law 118-01 and Public Law 116-02 Section 2.

(d) a law enforcement officer shall be given special consideration, only in the case where s/he was unaware that the person that they've detained is/was a National or citizen of the United States of America Republic. An officer should always treat a person who states their citizenship or nationality as a United States of America Republic National or citizen, with the utmost respect and courtesy upon arrival. The National or citizen must be given an immediate phone call to his consular official and/or his government to verify his or her status as a National or citizen (in accord with government protocol and consular notification and access procedures). Once the police or law enforcement agency, who is holding the National or citizen, has received from the United States of America Republic Government proper confirmation of Nationality or citizenship of said person, they must be immediately released into the custody of the United States of America Republic or any officer or agency thereof. ANY CLASSIFICATIONS, NOTATIONS, OR DESCRIPTIONS OF SLAVE BRANDS BEING USED AS IDENTIFIERS FOR A MOORISH NATIONAL CITIZEN SUCH AS: BLACK, AFRICAN AMERICAN, NEGRO, or COLORED, etc. SHALL BE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF DENATIONALIZATION AND THE OPERATION OF SLAVERY DEFACTO and shall carry a fine in the amount of \$5,000-\$5,000,000 per offense and/or jail time not less than 5 years and not more than 30 years per offense.

(e) any agency that is holding a United States of America Republic National or citizen can only detain the National or citizen for a maximum time of two (2) hrs while awaiting confirmation of Nationality or citizenship.

(f) a law enforcement officer may arrest a National or citizen of the United States of America for murder or rape or in the case of an act of violence being committed in the law enforcement officer's presence in such cases as robbery, assault or domestic violence. The United States of America Republic must be notified of the holding of one of its Nationals or citizens by the officer or agency of law enforcement.

SECTION 1204. International parental kidnapping

(a) Whoever removes a child from the United States of America Republic, or attempts to do so, or retains a child (who has been in the United States of America Republic) outside the United States of America Republic with intent to obstruct the lawful exercise of parental rights, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both.

(b) As used in this section—

the term “**child**” means a person who has not attained the age of 18 years; and

the term “**parental rights**”, with respect to a child, means the right to physical custody of the child—

whether joint or sole (and includes visiting rights); and

whether arising by operation of law, court order, or a legally-binding agreement of the parties.

A person 18 to 20 years of age shall be given consideration which shall be determined by conditions based on criminal offense and after evaluation of the individual's maturity.

(c) It shall be an affirmative defense under this section that—

- the defendant acted within the provisions of a valid court order granting the defendant legal custody or visitation rights and that said “order” was obtained pursuant to a uniform child custody jurisdiction act or the uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act and said act was “in effect” at the time of the offense;

- the defendant was fleeing an incident or pattern of domestic violence; or

- the defendant had physical custody of the child pursuant to a court order granting legal custody or visitation rights and failed to return the child as a result of circumstances beyond the defendant's control, and the defendant notified or made reasonable attempts to notify the other

parent or lawful custodian of the child of such circumstances within twenty-four (24) hours after the visitation period had expired; and returned the child as soon as possible.

(d) This section does not detract from The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Parental Child Abduction, done at The Hague on October 25, 1980.

[End of Resolution]