



*The Pledge of the Imperial Royal Flag of the  
Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire:*

*As I Stand Beneath Our Sacred  
Imperial Royal Flag,  
I Vow Loyalty, And Obedience  
As I Watch It Fly.  
To The Imperial Laws of our Imperial Constitution  
That Governs our Imperial Empire  
To This Cause  
I Hold My Head Up High.  
With Pride I Pledge To Protect and Defend  
All within this Imperial Empire Both Family and Friend!  
To Ensure  
That All Have Their Equal Rights  
To This Cause  
I Will Lay Down My Very Life.  
As I Stand Beneath This Sacred  
Imperial Royal Flag,  
I Vow Loyalty, Sincerity, And Integrity With Zeal!*

Khayal  
50  
2000-21



## Part 7

### Imperial Law 20:

Be it enacted by Emperor-Monarch-[NR]: Sambhu Re 👑:

The Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Olmec Civilization, in order to form a more perfect unity, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this Imperial Constitution for the Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Olmec Civilization,, Droit!

### Section 1:

For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: exists an Imperial Executive House over the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire and any further Amendments to this work as needed by its nationals, will be done by the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council for the approving/disapproving of the matter(s) of the concern and the casting of the deciding-vote in the deadlocking voting on the matter(s) of the concern by the Imperial Constitutional Monarch in keeping with our tradition as having a Imperial Constitutional Monarch, we have Re-Established Ourselves.

### Section 2:

For the knowing again by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that our Imperial Central Governing Body will consist of one (1) Imperial Royal House of the Emperor-Monarch-[NR]: Sambhu Re 👑, eight (8) Imperial Executive Houses, seven (7) Executive Houses, and seven (7) Imperial CMYE Governmental Houses that service all aspects of Governance for the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire system of Government, Legislation, Representative and Structure.

There are nineteen (19) Imperial Consuls, nineteen (19) Imperial Deputy Consuls, thirty one (31) Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Members with One Imperial Secretary General, One Imperial Chief Deputy Secretary General and One Imperial Deputy Secretary General, One Imperial Continental Congress, One Imperial Ambassador and Imperial Chief Deputy Ambassador for each Imperial Royal Embassy, One Imperial Deputy Ambassador for each Consulate, one Empress and one Emperor.

The Seats of the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council, Imperial Indigenous Marshals, Imperial Guardians, Ambassadors, Chief Deputy and Deputy Ambassadors, Consuls and Deputy Consuls, Imperial Chancellor, Imperial CMYE Government Council of fourteen (14), has been and/or will be filled on the date of Constituting this Autonomous Autochthon Imperial Empire with all Official Seats, which are elected by the Imperial Constitutional Monarch:

### Section 3:

- a) The Imperial Ambassadors of each Imperial Royal Embassy shall be composed of one Imperial Ambassador and one Imperial Chief Deputy Ambassador for each Imperial Royal Embassy of the CMYE. Imperial Ambassadors of each Imperial Royal Embassy are chosen by the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire and/or by the Imperial Constitutional Monarch.
- b) There shall by one (1) Imperial Deputy Ambassador for each Consulate.
- c) The Imperial Consuls of each Imperial House of the Imperial Central Governing Body shall be composed of two (2) Imperial Consuls, one (1) Imperial Head Consul and one (1) Imperial Deputy Consul for each Imperial CMYE Government Houses of the CMYE.

Khulu P.  
5/11/2020-21



Imperial Consuls of each Imperial CMYE Government Houses are chosen by the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire and/or by the Imperial Constitutional Monarch.

#### Section 4:

The Imperial Ambassadors: Choosing Imperial Ambassadors, Imperial Chief Deputy and Imperial Deputy Ambassadors

No person shall be an Imperial Ambassador, Imperial Chief Deputy or Imperial Deputy Ambassador who is under eight-teen (18) years of age. An Imperial Ambassador has to be a national of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire for at least one year, and speak or learning the language of the natives/people she or he is to Govern.

#### Section 5:

The Imperial Consuls: Choosing Imperial Consuls and Imperial Deputy Consuls

No person shall be an Imperial Consul, Imperial Deputy Consul who is under eight-teen (18) years of age. An Imperial Consul has to be a National of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire for at least one year, and speak or learning the language of the natives/people she or he is to Govern.

The Power to Dis-fellowship

#### Section 6:

- a) If any national of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire/Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Olmec Civilization is found in abuse of any enacted Imperial Law(s), it will be agreed upon by that Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council that they will be dis-fellowshipped.
- b) The Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council can reinstate an Imperial CMYE Council Member, depending on the circumstances involved, by Unanimous Vote of the body that elected her or him.

#### Section 7:

When there are openings in Representation from any of the Imperial Houses within the Imperial Central Governing Body of Dis-fellowshipped, the opening shall be filled immediately by way of election of the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council and/or by the Constitutional Monarch.

For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: the Reigning Monarch of Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire/Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Olmec Civilization shall be the Monarch over all Officials and Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire.

Power to Try and Judge Those Impeached (Dis-fellowship)

#### Section 8:

For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that the Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Consular Court shall have the power to adjudicate all impeachment's yet all final decisions are made by the Sitting Monarch. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be under Oath of Office or Affirmation. Judgment in cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than: removal from Office; Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor, Trust or Profit under the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire; and the disqualification as a national of Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire shall be in force. Thus, all Imperial Right to Travel Pass and Official documents shall be null and voided.

Khufi  
3/10/21  
2021



Section 9:

For the knowing by all Imperial Ambassadors and Imperial Consuls of the Times, Places, and Manner of holding elections for all Imperial Ambassadors and Imperial Consuls, shall be approved in each Imperial Central Government House by the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council thereof and/or by the Imperial Constitutional Monarch.

**When Imperial Ambassadors and Imperial Consuls Shall Meet:**

Section 10:

The Imperial Ambassadors and Imperial Consuls shall assemble at least 19 times every year, and such meetings shall be on the 13<sup>th</sup> of every month according to the calendar, which has 19 months, with 19 days in each month, 4 weeks consisting of 5 days per week. The last week of every month consists of 4 Days. The meetings will be held on the 13<sup>th</sup> of every month. The Imperial Ambassadors and Imperial Consuls shall by Imperial Law appoint a different day if the need arises.

**How Imperial Ambassadors and Imperial Consuls Shall Conduct Business:**

Section 11:

Imperial Central Governing Body (Imperial Royal Embassy and Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Consulate) shall be the Judge of each other and shall constitute a Quorum to do Business and hold Classes; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to oblige the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such punishment as each Imperial House may provide.

Each Imperial House may determine the Rules of its proceedings based on the Imperial Laws of the Imperial Constitution of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire and shall keep a Journal of its Classes and any other proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, exception such parts as may in their judgment require Secrecy; for the Secrets are Sacred and the Yes's and No's of the nationals of any Imperial House on any question, shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

**Restriction on Holding Other Offices and Joining Other Nations:**

Section 12:

For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that no national holding any office under the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire shall become a member/national of any other Nation during her or his continuance in office.

**Proposals By The Governing Body Must Go To The Imperial Constitutional Monarch:**

Section 13:

For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that every proposal, policy program, project or resolution which has passed through the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council, and the Imperial Head Officials before it becomes a Imperial Law, shall be presented to the Imperial Constitutional Monarch. Upon the Imperial Constitutional Monarch's Approval the proposal is then signed and becomes Imperial Law. If not, the Imperial Constitutional Monarch shall return it with his objections to that stated in which it shall have originated, who shall put the objections on their journal, at which time you may proceed for reconsideration. If any proposal shall not be returned by the Imperial Constitutional Monarch within seven (7) to nine (9) weeks, you may call the Secretary of the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council to request the Status.

Khyun Ra  
200-81  
200-81





Notice: As noted in Part 7 Imperial Law 20 Section 10 above, the Imperial Ambassadors and Imperial Consuls shall assemble at least 19 times within a year based on the below Imperial CMYE 19 Re Calendar:

19 Months in a Year ♀ 19 Days per Month ♀ 361 Days

Seasons: red and white

Solstice: black

Midyear day (midpoint): green

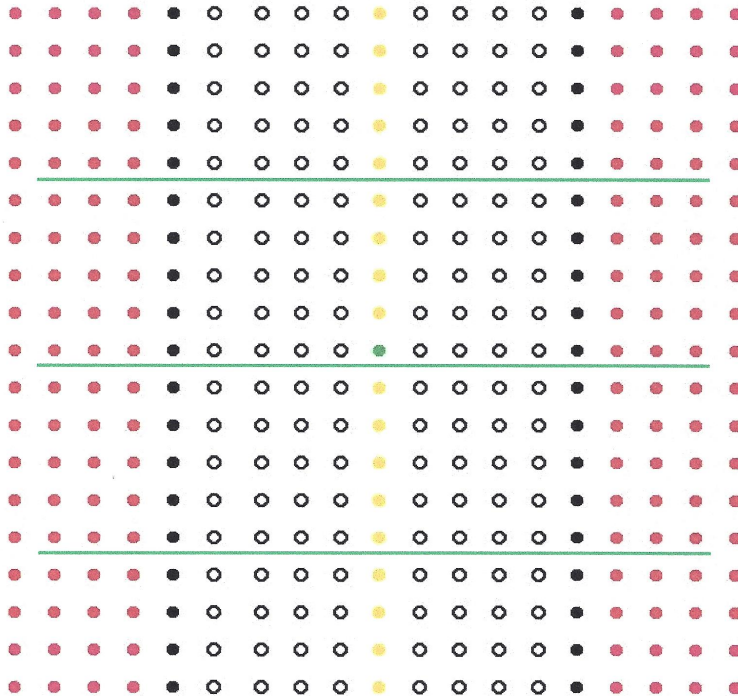
Middle month: Gold

Weeks separated: by green line

Each month has 4 weeks

There are 5 days in each week

The last week of the month has 4 days



## Part 8

### Imperial Law 21:

Be it enacted by Emperor-Monarch-[NR]: Sambhu Re 👑:

#### Section 1:

For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that His-Imperial-Majesty: Kfufu Ranub Zodoq Sampson-EI "Sambhu Re", Imperial Royal Crown Executive Powers are exercised in the name of the Monarch and All Imperial Executive Powers shall be vested in the Emperor-Monarch: Sambhu Re 👑:

Delegate Powers instead of exercising His Powers:

Kyle R. Linder et al  
Summer



### Section 2:

- a) For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that the Imperial Constitutional Monarch and/or the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council will decide the Imperial Ambassadors and Imperial Chief Deputy Ambassadors for each Imperial Royal Embassy (ies). The national having the best qualifications shall be the Imperial Ambassador and Imperial Chief Deputy Ambassador for the Imperial Royal Embassy (ies). There will also be an Imperial Deputy Ambassador for each Imperial Consulate.

The Imperial Constitutional Monarch will determine the time of choosing the Imperial Ambassador(s), and the day on which he or she shall take their Respective Positions in the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire. Their Duty is to always be responsible and uphold the Imperial Laws of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire.

- b) For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that anyone who is a national of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire at this time or any time hereafter of the Adoption of this Imperial Constitution, shall be qualified to the offices of Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council, Imperial Marshals, Imperial Judges, Imperial Ambassadors, and Imperial Consuls. To qualified for these offices a national must be eighteen (18) or older and a national for one (1) year or more within the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire and speak or learning the language of those they govern.

### Section 3:

- a) For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that the Imperial Constitutional Monarch and/or Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council the will decide who will be Imperial Consuls and Imperial Deputy Consuls of each Imperial CMYE Government. The national having the best qualifications shall be the Imperial Head Consul and Imperial Deputy Consul of each Imperial House within Imperial CMYE Government.
- b) The Imperial Constitutional Monarch will determine the time of choosing the Imperial Head Consul and Imperial Deputy Consul, and the day on which they shall take their Respective Positions in the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire. Their Duty is to always be responsible and uphold the Imperial Laws of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire.

Power to Try and Judge Imperial Officials of the Imperial Empire

### Section 4:

For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: in case of the removal of a Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member(s), Imperial Judge(s), Imperial Ambassador(s), Imperial Consul(s), Imperial Chancellor or Imperial Deputy Chancellor upon her or his Death, Resignation, or Inability to Discharge the Power and Duties of the said Office, the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member(s), Imperial Judge(s), Imperial Ambassador(s), Imperial Consul(s), Imperial Chancellor or Imperial Deputy Chancellor will be immediately replaced by a national who is Competent. All final decisions will be made by the Imperial Constitutional Monarch.

Khufu R. Alford-EI  
Sturges



Section 5:

For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that before a Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member(s), Imperial Indigenous Marshal(s), Imperial Judge(s), Imperial Ambassador(s), Imperial Consul(s), Imperial Chancellor or Imperial Deputy Chancellor enters on the Execution of her or his Office, she or he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation—

Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member(s), Imperial Indigenous Marshal(s)

Imperial Judge(s), Imperial Ambassador(s), Imperial Consul(s), Imperial Chancellor and

Imperial Deputy Chancellor Oath of Office or Affirmation:

The Imperial Executive House of the Imperial Constitution Monarch Affirmed as A Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member, Imperial Indigenous Marshal, Imperial Judge, Imperial Ambassador, Imperial Consul, Imperial Chancellor or Imperial Deputy Chancellor of the Imperial Executive House, Executive House, Imperial CMYE Government for the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire, to which You have been appointed is one of Dignity and Importance. In accepting this Oath of Office or Affirmation you undertake a Responsibility, which is not to be assumed lightly nor carelessly discharged. You are charged with the Responsibility of seriously and resolutely performing the Duties of Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member, Imperial Indigenous Marshal, Imperial Judge, Imperial Ambassador, Imperial Consul, Imperial Chancellor or Imperial Deputy Chancellor. You must be ever ready to Exercise the functions of the Office with which you are entrusted.

\*, \_\_\_\_\_, Declare that I am of Sound Mind and of Sound Body, having been Duly Appointed as A Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member, Imperial Indigenous Marshal, Imperial Judge, Imperial Ambassador, Imperial Consul, Imperial Chancellor or Imperial Deputy Chancellor Do Solemnly Affirm That I Will Faithfully Execute The Office Of Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member, Imperial Indigenous Marshal, etc., Imperial Judge, Imperial Ambassador, Imperial Consul, Imperial Chancellor or Imperial Deputy Chancellor For The Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire. To perform my duties to the best of my ability and capacities, without fear or favor, with the aim in view of furthering the purpose of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire! I will conduct myself in a manner befitting a Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member, Imperial Indigenous Marshal, etc., Imperial Judge, Imperial Ambassador, Imperial Consul, Imperial Chancellor or Imperial Deputy Chancellor, so as to bring Honor and Prestige to the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire. I take this Pledge without Mental Reservation, Invasion or Purpose of Evasion; and will to the best of my abilities, Protect and Defend the Imperial Constitution of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire. I do this by way of the Ancient-Indigenous Ones. It is by Order of the Imperial Constitutional Monarch, and so it is:

Imperial Executive Seal

Khyati B. 0400-21  
Shankar



Section 6:

For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member(s), Imperial Indigenous Marshal(s), Imperial Judge(s), Imperial Ambassador(s), Imperial Consul(s), over the Imperial Houses which she or he was appointed or voted in and are always complying, consulting, and communicating with the Imperial Central Governing Body of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire.

The Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member(s), Imperial Indigenous Marshal(s), Imperial Judge(s), Imperial Ambassador(s), and Imperial Consul(s), Shall Have The Power To Suggest Officials.

Section 7:

For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Member(s), Imperial Indigenous Marshal(s), Imperial Judge(s), Imperial Ambassador(s), Imperial Consul(s), shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Imperial Constitutional Monarch, to elect and by and with the advice and consent of the Imperial Constitutional Monarch shall elect Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council Members, Imperial Indigenous Marshals, etc., Imperial Judges, Imperial Ambassadors, and Imperial Consuls, for their respective Imperial Governmental Positions, being active Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire and speaking or learning the language of those they govern. All final decisions will be made by the Imperial Constitutional Monarch.

Section 8: Delegation of Authority for the Reigning Monarch:

For the knowing by all Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire existing as a Constitutional Monarch: that this Delegation of Authority for the Reigning Emperor-Monarch: His-Imperial-Majesty-INRI: Khufu Ranub Zodoq Sampson-El 'Red Eagle Thunder-Fire', "Sambhu Re" also *Distinctive Appellations*: Khufu Sutukh Ranub El and Darius Todd Sampson *is in Force*. WHEREAS, being divinely ordained, active and duly appointed by the civically active and registered Mu'urish Yamaxi American Native Nationals of the CMYE, Emperor-Monarch-INRI: Sambhu Re  officially brought forth into its Rightful Existence the "Continental Mu'urish Yamasee Empire (*hereinafter*) "Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire" on Wednesday the Eighteenth Day of July 2007 and be it enacted by an Emperor's Directive the Supreme Nationalization: Declaration: Proclamation on Wednesday the Twenty-Fourth Day of October, Two Thousand Seven A.D., filed and recorded with the Mu'urish Empire Recording Service MU00000000 2.1-57/Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire, and filed and recorded with the Clerk of Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia-  
, and also filed and recorded with the Clerk of Superior Court, Mecklenburg County, Charlotte, North Carolina, Register of Deeds Instrument Number: . His-Imperial-Majesty: Emperor-Monarch-INRI: Khufu Ranub Zodoq Sampson-El 'Red Eagle Thunder-Fire', "Sambhu Re" is an Indigenous Man, Reigning Monarch of and for the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire, *Sui Juris, Jus Soli, Jus Sanguinis*, Autonomous Autochthon Mu'urish Yamaxi American Native, 'nunc pro tunc from Moment of Creation' by and through the Exercise of Inalienable Birth, Inheritance, Substantive, and Inherent Rights; Imperial Constitutional Monarch of and for the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire, Autonomous Autochthon Head, Possessor of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Imperial Royal Crown, and Protector of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire; Physical manifestation of Autonomous-Autochthon-Power of the



*Kylo P. / Lisa D. E. / S. / W. / W.*



Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire, existing and functioning as the Re of the Original-Organic Amexem (Americas) the original land of Muu-iaan, the soil/land of our Ancient/Indigenous-Olmec Civilization (Yamaxi, Olmec (Mound Builders), Xi, Waxitaw, Mu'urish-Muur-Moor Moorish/Moorish American-Al Moroccan, Original Xirokee, Seminole, Creek, Xickasaw, Shushuni) foremothers and forefathers of the North, South, East, West and Central Americas (Ancient Amexem, AlMorocs), including the adjoining Islands/Northwest and Southwest Ancient Amexem Territories and Territories through the Universal Postal Union Treaty (ies); Bailor Holder in Due Course-Superior Claim/Creditor-(<sup>13</sup>rd witness signature") on the Constructive Agreement-Contract/Claim between Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives/Yamassee Native American Muurs-Yamassee Native Americans (*hereinafter*) Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives Yamassee Native Americans of and for the Yamassee Native American Government via Mt. 'Arafat Embassy, and the State of Georgia, Receipt Number: 5604B, issued June 20, 2003 also in accordance with but not limited to the United States State Department, Authentication Certificate Number: 04010010-1 *"According to the United States Department of State Authentication office, the statement on our certificates "full faith and credit" is in acknowledgement of the States certificate to the document, and has sufficient legal value through State and federal sevels for use in other countries and in this country", "retroactive to 1513", Privileges and immunities of mission of nonparty to Vienna Convention; Notice of Apostille-April 9, 2009 A.D., Notification of Diplomatic -Arrival April 9, 2009 A.D., Live Act of State-April 9, 2009 A.D., pursuant to but not limited to the United States Supreme Court Acts of State to wit: "Every Sovereign State (people) is bound to respect the independence of every other Sovereign State (people) and the courts of one country (people) will not sit in judgment of the government of another, done within (the same or) its own territory". . ., "Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives have a freehold inheritance to the land and retain all Inalienable Birth, Inheritance, Substantive and Inherent Rights, and though Constructive Agreements, Contracts, Claims, International Laws, Treaties and Immunities, enjoy and operate upon consummated, vested Constitutional Rights and Immunity(s) from Taxation, Criminal And Civil Jurisdiction by, and of the Continental Congress of the union. States Society of America - u.S. of A., united States America, USA, Inc."*. WHEREAS, the Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Yamassee Native Americans of and for the Yamassee Native American Government via Mt. 'Arafat Embassy has subsequently, through diplomatic action obtained required certification (Apostille and Authentications) from several states of the United States, *(In harmony with but not limited to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Apostille Certificate Number: 200436852 dated October 1st, 2004; the State of New Jersey Apostille Certificate Number: A212111 dated November 4, 2004; the State of Maryland, Apostille Certificate Number: 140054 dated November 12th, 2004; the State of Delaware, Certificate Numbers: 2004325494, 040833567, Authentication Number: 3486677 dated November 18th, 2004; the Commonwealth of Virginia, Apostille Certificate Number: 80371 dated December 2nd, 2004); Some words of wisdom on Contract law, when the United States Department of State Authenticated the Constructive Agreement-Contract/Claim between Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Yamassee Native Americans of and for the Yamassee Native American Government via Mt. 'Arafat Embassy, and the State of Georgia, Receipt Number: 5604B, issued June 20, 2003, was an acknowledgement of the States (Georgia) certificate to the document, and has sufficient legal value through State and federal sevels for use in other countries and in this country also having "full faith and credit". The States (Georgia) certificate to the document the United States Department of State Authenticated was the Constructive Agreement-Contract/Claim between Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Yamassee Native Americans of and for the Yamassee Native American Government via Mt. 'Arafat Embassy. By the United States Department of State Authenticating and Acknowledging the Constructive Agreement-Contract/Claim between Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Yamassee Native Americans of and for the Yamassee Native*



*Khyas  
S  
Lakshmi*

American Government via Mt. 'Arafat Embassy, and the State of Georgia, Receipt Number: 5604B, issued June 20, 2003, the United States Department of State Authenticated and Acknowledged all the Original Signers/ Signatures/Witnesses of the Original Constructive Agreement-Contracts from March 2003, the first (1<sup>st</sup>) Original Constructive Agreement - Contract and June 2003, the second (2<sup>nd</sup>) Constructive Agreement-Contract! This is the one we the Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Yamassee Native Americans of and for the Yamassee Native American Government via Mt. 'Arafat Embassy decided to reveal to the Public, (The Original Signers/Signatures/Witnesses/Families are - 1) Secured Party-Derrick H. Sanders FI, - 2) Secured Party-Renee B. Sanders FI, - 3) Bailor-Khufu Ranub Zodoq Sampson-FI 'Thunder-Fire', - 4) Secured Party-Tavis Derre Sanders FI (?), - 5) Secured Party-Haadhiq FI /Errol Bruce Hamilton (?), - 6) Secured Party-Amun Rafi FI/William Carroll, - 7) Secured Party Adam Sanders FI (?), 8,9,10, 11,12,13 etc... was by other children and grand children of Derrick H. Sanders FI & Renee Sanders FI (? means not sure in which order of witnesses signatures on Constructive Agreement-Contract). Therefore from March 2003 (1<sup>st</sup>) and June 20, 2003 (2<sup>nd</sup>) to Present and in the future, all Four (4) Families -1) Sanders FI/Black Hawk Thunder Bird 1<sup>st</sup> Family -2) His-Imperial-Majesty: Khufu Ranub Zodoq Sampson-FI 'Red Eagle Thunder-Fire' also Distinctive Appellations: Khufu Sutukh Ranub FI, "Sambhu Re" Imperial Royal Family -3) Amun Rafi FI Family and -4) Haadhiq FI Family, have Full Diplomatic Status not just in the State of Georgia but also the United States and all Territories of the United States and Full Faith and Credit in accordance with but not limited to the United States State Department, Authentication Certificate Number: 04010010-1. WHEREAS, Emperor-Monarch-INRI: Khufu Ranub Zodoq Sampson-FI 'Red Eagle Thunder-Fire', "Sambhu Re" signature has been authenticated since June 2003 from the signing of the Constructive Agreement-Contract/Claim, Droit! WHEREAS, a 'lawful de jure free Autonomous Autochthon Great Seal Muur-Moor, North Gate Al Morocs/Amexem/Africa (America) Temple of the Sun and Moon, True Noble of the Al Moroccan Empire, True Chief among the Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives as Chief: Red Eagle Thunder-Fire' of and for the Yamassee Native American Government via Mt. 'Arafat Embassy, Yamassee Native American Government ID# NA 1-135 and a national for United Washita de Dugdoundyah "(Olmec) Mound Builders, Waxitaw" of the southeastern united states of America. WHEREAS, declare that our Imperial Constitution of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire "United Nations Number: 208/1992" was drafted from our Organic Constitution of the United Nuwaubian Nation of Moors, Yamassee Native Americans, United Nations Number: 208/1992, originally drafted and prepared by Chief: Black Thunderbird "Eagle", PBWH, Yamassee Native American Government ID# NA 1-109, in effect, and the Constitution of an Indigenous Peoples, Yamassee Native Americans, MT. 'Arafat Embassy Clan, in effect. The Imperial Constitution of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire is in Force for all Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Olmec Civilization. WHEREAS, the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire adopts The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, G.A. res. 1514 (XV), 15 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 66, U.N. Doc. A/4684 (1961); Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, G.A. Res. 61/295, U.N. Doc. A/RES/47/1 (2007); and the Alien Tort Claim Act, into our Imperial Constitution of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire an Organic Constitution of Indigenous Peoples. WHEREAS, His-Imperial-Majesty: Emperor-Monarch-INRI: Khufu Ranub Zodoq Sampson-FI 'Red Eagle Thunder-Fire', "Sambhu Re", am also a national with the Great Seal National Association of Moorish Affairs G.S.N.A.M.A., Charlotte, North Carolina Territory, Register of Deeds Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Instrument Number: [REDACTED] "Moorish Divine and National Movement of North America, Moorish Divine and National Movement, Tax Exempt Number: 52-1147644, Charter: 10105905; WHEREAS, His-Imperial-Majesty: Khufu Ranub Zodoq Sampson-FI 'Red

*Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*  
*Shimshar*



Eagle Thunder-Fire! "Sambhu Re", *is in harmony with but not limited to*: Declaration Notice of Acceptance to Contract by Default via United States Post Office - File Number: AMRF 04092009, RA 596 640 465 US, Dated Thursday April 9, 2009, Filed and Record July 17-2009 04:22pm Clerk of Superior Court Fulton County, Georgia 2009-0204475RR 846 573 951 US, Meter Stamp: June 15, 2004; ID# 2712103008.1, File Number: KSRF 10302008, Registered Mail Numbers: RB 600 138 513 US; RB 600 138 252 US; RB 600 138 270 US; RB 600 138 306 US; RB 600 139 071 US, and RB 600 138 990 US... WHEREAS, by and through the Exercise of Inalienable Birth, Inheritance, Substantive, and Inherent Rights of these enacted Peace Treaties collectively known as the Barbary Treaties where the Treaty of Peace and Friendship with His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco and The Continental Congress of the union States Society of America - u.S. of A. united States of America in 1786 A.D. (*Refer to: the Bevans Collection of over-221-letters from the Continental Congress of the Union States Society of America - u.S. of A. united States America for the corresponding with the Bey of the Morocco*) Certified English translations of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship and of the additional article were incorporated in a document signed and sealed by the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the united States, Thomas Jefferson at Paris January 1, 1787, and John Adams at London January 25, 1787. Treaty and additional article ratified by the united States July 18, 1787. As to the ratification generally; Treaty of Peace and Friendship and additional article proclaimed July 18, 1787. Ship-Signals Agreement not specifically included in the ratification and not proclaimed; but copies ordered by Continental Congress July 23, 1787, to be sent to the Executives of the States (Secret Journals of Congress, IV, 869. (Certified Translation of the Treaty and of the Additional Article, with Approval by Thomas Jefferson and John Adams); the Treaty of Algeria (1795), the Treaty of Tripoli (1797), and the Treaty of Tunis (1797). International Law and International Law of Treaties Rights, in harmony with Article 26 Pacta sunt servanda "Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith." WHEREAS, by and through the Exercise of Inalienable Birth, Inheritance, Substantive, and Inherent Rights of all Original-Indigenous Ancestors Apostles "One being my/our Ancestors Apostille of and for the Isle of Man" by in which in International Law, the Laws of Nations is governed by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 5 October 1961, (*Convention de la Haye du 5 October 1961*), *and in harmony with but not limited to the Privileges and immunities of mission of nonparty to Vienna Convention*. WHEREAS, by and through the Exercise of Inalienable Birth, Inheritance, Substantive, and Inherent Rights from all Native/Indigenous Mu'urish-Muur-Moor-Moorish Blood Lines of these ongoing Treaties with the Muurs-Moors! WHEREAS, by and through the Exercise of Inalienable Birth, Inheritance, Substantive, and Inherent Rights through the first Eight Mu'urish-Moorish-Muur-Moor Presidents of the Continental Congress of the union States Society of America - u.S. of A., united States America by the John-Hanson serving as the First-President elected under the terms of the Articles of Confederation in the year 1781-1782 A.D., the Elias Boudinot serving as the Second-President in the year 1782-1783 A.D., the Thomas Mifflin serving as the Third-President in the year 1783-1784 A.D., the Richard Henry Lee serving as the Fourth-President in the year 1784-1785 A.D., the John Hancock serving as the Fifth-President in the year 1785-1786 A.D., the Nathaniel Gorham serving as the Sixth-President in the year 1786 A.D., the Arthur St. Clair serving as the Seventh-President in the year 1787 A.D., and Cyrus Griffin serving as the Eighth-President in the year 1788 A.D. WHEREAS, by and through the Exercise of Inalienable Birth, Inheritance, Substantive, and Inherent Rights of all Native/Indigenous Mu'urish-Muur-Moor-Moorish Blood Lines to the Moorish Divine and National Movement founded by Prophet-Noble Drew Ali/Sheik Sharif Abdul Ali, PBUH. WHEREAS, by the Pursuing of The Holy Tablets for the Lineage of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Monarch as the Progeny of Anunnagi Lahmu direct Ancestor of the Emperor-Monarch-[NR]: Sambhu Re through the



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Exercise of Inalienable Birth, Inheritance, Substantive, and Inherent Rights. WHEREAS, be it enacted by an Emperor's Directive as of Thursday the Nine Day of April 2009, as it appears from the Records of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Depository at the Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Recording Service (IMYRS), that the Emperor-Monarch-INRI: Sambhu Re attestation is in due form. WHEREAS, Full Faith, Credit and Authority is and ought to be had and given to His-Imperial-Majesty: Khufu Ranub Zodoq Sampson-El 'Red Eagle Thunder-Fire' also *Distinctive Appellations*: Khufu Sutukh Ranub El "Sambhu Re"! It is further Certified that the Emperor-Monarch-INRI: Sambhu Re, is the Bailor/Holder in Due Course of the Imperial Great Seal of the Emperor-Monarch-INRI: Sambhu Re and Coat-of-Arms Great Seal of the Emperor-Monarch-INRI: Sambhu Re, the *de jure* Imperial Great Seal of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire, the *de jure* Imperial Coat-of-Arms Great Seal of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire, the Imperial Great Seal of His Imperial Majesty's Royal Post, the Imperial Great Seal of the Imperial Royal Embassy, the Imperial Great Seal of the Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Consulate, the Imperial Great Seal of the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council, the Imperial Great Seal of the Tama-reyeaat/Ancient Egyptians and all other Imperial Great Seals and Imperial Seals, Imperial Royal Flags, Imperial Flags and Imperial Banners of and for the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire, Droit!!!

## Part 9

### Imperial Law 22: Provisions for Changing the Constitution

Be it enacted by Emperor-Monarch-INRI: Sambhu Re :

#### Section 1:

For the knowing by the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire that the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire under the leading of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Constitutional Monarch: is for the Maintaining and Sustaining of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire under the directing of the Indigenous-Ancient Ones with the Authority for the Amending of the Imperial Constitution of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire under the Authority of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Imperial Constitutional Monarch and/or with or without the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council and/or with or without the Imperial Continental Congress. A suggestion to amend the Imperial Constitution must be approved by the Imperial Constitutional Monarch. An Amendment becomes Imperial Law when the Constitutional Monarch endorses it.

The Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council shall propose amendments to this Imperial Constitution, on the application of the Imperial Central Governing Body of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire to the Imperial Constitutional Monarch, through a convention which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Imperial Constitution, when endorsed by the Imperial Constitutional Monarch. Other modes of endorsement may be projected by the Imperial Constitutional Monarch.

Other inalienable rights of nationals affirm that nationals are entitled to other inalienable rights not listed in this Imperial Constitution.

#### Section 2:

The details in this Imperial Constitution, of certain Inalienable Rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage other Inalienable Rights retained by nationals.

According to the World Campaign For Human Rights Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatments or Punishment in Resolution 39\46 Adopted by The



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General Assembly On 10 December 1948 States: The States parties to this convention, considering that, in accordance with the proclaimed in the charter of the United Nations, recognition of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, recognizing that those rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person.

### Imperial Law 23:

Be it enacted by Emperor-Monarch-[NR]: Sambhu Re 

#### Section 1:

For the knowing by the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire that the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire under the leading of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Constitutional Monarch: That no person, place or thing shall be a Representative in any form or fashion for the Constitutional Monarch unless Appointed by the Constitutional Monarch His-Imperial-Majesty: Emperor-Monarch-[NR]: Khufu Ranub Zodoq Sampson-El 'Red Eagle Thunder-Fire', "Sambhu Re".

### Imperial Law 24: Women's Suffrage: Women Are Equal

Be it enacted by Emperor-Monarch-[NR]: Sambhu Re 

#### Section 1:

For the knowing by the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Nationals of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire that the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire under the leading of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Constitutional Monarch: that no woman nor progeny shall be denied any right within the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire on account of gender. Women, men and all progeny are equal in the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire.

### Part 10

### Imperial Law 25: Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Be it enacted by Emperor-Monarch-[NR]: Sambhu Re 

We, the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire/Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Olmec Civilization "Yamaxi, Olmec (Mound Builders), Xi, Waxitaw, Mu'urish-Muur-Moor-Moorish/Moorish American-Al Moroccans, Original Xirokee, Seminoles, Creeks, Xickasaw, Shushuni, including the Xicora, Mayan, Inca, Muskogees, Blackfoot, Aztec, Anasazi, Shoctaws, Osages, Stono, Ottawa, Couxitta, and F towa Descendants" Adopt The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, into our Imperial Constitution of Indigenous Peoples:

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the full text of which appears in the following pages. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

#### PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

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Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

*Article 1.*

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

*Article 2.*

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

*Article 3.*

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

*Article 4.*

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

*Article 5.*

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

*Article 6.*

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

*Article 7.*

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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*Article 8.*

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

*Article 9.*

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

*Article 10.*

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

*Article 11.*

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

*Article 12.*

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

*Article 13.*

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

*Article 14.*

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

*Article 15.*

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

*Article 16.*

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

*Article 17.*

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

*Article 18.*

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

*Article 19.*

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*Kyoko P. Lopez-El*  
*5/10/00*



*Article 20.*

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

*Article 21.*

- (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
- (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

*Article 22.*

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

*Article 23.*

- (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
- (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

*Article 24.*

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

*Article 25.*

- (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, and housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
- (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

*Article 26.*

- (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
- (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

*Article 27.*

- (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
- (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

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*Article 28.*

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

*Article 29.*

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

*Article 30.*

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights

## Part 11

### Imperial Law 26: The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Be it enacted by Emperor-Monarch-[NR]: Sambhu Re :

We, the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire/Mu'urish Yamaxi American Natives-Olmec Civilization "Yamaxi, Olmec (Mound Builders), Xi, Waxitaw, Mu'urish-Muur-Moor-Moorish/Moorish American-Al Moroccans, Original Xirokee, Seminoles, Creeks, Xickasaw, Shushuni, including the Xicora, Mayan, Inca, Muskogees, Blackfoot, Aztec, Anasazi, Shoctaws, Osages, Stono, Ottawa, Couxitta, and Etowa Descendants" Adopt The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, G.A. Res. 61/295, U.N. Doc. A/RES/47/1 (2007), into our Imperial Constitution of Indigenous Peoples:

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Human Rights Council contained in its resolution 1/2 of 29 June 2006, by which the Council adopted the text of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Recalling its resolution 61/178 of 20 December 2006, by which it decided to defer consideration of and action on the Declaration to allow time for further consultations thereon, and also decided to conclude its consideration before the end of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, Adopts the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The General Assembly,

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

Khayla P. Lopez  
St. Louis



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,



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Acknowledging that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>1</sup> and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,<sup>2</sup> 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 also 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,

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<sup>1</sup> See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex. 2 A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

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<sup>3</sup> and international human rights law.

#### 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.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa  
5/10/2011



#### 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.

3 Resolution 217 A (III).



#### 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.

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Shri. M. S. M. S.





#### Article 11

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practice 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, artifacts, 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, practice, 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 15

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.
2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

Kalyan P. *[Handwritten signature]*  
Shri *[Handwritten signature]*



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.

Kyle R. Lambert  
Shane



#### 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 significant threat to 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 31

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.
2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

#### 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.

Khyfa B. Anderson  
Slim  
June





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.

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#### 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 respect 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.



*Khyati P. Laxmi*  
*Shri...*

#### Article 40

Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

#### 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 42

The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration.

#### Article 43

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

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#### 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 of 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 dismember 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.

*Khyfa*  
*Sumaira*  
*Impress*

