

PLEASE FORWARD TO UNITED NATIONS
AND ITS OTHERS ORGANIZATIONS



[UCC 7-104(b)(c)]

Intellectual Property

International Instrument # MPK2024DAS828

Cover Page

"The essential elements of due process of law are...Notice and The Opportunity to defend."

Simon vs. Craft, 182 US 427

Municipal Home Rule in Ohio art. XIII, § 2-3, municipal charters must be consistent with the constitution *and* laws of the state.

This Matter of Subject is between the CITY OF MASSILLON (all levels of its Government)

I, We, Us the Tribe Mu' Penetopo Kataru are actively growing and developing Our tribal [unincorporated] Self-Government in law, by law and at law, with Absolute love for the Supreme Law(s) of The Land and delegating Our governing to The Allodial American Nation Indigenous Tribal Government and find Our Ecclesiastic guidance in and with the Unincorporate Ministry for Sovereign Tribes of America.

The CITY OF MASSILLON is being called to Fulfil its obligation to implement measures in its legal norms in where the Rights of Our indigenous People are no longer ignored, dishonored, disrespected, shunned or without promotion.

Any response that is 'not' in the form of a lawful Affidavit is to be Recognized as Retaliation (an Act of War) as we offer Peace, fearlessly.

An Affidavit in which receives No Response stands as Clear and Evident Fact and shall stand as Truth without Burden of [further] Proof.

I Am:

Nature Naheem El Bey
Chief, Visir, Minister, Missionary, Consul General,
Nature Naheem El Bey
Natural person, In Propria Persona
U.C.C. 1-207 / 308, U.C.C.1-103 All liberties

I Am:

Zafeer El Bey
War Chief, Minister, Vice Co-Consul General, Zafeer
Amaru Khan El Bey
Natural person, In Propria Persona

reserved without prejudice.
Moorish American, Indigenous People of Northwest
Amexem
c/o 1215 Arapahoe Rd Se,
Near [Massillon Territory and Ohio Republic]
Northwest Amexem – Northwest Africa – North
America – The North Gate

U.C.C. 1-207 / 308, U.C.C.1-103 All liberties reserved
without prejudice.
Moorish American, Indigenous People of Northwest
Amexem
c/o 1215 Arapahoe Rd Se,
Near [Massillon Territory and Ohio Republic]
Northwest Amexem – Northwest Africa – North
America – The North Gate



[UCC 7-104(b)(c)]

August 30th, 2024

**The
Unincorporate
Ministry for Sovereign Tribes of America
Diplomatic Mission
Act of [Sovereign] State**

‘Noticed’ and ‘Recorded’ at, by and with the
Allodial American National Indigenous Tribal Government

JURIS ET DE JURE | ACTIONES LEGIS

Annex: Permanent Character | AA222141| Ecclesiastical 805 ILCS

Notice to Agent is Notice to Principle | Notice to Principle is Notice to Agent

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to: SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

DUNS # 161906136; 003691382

and

All whose occupation (including All Governors, All Mayors, All Court Judges, All Attorney Generals, All Attorneys, Lawyers, All Banks, All Bankers, All Congressmen, All Senators, All Sheriffs, All Police etc., All Corporate CEO’s, CFO’s, etc) All Corporations, LLC’s, Ltd.’s, and All otherwise licensed, permitted, or otherwise authorized companies, businesses, etc., and/or all [non-indigenous and indigenous] whose occupancy or inhabitation protracts from between 3 degrees North East of present day Mogadishu and 22 degrees North Latitude at Yemen (Moab), 5 degrees west of Sabaea, 12 degrees East of the Kingdom a Axum to 42 degrees East Longitude 2,982 Miles longitude. Latitude, and South-Africa 12 degrees East Longitude South West of Moab at Luanda (Angola). Just below the Congo, Across the Great Atlantis, even unto the present North, Farthest West, top of America 72 degrees North Latitude - 4,940 miles; 150 degrees west longitude 21 miles, above the equator from Moab - 3,160 miles - and Central or Meso America including Mexico and the Atlantis Islands at 19 degrees North Latitude - 1,330 miles; 122 degrees west longitude - 74 miles near to the equator from Moab - 9,028 miles - South America at 52 degrees south latitude - 1,640 miles 78 degrees south west longitude - 41 miles below the equator from Moab, for a Geological Span of over 15,376 miles, equivalent to 236,421,376 square miles (More than three quarters of the Earth) [the Moroccan Empire].

Giving thanks to the Convocation, assembled by, for and of the people’s nation being the Tribe Mu’ Penetopo Kataru (MURU) and the Allodial American National International Tribal Government (AANITG) for the invocation of myself, Zafeer Luckee Amaru Khan El Bey, a noble, who is a squarely and double and duly affirmed Aborigines/Indigenous [Mu’ur/Moorish] American National and accepting with Honor and giving my heart, mind and my soul to the Divine Mission and at the command and receiving delegation from the MURU People and the AANITG as being Minister/Missionary/Co-Consul General/Vizier for the MU’ PENETOPO KATARU People’s Nation.

Let this be For the Record to Reflect Clearly and to Reflect Clearly for the Record

INVOKE: The Declaration on Principles of International Law (DPIL) [Friendly Relations and Co-Operation Among States in Accordance with The Charter Of The United Nations] expresses the paramount importance for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the development of Friendly relations founded upon freedom,

equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights and of developing friendly relations [among nations] irrespective of political, economic and social systems or levels of development, having borne in mind the paramount importance, also, of the Charter in the **promotion of the rule of law** among nations, considering it essential that all States shall **refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State**, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and equally essential convinced that all States shall settle international disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter, convinced, also, that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a major obstacle to the promotion of international peace and security and further convinced that the principle of equal rights and **self-determination of people(s) constitutes a significant contribution to contemporary international law** in which its effective application is also of paramount importance for the promotion of friendly relations based on respect for the principle of **sovereign equality**. Further convinced, also, in consequence that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a State or country or at its political independence is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter, considering the provisions of the Charter as a whole and taking into account the role of relevant resolutions adopted by its competent organs relating to the content of the principles [of International Law] so as to secure their more effective application within the international community, promoting the realization of the purposes of the United Nations.

"The essential elements of due process of law are...Notice and The Opportunity to defend." *Simon vs. Craft*, 182 US 427.

Divine Salutations to All makers of and those bound to and by, and any and all enforcers of the [**Codified Ordinances of the**] **CITY OF MASSILLON OHIO (D-U-N-S #626033658)**; to All makers of, those bound to and by, and any and all enforcers of the Constitution for and of the **State of Ohio (D-U-N-S #034309166)**; all those bound to and by, and any and all enforcers of the [**Constitution of the**] **United States, Inc, The United Nations** and/or **any and all of their organs, divisions, subdivisions etc.**; those bound to and by, and any and all enforcers of the **Roman Curia**, and all other **Corporate Entities and Instrumentalities of the United States** not limited to but being operative in the City of Massillon in the State of Ohio, the 17th accepted into the Union now called the United States [of America], inc. in which is defined pursuant to 28 USC § 3002(15) (A) a Federal corporation; (B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or (C) an instrumentality of the United States, in the Western Hemisphere; to All makers of, those bound to and by, and any and all enforcers, of the regulatory, defunct municipal government for the District of Columbia, paid or unpaid, public and private; to All Municipal Corporations in and of the **County of Stark (D-U-N-S #190262472)** at, near and all around the Historical Indigenous Territory and Extra-Territory of the Ohio and Erie Canal, to any and all near the Unincorporated Aborigines/Indigenous Territory and or Extra-Territory of Indigenous Ministerial Domicile located from **40.796404, -81.523089** on to **40.795944, -81.522948** on to **40.796105, -81.522348** on to **40.796573, -81.522617** on to **40.796404, -81.523089**; all Corporations and Commercial Entities occupying earth soil location(s) at, near, on, and/or all territory and extra-territory between all around: from **40.912633, -81.646110** on to **40.906150, -81.420223** on to **40.986060, -81.413933** on to **40.986923, -81.089113** on to **40.730875, -81.090257** on to **40.729860, -81.198767** on to **40.723239, -81.199562** on to **40.723440, -81.237022** on to **40.651171, -81.241787** on to **40.653607, -81.447163** on to **40.654357, -81.446455** on to **40.656161, -81.442705** on to **40.657354, -81.440746** on to **40.658255, -81.435945** on to **40.659360, -81.435236** on to **40.660973, -81.436028** on to **40.662770, -81.438914** on to **40.663083, -81.439839** on to **40.665183, -81.449817** on to **40.665284, -81.452588** on to **40.666578, -81.458031** on to **40.666270, -81.461354** on to **40.654354, -81.471376** on to **40.635001, -81.649953** and on to **40.912633, -81.646110**. [a/k/a Stark County], including All Governors, All Mayors, All Court Judges, All Attorney Generals, All Attorneys, Lawyers, All Banks, All Bankers, All Congressmen, All Senators, All Sheriffs, All Police etc., All Corporate CEO's, CFO's, etc. and all whose occupation and/or inhabitation protract from between 3 degrees North East of present day Mogadishu and 22 degrees North Latitude at Yemen (Moab), 5 degrees west of Sabaea, 12 degrees East of the Kingdom a Axum to 42 degrees East Longitude 2,982 Miles longitude. Latitude, and South-Africa 12 degrees East Longitude South West of Moab at Luanda (Angola). Just below the Congo, Across the Great Atlantis, even unto the present North, Farthest West, top of America 72 degrees North Latitude - 4,940 miles; 150 degrees west longitude 21 miles, above the equator from Moab - 3,160 miles - and Central or Meso America including Mexico and the Atlantis Islands at 19 degrees North Latitude - 1,330 miles; 122 degrees west longitude - 74 miles near to the equator from Moab - 9,028 miles - South America at 52 degrees south latitude - 1,640 miles 78 degrees south west longitude - 41 miles below the equator from Moab, for a Geological Span of over 15,376 miles, equivalent to 236,421,376 square miles [the Moroccan Empire]. (More than three quarters of the Earth).

Offering Harmonious Peace, I am Zafeer Amaru Khan El Bey.

I am spirited by and with a particular honor in which influences my fathomless pleasure in my receiving coronation from the Convocation, assembled by the [American/Amerindian] **People's Nation** called the **Tribe Mu' Penetopo Kataru (MURU)**

and the **Allodial American National Indigenous Tribal Government [for the People]**, as a Ministerial /Consular Missionary and Relator at the demand of the said People to lawfully Minister those of Humanity's fallen by, with and through better informing, those to and of whom it applies, of their Ancestral/Aborigines lineages and of their Rights to a Nationality and a national allegiance and how to achieve their Proper and Correct [**private, public, social and political**] **status in law**, by law and for the love of Absolute and Natural and Organic and **Supreme Law(s)** of the **Land(s)** called **Continental America [South, Central, North, Canada, and all [Carib] American Islands], Turtle Island**.

My ecclesiastic mission is with a Responsibility to Establish a Relationship with all of, but maintaining a focus on, the injuriously and consequently misidentified, misclassified and mislabeled [indigenous] people called by various [incorporated] Misnomers (i.e. black, negro, latino, etc.) who suffer, to any extent, due to the likes of misinformation and various other forms of deception, chattel backing slavery (working for wages that suffer taxation), and imposition of colored and colorable law(s), inter alia.

My mission comes, also, with the purpose of:

- 1). Establishing a foundational Missionary and Consular district,
- 2). Establishing Missionary and Consular Posts, Premises' and Facilities
- 3). Encouraging and Assisting in the Unincorporating of Humanity in law, by law and for the love of the Supreme [International] Law(s) of the Land(s).
- 4). Remain unincorporated.

I am fully competent and fully functional and have the ability of performing properly and correctly in law, by law and for the love of the Supreme Law of the Land(s), offering to do so peacefully and harmoniously and am declaring myself a defender, in law, by law, in harmony with and for the love of the Supreme Law(s) of the Land(s), fearlessly.

As the Ohio Constitution is indeed bound to and by the provisional articles written within the **Constitution of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA** in where at **Article VI section 2, the Supremacy Clause**, it is expressed that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Bearing in Mind that Even in the application of the Ohio Revised Code Article I, Section 18, Suspension of laws in where it is written "No power of suspending laws shall ever be exercised, except by the General Assembly." This became Effective in the year of 1851 as a provisional article in Ohio's subjective Constitution, a constitution in which is no doubt, pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 1307.103(A) Sections 1307.101 to 1307.603 of the Revised Code, in which may be cited as "Uniform Commercial Code, documents of title, in which at and in accord with Section 1307.103(UCC 7-103), are subject to any treaty or statute of the United States or regulatory statute of this state (STATE OF OHIO) to the extent the treaty, statute, or regulatory statute is applicable.

Ohio Constitution

Article I, Section 1 | Inalienable Rights

All men are, by nature, free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

Article I, Section 2 | Right to alter, reform, or abolish government, and repeal special privileges

All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same, whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall

ever be granted, that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the general assembly.

Article I, Section 3 | Right to assemble

The people have the right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; to instruct their representatives; and to petition the general assembly for the redress of grievances

Article I, Section 5 | Trial by jury

The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate, except that, in civil cases, laws may be passed to authorize the rendering of a verdict by the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the jury.

Article I, Section 6 | Slavery and involuntary servitude

There shall be no slavery in this state; nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

Article I, Section 8 | Writ of habeas corpus

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety require it.

Article I, Section 10a | Rights of victims of crime

(A) To secure for victims justice and due process throughout the criminal and juvenile justice systems, a victim shall have the following rights, which shall be protected in a manner no less vigorous than the rights afforded to the accused:

- (1) to be treated with fairness and respect for the victim's safety, dignity and privacy;
- (2) upon request, to reasonable and timely notice of all public proceedings involving the criminal offense or delinquent act against the victim, and to be present at all such proceedings;
- (3) to be heard in any public proceeding involving release, plea, sentencing, disposition, or parole, or in any public proceeding in which a right of the victim is implicated;
- (4) to reasonable protection from the accused or any person acting on behalf of the accused;
- (5) upon request, to reasonable notice of any release or escape of the accused;
- (6) except as authorized by section 10 of Article I of this constitution, to refuse an interview, deposition, or other discovery request made by the accused or any person acting on behalf of the accused;
- (7) to full and timely restitution from the person who committed the criminal offense or delinquent act against the victim;
- (8) to proceedings free from unreasonable delay and a prompt conclusion of the case;
- (9) upon request, to confer with the attorney for the government; and
- (10) to be informed, in writing, of all rights enumerated in this section.

(B) **The victim**, the attorney for the government upon request of the victim, or the victim's other lawful representative, in any proceeding involving the criminal offense or delinquent act against the victim or in which the victim's rights are implicated, may assert the rights enumerated in this section and any other right afforded to the victim by law. If the relief sought is denied, the victim or the victim's lawful representative may petition the court of appeals for the applicable district, which shall promptly consider and decide the petition.

(C) This section does not create any cause of action for damages or compensation against the state, any political subdivision of the state, any officer, employee, or agent of the state or of any political subdivision, or any officer of the court.

(D) As used in this section, "victim" means a person against whom the criminal offense or delinquent act is committed or who

is directly and proximately harmed by the commission of the offense or act. The term "victim" does not include the accused or a person whom the court finds would not act in the best interests of a deceased, incompetent, minor, or incapacitated victim.

(E) All provisions of this section shall be self-executing and severable, and shall supersede all conflicting state laws.

(F) This section shall take effect ninety days after the election at which it was approved.

Article I, Section 11 | Freedom of speech; of the press; of libels

Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear 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.

Article I, Section 13 | Quartering troops

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor, in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

Article I, Section 14 | Search warrants and general warrants

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person and things to be seized.

Article I, Section 15 | No imprisonment for debt

No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud.

Article I, Section 16 | Redress for injury; Due process

All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and shall have justice administered without denial or delay.

Suits may be brought against the state, in such courts and in such manner, as may be provided by law.

Article I, Section 17 | No hereditary privileges

No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges, shall ever be granted or conferred by this state.

Article I, Section 18 | Suspension of laws

No power of suspending laws shall ever be exercised, except by the general assembly.

Article I, Section 19 | Eminent domain

Private property shall ever be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war or other public exigency, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public, without charge, a compensation shall be made to the owner, in money, and in all other cases, where private property shall be taken for public use, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money; and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner.

Article I, Section 20 | Powers reserved to the people

This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers, not herein delegated, remain with the people.

Article I, Section 19a | Damages for wrongful death

The amount of damages recoverable by civil action in the courts for death caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of another, shall not be limited by law.

Article II | Power of municipalities.

§1f | The initiative and referendum powers are hereby reserved to the people of each municipality on all questions which such municipalities may now or hereafter be authorized by law to control by legislative action; such powers shall be exercised in the manner now or hereafter provided by law.

Article II, Section 28 | Retroactive laws

The general assembly shall have no power to pass retroactive laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts; but may, by general laws, authorize courts to carry into effect, upon such terms as shall be just and equitable, the manifest intention of parties, and officers, by curing omissions, defects, and errors, in instruments and proceedings, arising out of their want of conformity with the laws of this state.

Article II, Section 40 | Registering and warranting land titles

Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring and guaranteeing land titles by the state or by the counties thereof, and for settling and determining adverse or other claims to and interests in, lands the titles to which are so registered, insured or guaranteed, and for the creation and collection of guaranty funds by fees to be assessed against lands, the titles to which are registered; and judicial powers with right of appeal may by law be conferred upon county recorders or other officers in matters arising under the operation of such system.

Article XIII, Section 1 | Special acts conferring corporate powers; prohibited

The General Assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers.

Article XIII, Section 2 | Corporations, how formed

Corporations may be formed under general laws; but all such laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed. Corporations may be classified and there may be conferred upon proper boards, commissions or officers, such supervisory and regulatory powers over their organization, business and issue and sale of stocks and securities, and over the business and sale of the stocks and securities of foreign corporations and joint stock companies in this state, as may be prescribed by law. Laws may be passed regulating the sale and conveyance of other personal property, whether owned by a corporation, joint stock company or individual.

Article XIII, Section 3 | Liability of stockholders for unpaid subscriptions; dues from corporations; how secured; inspection of private banks

Dues from private corporations shall be secured by such means as may be prescribed by law, but in no case shall any stockholder be individually liable otherwise than for the unpaid stock owned by him or her. No corporation not organized under the laws of this state, or of the United States, or person, partnership or association shall use the word "bank," "banker" or "banking," or words of similar meaning in any foreign language, as a designation or name under which business may be conducted in this state unless such corporation, person, partnership or association shall submit to inspection, examination and regulation as may hereafter be provided by the laws of this state.

Article XIII, Section 5 | Corporate power of eminent domain to obtain rights of way; procedure; jury trial

No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, until full compensation therefor be first made in money or first secured by a deposit of money, to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation; which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury of twelve men, in a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law.

Article XVIII, Section 2 | General laws for incorporation and government of municipalities; additional laws; referendum

General laws shall be passed to provide for the incorporation and government of cities and villages; and additional laws may also be passed for the government of municipalities adopting the same; but no such additional law shall become operative in any municipality until it shall have been submitted to the electors thereof, and affirmed by a majority of those voting thereon, under regulations to be established by law.

Article XVIII, Section 3 | Municipal powers of local self-government

Subject to the requirements of Section 1 of Article V of this constitution, municipalities shall have authority to exercise all powers of local self-government and to adopt and enforce within their limits such local police, sanitary and other similar regulations, as are not in conflict with general laws.

Article XVIII, Section 7 | Home rule; municipal charter

Any municipality may frame and adopt or amend a charter for its government and may, subject to the provisions of section 3 (Ohio Constitution Article XVIII §3 Municipalities shall have authority to exercise all powers of local self-government and to adopt and enforce within their limits such local police, sanitary and other similar regulations, as are not in conflict with general laws) of this article, exercise thereunder all powers of local self-government.

Charter of the United Nations
Chapter I:
Purposes and Principles

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

- 1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about

by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2 The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. **The Organization** is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. **All Members**, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. **All Members shall** settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. **All Members shall** refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. **All Members shall** give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. **The Organization** shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER VI PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33 1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. 2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34 The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. **Any Member** of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.
3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

CHAPTER VII ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39 The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40 In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41 The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 48 1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine. 2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49 The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50 If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51 Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.
2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.
3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.
4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action Under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.
2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54 The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 55 With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote: a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56 All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

CHAPTER XI DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73 Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which **Chapters XII and XIII** apply.

Article 74 Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

Article 103 In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.
3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.
4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/61/L.67 and Add.1)]

61/295. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

... Adopts the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as contained in the annex to the present resolution. - 107th plenary meeting 13 September 2007

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and good faith in the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter

Affirming that indigenous peoples are equal to all other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such,

Affirming also that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,

Affirming further that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

Reaffirming that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,

Concerned that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests,

Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources,

Recognizing also the urgent need to respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States,

Welcoming the fact that indigenous peoples are organizing themselves for political, economic, social and cultural enhancement and in order to bring to an end all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur,

Convinced that control by indigenous peoples over developments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs,

Recognizing that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment,

Emphasizing the contribution of the demilitarization of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples to peace, economic and social progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world,

Recognizing in particular the right of indigenous families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children, consistent with the rights of the child,

Considering that the rights affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples are, in some situations, matters of international concern, interest, responsibility and character,

Considering also that treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, and the relationship they represent, are the basis for a strengthened partnership between indigenous peoples and States,

Acknowledging that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, affirm the fundamental importance of the right to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Bearing in mind that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any peoples their right to self-determination, exercised in conformity with international law,

Convinced that the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in this Declaration will enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and indigenous peoples, based on principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and good faith,

Encouraging States to comply with and effectively implement all their obligations as they apply to indigenous peoples under international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned,

Emphasizing that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples,

Believing that this Declaration is a further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples and in the development of relevant activities of the United Nations system in this field,

Recognizing and reaffirming that indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that indigenous peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples,

Recognizing that the situation of indigenous peoples varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration,

Solemnly proclaims the following United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a standard of achievement to be pursued in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect:

Article 1 Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and

Article 2 Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3 Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article 4 Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Article 5 Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

Article 6 Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article 7

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

Article 8

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.
2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:
 - (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
 - (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
 - (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
 - (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;
 - (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

Article 9 Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 10 Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 11

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to

maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.

2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

Article 12

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.

2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 13

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

Article 14 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.

2. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.

3. States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

Article 16

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.

Article 17

1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law.

2. States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children

from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.

3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.

Article 18 Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

Article 19 States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

Article 20 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities. 2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.

Article 21

1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.

2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

Article 22

1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.

2. States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

Article 23 Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

Article 24

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.

2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

Article 25 Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

Article 26

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 27 States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.

Article 28

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.
2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

Article 29

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.
3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.

Article 30 1. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned. 2. States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.

Article 32

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.
3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

Article 33

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

Article 34 Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.

Article 35 Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

Article 36 1. Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders. 2. States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.

Article 37 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and re **spect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.**

2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Article 38 States in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

Article 39 Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

Article 41 The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established.

Article 43 The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

Article 44 All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

Article 45 Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights indigenous peoples have now or may acquire in the future.

Article 46

1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would **dismem ber or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.**

2. In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society.

3. The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.

Consular Relations

Invoking, enforcing, and enjoying our entitlement to the usage of **our own Consular Courts [and Relations]** as referred to in the affirmatively annexed Code of Laws of the United States of a General and Permanent Character at title 22, chapter 2 section 141 [Consular Courts], section 142 [General Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases], and section 143 [General Jurisdiction in Civil Cases] and exercising Our right to invoke provisions found within the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations [United Nation Conference on Consular Relations] (Vienna, 24 April 1963) and here having focus on Chapter III [Privileges and Immunities, Diplomatic and Consular, etc.] Title 6 Article 10 [Appointments and Admission of Heads of Consular Posts] where this invocation Supports the sending of the **Allodial American National Indigenous Tribal Government** by, from and for the **tribe Mu' Penetopo Kataru**, with the Ministerial, Diplomatic and Consular Relations and having a major part of the said assignment being that the **Allodial American National Indigenous Tribal Government** declare and establish a **Consular District and Post**, and upon this giving Notice of Declaration to the [municipal]"government" [already] in and of Our chosen, developing and/or established **Consular District and Post**, the assigned Head(s) of Consul, diplomats, shall immediately begin, in respect of the provisioned **Article 13 and Article 14** of the **Vienna Convention on Consular Relations**, the exercise of their functions as states are mandated with the said provisional **Article 14** where it gives the receiving state, in this case, though not lawfully, the **CITY OF MASSILLON OHIO (D-U-N-S #626033658)**, the mandate to notify the competent authorities of the consular district while also **ensuring that the necessary measures are taken to enable the head of a consular post to carry out the duties of his office and to have the benefit of the provisions of the present Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.**

Giving realization to the Truth that while the presumed Receiving State [**CITY OF MASSILLON OHIO**] is a Municipality, a corporation, and, by law cannot be a Receiving State as the said corporation uses and occupies indigenous soil

and it shall be known that Whatever is affixed to the soil belongs to the soil (Broom, Max. 401-43 and the presumed Sending state is actually a De jure form of Self-Government and is also of Aborigines/Indigenous continental American having intent, or is already enjoying the Right to Domicile in the Territory of mention and choice for and of Ministerial, Diplomatic and Consular District, Post and Relations. Where law gives its spirit, in this case the reality would be that the Sender is really the Receiver, and the Receiver is really the Sender. Let this current circumstance, as it be, not be indicative of the **CITY OF MASSILLON OHIO** or any other **Municipality or Non-Indigenous, Non-Mu'ur government** having any liberty to extinguish the Exercise of Our inalienable and unalienable Rights, specific prohibition on the interruption of **Our Divine, Diplomatic and Consular [Tribal] Relations**.

Affirming HR: Rights of Indigenous People Chapter II section 3. Definitions of Terms part (j) Individual Claims - refer to claims on land and rights thereon which have been devolved to individuals, families and clans including, but not limited to, residential lots, rice terraces or paddies and tree lots;

Our integration has already begun. Our Growth and Development is Our Right. And therefore, we Exercise such.

We shall remain “Active” and not “Passive in Social, Civilization, Culture and Custom matter involving, but not limited to, Law, Order and Governmental Principles and in striving to this end we are entrusted by the Noble Drew Ali [Vast Estate], to help in the great humanitarian work of uplifting ourselves, our fellow-men, our Matriarch and humanity at large.

In reaffirming our Sovereignty and acknowledging that ‘every sovereign state (people) is bound to respect the independence of every other sovereign state (people) and reaffirming that the courts of one country will not sit in judgement on the acts of the government of another [where] done within (the same or) its own territory’, we disagree with and exercise our right to reject the imposition of municipal and civil laws and codes, which are private law [incorporated] unit(s) of self-government established by political powers of the “general assembly” of each state of the union who is limited and bound at Article IV, initiated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, North America in the year if 1854, as it governs only the rights and conduct of the alleged “WHITE PEOPLE”, Christians and Jews, of the 1863 Union States Rights Republic, under the Magna Charta (The Great Charter), the Knights of Columbus Code, and the Ku Klux Klan Oath, etc., and, instead, annexing and invoking our Mu'ur/Moorish Zodiac Constitution



Titles of Nobility

The free Moorish nation – inclusive of all the aboriginal/indigenous tribes and provinces of the Natural People, etc are the rightful bearers of the attributes, names and noble titles, ali, el, bey, dey and al. Let this not have an ill-effect on those ambiguously misinformed, misclassified, misidentified, usurped indigenous people recognizing and identifying themselves according to colors such as black, misnomers such as African-American, Afro-American, Negro, Latino, etc., most being branded by and with Social Security Numbers in which is the instrumentality used by the unlawful administrators and representatives with obvious intent and a gross corporate and commercial interest in, mislabeled as Debtors, and various other erroneous references and also, for whatever the reason(s), may, giving thanks to being unlawfully incorporated into the system of chattel backing slavery and animal husbandry and being given no notice of the or any other option of citizenship, lack a National allegiance and for that reason have been subject to systematic dysnomy, genocide, xenophobia, deprivation of due

process, disseisin, displacement, dispossession, enforced disappearance, omission, commercial policy, corporate regulation(s), Municipal ordinances and, inter alia, unlawful imposition of excise taxation constructed under color and styled to abridge and swindle substantive rights which are allotted, at birth and by right of blood and/or birth, to the Natural people and are supported by and asserted by: Royal Law; Moorish Law; Moslem/Muslim Law; the Law of Great Peace; Laws of Nature; Divine Law; Nature's God; the Laws of Nations; the Free Moorish Great Seal Zodiac Constitution; Stare Decisis; Res Judicata; and are bindingly affirmed by Article III, IV, and VI of the American Constitution covenant of 1774 – 1781 A.D. = and Treaty 1200 –1 M.C., as lawfully adopted for the united states Republic, establishing its republican form of [self] government.

Affirming Pursuant to the Constitution Article I, Section 9, Clause 8: Titles of Nobility and Foreign Emoluments states that No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Adopted by the General Assembly on 22 September 2014, the Outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, a Resolution, in where the support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was reaffirmed and the commitment was made in such respect as to consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them as well is the solemn commitment to respect, promote and advance and in no way diminish the rights of indigenous peoples and to uphold the principles of the Declaration (UNDRIP) also gives expression to their commitment to cooperate with indigenous peoples, through their own representative institutions, to develop and implement national action plans, strategies or other measures, where relevant, recognizing the importance of indigenous peoples' health practices and their traditional medicine and knowledge and the commitment to promoting the right of every indigenous child, in community with members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practice his or her own religion or to use his or her own language and supporting the empowerment of indigenous women and to formulating and implementing, in collaboration with indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women and their organizations, policies and programs designed to promote capacity-building and strengthen their leadership and also giving support to measures that will ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous women in decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas and eliminate barriers to their participation in political, economic, social and cultural life inviting the Human Rights Council to consider examining the causes and consequences of violence against indigenous women and girls, in consultation with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and other special procedures mandate holders within their respective mandates.

Notice of Call to Proper and Correct Performance

We **Declare and Affirm** the States obligation, as being the obligation of the **CITY OF MASSILLON, et al**, not to impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States as it is written in the Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People[s] at Article 46 section 1 which is followed, in section 2, with emphasis on the exercise of the rights set forth [in the said Declaration] which shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined **by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations** and any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements. **Article IV of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People[s] supports the same.**

Our **Mission is: Growth and Development** and is not subject to “ordinances,” “bylaws,” “codes,” and “measures,” as well as *other names chosen by the governmental bodies* that pass these laws. Regardless of the name, **there are certain aspects all municipal laws must have in order to be enforced. Keeping in Mind** A city's **regulatory authority** may be *restricted if the proposed local ordinance or regulation conflicts with federal or state general laws*. Federal or state law may preempt

a city's ability to legislate in a particular area, either *explicitly or by implication*. A “city” being any unit of general **local government** which is **classified as a municipality** by the United States Bureau of the Census [42 U.S. Code § 5302(B)], any other unit of general **local government** which is a **town or township** and which [42 U.S. Code § 5302(B) (i)] possesses powers and performs functions comparable to those associated with **municipalities**, [42 U.S. Code § 5302(B) (ii)] is closely settled, and [42 U.S. Code § 5302(A) (iii)] contains within its boundaries **no incorporated places** as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census which **have not entered into cooperation agreements** with such town or township to undertake or to assist in the *undertaking of essential community development and housing assistance activities*, in the determination of the Secretary [42 U.S. Code § 5302(B)],

It is the Responsibility of the governing body of the CITY OF MASSILLON to transmit this information to its to the necessary Departments and its public, in general; and to promote our rights.

Copies of this Affidavit of Truth and Lawful Judicial Public Notice are being sent, and are lawfully giving the mandated Civil Order to inform all CITY OF MASSILLON Municipal parties, and the public, of this lawful Judicial Public Notice, to the following:

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

City of Massillon
151 Lincoln Way East
Massillon, Ohio 44646
330-830-1700

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Jamie Slutz - Mayor
Municipal Government Annex151
Lincoln Way East
Massillon, OH 4464

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

The Massillon Municipal Court
2 James Duncan Plaza
Massillon, OH 44646
Tel: 330-830-1730
Fax: 330-830-175

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Johnnie A. Maier Jr.
Clerk of Court
2 James Duncan Plaza
Massillon, Ohio 44646

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Jason Saintenoy

Chief of Police
2 James Duncan Plaza
Massillon, Ohio 44646
Phone: 330-830-1762
Fax: 330-830-1900

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

John D. Ferrero – d/b/a Auditor
CITY OF MASSILLON [OHIO]
One James Duncan Plaza
Massillon, Ohio 44646

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Linda Litman—City Treasurer
One James Duncan Plaza
Massillon, Ohio 44646
Tel: 330-830-1708

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Frank Silla—Chief Building Official
One James Duncan Plaza
Massillon, Ohio 44646
Phone: 330-830-1724 Ext. 399
Fax: 330-830-1782
fsilla@massillonohio.gov

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Mike DeWine
Riffe Center
77 S High St 30th Floor,
Columbus, OH 43215
Telephone: (614) 466-3555
Fax: (614) 466-9354

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Dave Yost
30 E. Broad St., 14th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Sharod Brown.- CLEVELAND

503 Hart Senate Office Bldg 801
West Superior Ave, Suite 1400
Cleveland, OH 44113
Phone:(216) 522-7272
Fax: (202) 228-2307

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Sharod Brown – CINCINNATI
550 Main Street Suite 10-273
Cincinnati, OH 45202
Phone: (513) 684-1021
Fax:(202) 228-2028

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Sharod Brown – COLUMBUS
200 North High St., Room 618
Columbus, OH 43215
Phone:(614) 469-2083
Fax: (202) 228-2207

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Sharod Brown – WASHINGTON, DC
503 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
Phone:(202) 224-2315
Fax: (202) 228-6321

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

The Ohio State Bar Association
DUNS #806207841
P.O. Box 16562
Columbus, OH 43216-6562
Fax: (614) 487-8808

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

United Nations
2 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
Telephone: (212) 963-3962
Fax: (917) 367-0560
Email: doalos@un.org

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

Two United Nations
Plaza, Room DC2-2220
New York, NY 10017
Fax: + 1 212 963 4260

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

United Nations - Other International Organizations:

(212) 963-7160
Fax - (212)-963-7055
(Fax: 41-22-788-5854)
Fax: +41 (0)22 917 05 83

Lawful Judicial Public Notice to:

If any person choose to rebut [see Heiner vs Donnan, 295, U.s.;f12;i52piS. Ct, 358,362,76 L Ed. 272] this entire notice they must present their Nationality for the public record and rebut word for word. Line by line. Sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph all in writing which must be notarized and certified mailed to the below-mentioned mailing location within five (5) CLEAR DAYS upon Acceptance per Rocha vs. Hulen, 6 C. aL. App. 2d 245,44, P.2d. 473,482,483] of this notice. Failure to rebut this said notice will automatically constitute a default [see Bradbury vs. Thomas, 27. P.2d. 402,135 Cal. App. 435] because "Silence" can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak or when an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading, [see United States vs. Tweed, 550 P.2d, 297]. Therefore, by your silence upon default constitute an acknowledgement [see, Favello vs. Bank of America Wat. Trust & Saving Ass. 24 Cal. App. 2d. 245,44, P.2d 478,482,483] of every word, sentences and paragraphs written within this said notice as the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth to the best of my declarant knowledge.

Annex: INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF "ALL PERSONS FROM ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE"

"the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,"

"Determined to prevent enforced disappearances and to combat impunity for the crime of enforced disappearance,"

"Considering the right of any person not to be subjected to enforced disappearance, the right of victims to justice and to reparation,"

"Affirming the right of any victim to know the truth about the circumstances of an enforced disappearance and the fate of the disappeared person, and the right to freedom to seek, receive and impart information to this end,"...

Article 1

1. No one shall be subjected to enforced disappearance.

2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification for enforced disappearance.

Article 2 For the purposes of this Convention, "enforced disappearance" is considered to be the arrest, detention, abduction or

any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.

Article 37 Nothing in this Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance and which may be contained in: (a) The law of a State Party; (b) International law in force for that State.

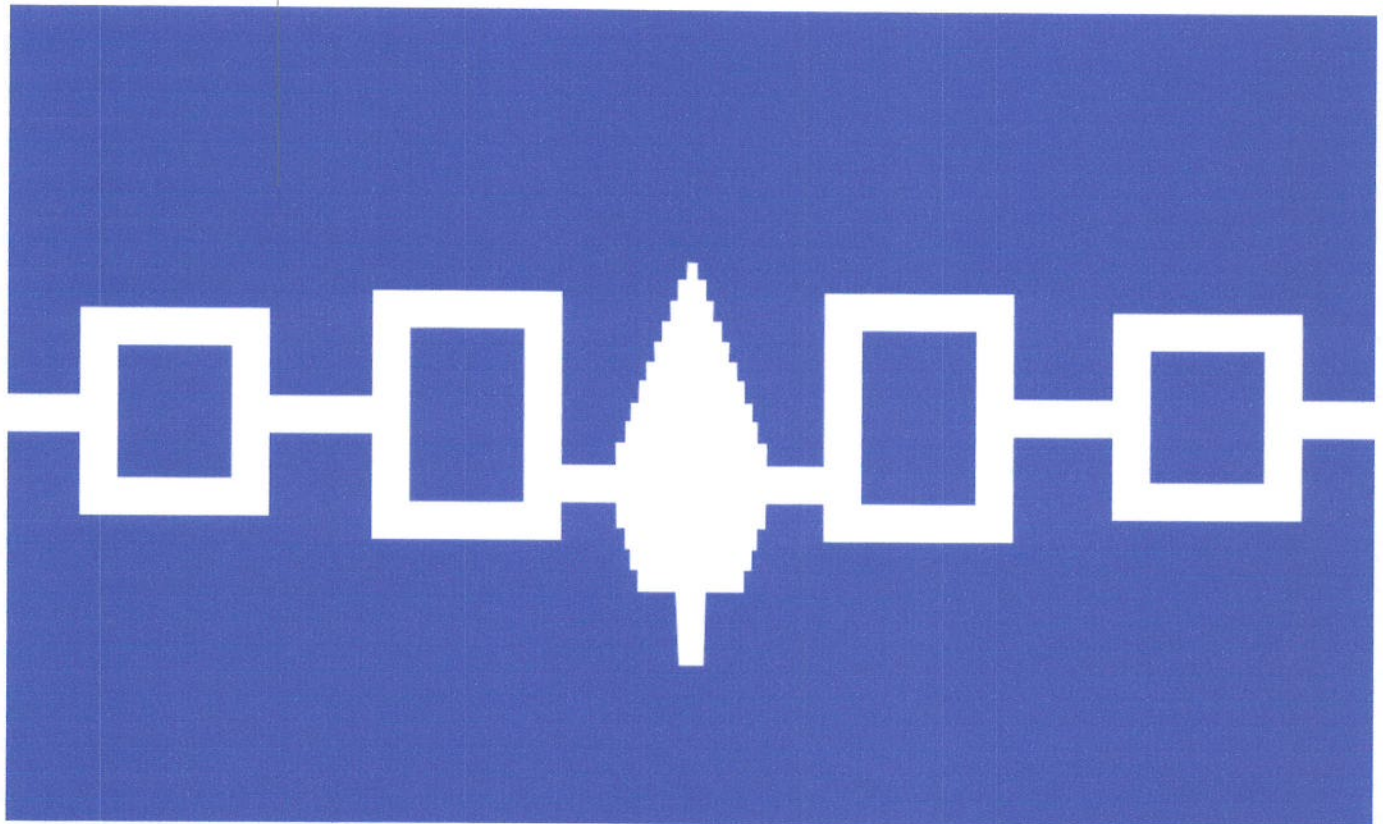
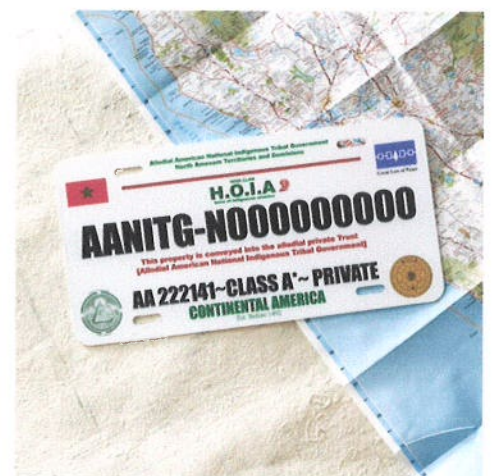
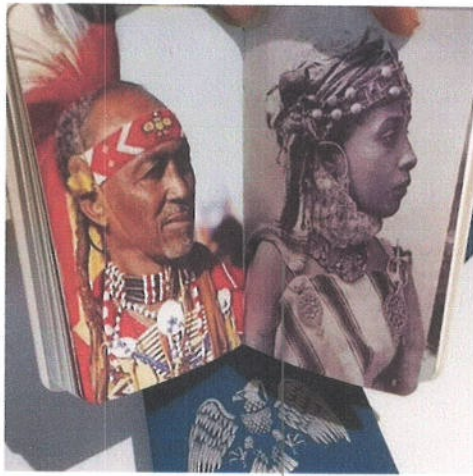
Keeping in Mind 8 U.S.C. § 1367: "Anyone who willfully uses, publishes, or permits information to be disclosed in violation of [8 U.S.C. § 1367] shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action and subject to a civil money penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each such violation."

Let this document stand as truth before the Almighty Supreme Creator, and let it be established before men according as the scripture saith: *But if they will not listen, take one or two others along, so that every matter may be established by the testimony of two or three witness. "Matthew 18:16. "In the mouth of two or three witnesses, shall every word be established " 2 Corinthians 13:1.*

Ex Dolo Malo Non Oritur Actio

Upon my inherited status, I Nature El Bey, being a descendant of The Ancient Moabites in other respect known as Moorish American – Al Moroccan – Muur, standing squarely affirmed upon my Oath to the ‘Five Points of Light’ – Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice; Being competent (In My Own Proper Person) to Attest to this Affidavit upon which I place my Signature; Whereas, I State, Proclaim, and Declare the following to be true, correct, not misleading, and not intended to be presented for any misrepresented, ‘colored’ or improper use or purpose.

STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATE Ohio Secretary of State, Frank LaRose 5001224	
It is hereby certified that the Secretary of State of Ohio has custody of the business records for ALLIODIAL AMERICAN NATIONAL and, that said business records show the filing and recording of:	
Document(s) TRADE NAME REGISTRATION	Document No(s): 202304701652
Effective Date: 02/16/2023	
 United States of America State of Ohio Office of the Secretary of State	Witness my hand and the seal of the Secretary of State at Columbus, Ohio this 16th day of February, A.D. 2023.  Ohio Secretary of State



Pursuant to, but not limited to, U.S.C.S. Chapter 1 Section 1

Immunity of our Nationals (b) of America, Pursuant to United States Code (U.S.C.) Title 22, Foreign Relations and Interoceanic Chapter 11, Foreign Agents and Propaganda, Section 613 providing for Immunities of such agents (Section 613, Compliance and Treaty of 1907 C.E. Treaty of Peace and Friendship (Amity and Commerce) between the Moorish Islamic Republic and the United States of America (U.S.) - Moors not subject to their dominion, see U.S. Statute at Large Foreign Treaties 1907-1943 Vol. 6 pp 100-108, 500 in force.

Unity

HP2

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ASIATIC NATION OF NORTH AMERICA VISA

Pursuant To: Holy Koran Circle 7 Chapter 45 page 56, Paragraph (1) MOORISH SCIENCE TEMPLE OF AMERICA

'GENERAL DELIVERY'
Grand Sheikh, Tyrus Ayham Rami Bey
In Care Of 3946 Palmetto Drive
East Lansing Michigan 48823 (TDC)
Phone: 816-618-8979 Email: tyroshayham@gmail.com
Emergency Contact Info: 215-596-1010

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REGISTRATION COPYRIGHT No. TXu 2-154-373

The United States of America in General
In Congress Assembled 36 U.S.C. Sec. 172
Proclamation - Certified of Nationality,
Citizenship, Religious Creed & Race
(Jas Gualtero, Lagos & Lugo)
(EP's & Bey's)
Birthright Title
EX ROC CIVITATEM DONAVIMUS

DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT

Issue To:


Missionary *Nature El Bey*, Race / Asiatic, Religious Creed Moslem / Islamism, Nationality / Moor / Autochthon of American / Al Moroccan hereby solemnly affirm to the pure unvarnished truth of the said Certification of The Religious Affidavit of Organization (Affirmation and Evidence) of Religious Corporation (Collegium Religiosum Alienum) for Moorish Science Temple of America, part and parcel of the said Government. Bey(s) and El(s) so organized in accordance with American Jurisprudence, the Great Koran of Mohammed and The Holy Koran Circle Seven of M.S.T. of A. Pursuant To: Chapter 47, page 57 of The Holy Koran Circle Seven of The M.S.T. of A, Title EGYPT THE CAPITAL EMPIRE OF THE DOMINION OF AFRICA. Said Express Trust (Res) of our State Government and Nation Dominion and Inheritance of I, Missionary *Nature El Bey* a beneficiary of said trust (Res) extend from North - South & East - West Africa across The Great Atlantic even unto the Present North, South, and Central America also Mexico and the Atlantic Islands; before The Great Earth Quake, which caused THE GREAT ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Thus, I, Missionary *Nature El Bey* of The Asiatic Nation of North America / Moorish Science Temple of America, I am aboriginal / Indigenous, Native and Natural born National of The General Government of the United States of America (Republic); declare, proclaim, reclaim, record and do implement my Sovereign - Posterior Rights of National in accord with [8 U.S.C. Section 1101 (a); (22) (a), Section 1503 (a), et al] citizenship in the 1782 to Present - "Seal" The United States General Government Republic, in the Family of Nations, according to the Law of Nations; who having Re-Pledged the "Original Pledge" of Allegiance to the Private, National and Official "Flag of The United States of America" enacted in 1777 and Pursuant to: 4 U.S.C Chapter 1, Section 1, thereby, having complete and perfect residence in The United States of America Republic form of Government hereinafter defines "Moors"

Thus, I, Missionary *Nature El Bey*, Accept the (National I.D. & Diplomatic Passport) of The Asiatic Nation of America the enforce Free Passage and Immunity when in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States Corporative Government (28 U.S.C Section 3002) (U.S.) engaging in non-political activities in the furtherance of bone fide (good faith) trade, commerce, religious, scholastic, or scientific pursuits are immune from all Christian United States, Federal, State, County, or Municipal, Taxation, & Mandatory or required foreign agents registration with the Attorney General.

Furthermore: I, Missionary, *Nature El Bey*, of the M.S.T. of A., as a natural born citizen of The Republic of The United States of America in Congress Assembled (4 U.S.C. Chapter 2 Section 41), further confirm that the M.S.T. of A. is organization pursuant to, however, not limited to Supreme Treaty Law; Exempti Gratia; 1787 C.E. Treaty of Peace and Friendship - (Amity and Commerce) between The United States of America and the Moor Sultan of Morocco - Seyyidi Ibn Allah Mohammed XVII and the 1796 C.E. Treaty of Peace and Friendship between The United States of America, and Yusuf Basha Mahomet, the Bey of Tripoli at Article (11) states: "As The Government of The United States of America has in itself no character of enmity against the Laws, Religion or Tranquility of Moors - in as the said states never have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Moorish Nation." It is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinion shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two nations. Finally, I, Missionary *Nature El Bey*, do affirm that the Corporate Seal so executed on this affixed document, is the authentic and original jurisdiction Seal of The Moorish Science Temple of America to accompany the genesis and file page "Religious Affidavit" Organization, Recorded in the County of Cook Illinois, SS # 010105905 / Immunity # 10105905.



Missionary *Nature El Bey*
Autograph

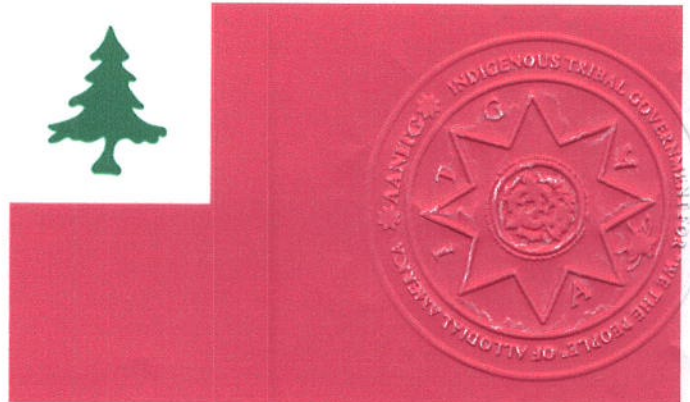

Missionary / Diplomat / Moor

Notary Witness, *Juanita Bullock*

This State Credential's / Instrument warrant Full Faith and Credit
Pursuant To: Article 4 Section 1 of the U.S. / United States / Constitution.

Nature El Bey



I Am: *Nature Nahcem El Bey*
Chief, Visir, Minister, Missionary, Consul General, Nature Nahcem El Bey
Natural person, In Propria Persona
U.C.C.1-308, U.C.C.1-103 All liberties reserved without prejudice.
Moorish American, Indigenous People of Northwest Amexem
c/o 1215 Arapahoe Rd Se,
Near [Massillon Territory and Ohio Republic]
Northwest Amexem - Northwest Africa - North America - The North Gate



For every right there is a remedy; where there is a remedy, there is no right.

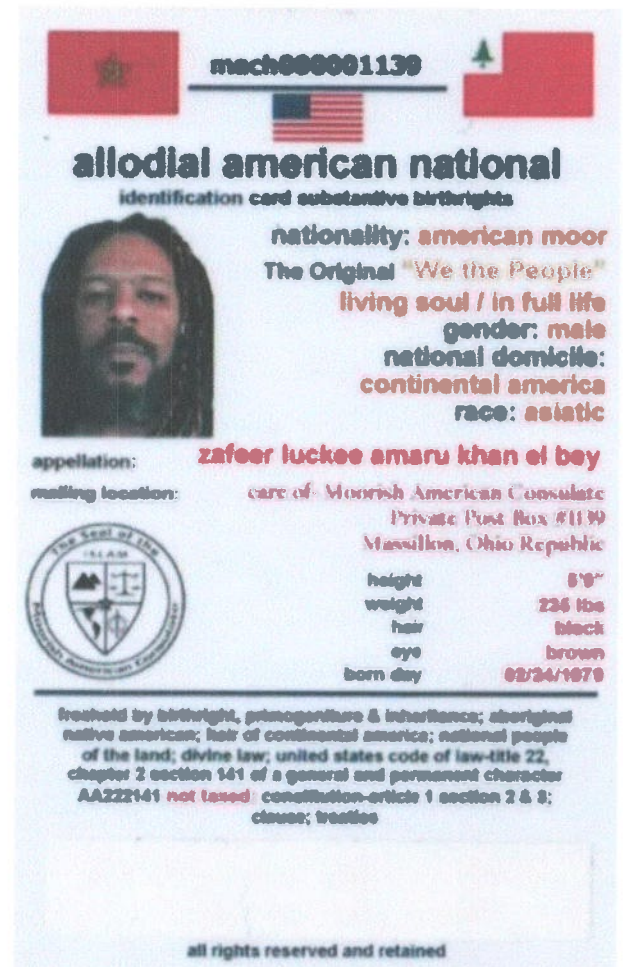
TRIBAL TERRITORY

For indigenous communities, relations to the land are not merely a matter of possession and production but a material and spiritual element which they must fully enjoy, even to preserve their cultural legacy and transmit it to future generations" IA Court H.R. Judgment of January 31, 2001, Series C No. 79, par. 149; Judgment of June 17, 2005, Series C No. 125, pars. 124, 131; Judgment of November 19, 2004, Series C No. 116, par. 85.

For the **TRESPASSING** on this territory is with the fee of \$5,000 USD
For with the **PARKING** of conveyances is with the fee of \$500 USD



AA 222 141



I Am:

Zafeer El Bey
War Chief, Minister, Vice Co-Consul General, Zafeer Amaru Khan El Bey

Natural person, In Propria Persona

U.C.C.1-308, U.C.C.1-103 All liberties reserved without prejudice.

Moorish American, Indigenous People of Northwest Amexem

c/o 1215 Arapahoe Rd Se,

Near [Massillon Territory and Ohio Republic]

Northwest Amexem – Northwest Africa – North America – The North Gate



Additional Certificate of Registration of a Claim to Copyright

This is to certify that the statements set forth
in the attached have been made a part of the
records of the Copyright Office with claim
of copyright registered under number

In testimony whereof, the seal of this office
is affixed hereto on

AA 222141

June 30, 2021



Shirley Perlmutter
United States Register of Copyrights and Director

17 USC 101/1000

6. Name

(City)

(Zone)

(State)

PL-40429-1

Address