

# Understanding Your Nationality

By Nu Moorish International Group



Yours Information Guide  
We welcome you to our Moorish Nation

# NATIONALITY

WHAT IS IT?

AND

WHY IS IT THAT WE HAVE NOT BEEN TAUGHT HOW IMPORTANT NATIONALITY IS?

## STUDY GUIDE

The following questions should be taken into consideration in order to clearly comprehend all of the factors that surround the subject of Nationality. If you honestly do not know the answers to these questions, then you will need to study this document to see what the answers will reveal. What is Nationality? Why is it important for Blacks / African Americans to know what their Nationality is? Is Black or African American a Nationality? What is the difference between Citizen [with upper case "C"] and citizen [with lower case "c"]? What is the meaning of Status? What is the meaning of Jurisdiction? What effect did the 13th Amendment to the Constitution have on slaves in America? What is involuntary servitude and why was it specifically mentioned in the 13th Amendment? What type of status does the 14th Amendment to the Constitution place on the persons that it refers to? What does citizen of the United States mean?

What is the United States as opposed to the United States of America? What does federal enclave mean? What is Nationality? Nationality: the state of a person in relation to the nation in which he was born. Nationality: the quality or character which arises from the fact of a person's belonging to a nation or state. Nationality determines the political status of an individual, especially with reference to allegiance; while domicile determines his civil status. Nationality arises either by birth or by naturalization (Black's Law Dictionary 6th Edition, p 1025). Example: Someone born in Russia can be considered a Russian National just as someone born in Japan can be considered a Japanese National.

Why is it important for Blacks / African Americans to know what their Nationality is? Blacks / African Americans in America have been disenfranchised and discriminated against for many years. They have been called everything from Niggers, Colored, Black, African American and more ...all of which none of these names have anything to do with what their real nationality is. These titles do not show his belonging to a nation or state which would in turn determine his political status as an individual.

Is Black or African American a Nationality? The terms Black and African American are not Nationalities. These terms would have to tie the individual back to the land / the nation to which they were born.

What is the difference between Citizen (with upper case "C") and citizen (with lower case "c")?

First of all it must be mentioned that we find this difference of the Upper case "C" and the Lower case "c" in the Constitution. Secondly we must understand that this type of usage is intentional and has to do with how the language of the Constitution and all legal documents are written in "code". The meaning of what is written in code is for those who know the code and is

intentionally hidden from those who do not know the code. Citizen with upper case "C" is found in the Constitution in Article IV Section 1 and states: The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. This type of Citizen refers to State Citizenship and was the only type of Citizenship that existed before the 14th Amendment. The word citizen with lower case "c" is also found in the Constitution in the 14th Amendment and states: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. What is the meaning of Status? The status of a person is his legal position or condition. The term

is chiefly applied to persons under disability, or persons who have some peculiar condition which prevents the general law from applying to them in the same way that it does to ordinary persons.

Understanding how to communicate your status is very important in any legal proceeding. One thing that you cannot do as a national is try to run from old contracts and responsibilities that you had using your new status. You have a responsibility to close out all former claims against you. For instance, if you were indicted for trafficking drugs, you cannot use your corrected status to run from that case. It is your duty to establish your merits in the case to win it. If there is any fraud going on you can still point it out under your old status. Contrary to popular belief the straw man has many remedies available to extinguish claims against it. It however does not have the exhaustive remedy available as an aboriginal. In establishing status a National must: Provide the Court or agency with paperwork notices in advance with certification that they received it. If it is a court the documents must be filed with the Clerk in full compliance with Court procedure. The Copied Documents of nationality and status with copies of the authentication should be provided as exhibits to any claims in the action/ Affidavit/ Writ/ Motion etc... When coming into a court a national is required to read onto the record his status before proceeding with any challenges to jurisdiction or speaking on the merits of the case. Reference to the documents filed must be made for the record. The Prosecution or claimants should have already received the communications via certified or registered mail. Those documents should be exhibits in a certification of service that is a part of your court filings. Documents mailed as notices to an agency should specify a branch manager or director. As an NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL GROUPLaw Master and or Aboriginal Jurist you will automatically gain the status of Public Minister. This simply means you are an Ambassador for our Nation that we recognize with those credentials. We will provide you with the proper Authenticated documents and id for this status. This simply means in our eyes internationally and internationally you hold a status that affords special protections in respect to interactions with other states. Simply put you are an official diplomat in serving your nation, and with any interaction with the foreign venues we will treat you as such in all actions at law. What is the meaning of Jurisdiction? Jurisdiction generally means the power of a court to hear and render a decision in a given situation. There are different categories of jurisdiction; in rem jurisdiction, in person am or personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, federal or state jurisdiction, original jurisdiction, and pendent jurisdiction are the most commonly discussed. Personal jurisdiction is jurisdiction over the person. A court has such jurisdiction when the person can reasonably foresee being sued in that court, by maintaining a residence or other contacts such as the regular conduct of business in the area. Subject matter jurisdiction is the authority of a court to hear the type of case brought before it. It is jurisdiction over the type of claim brought by the plaintiff. For example, a small claims court only has subject matter jurisdiction of claims up to a certain dollar amount. Federal courts have jurisdiction over claims involving federal laws.

What effect did the 13th Amendment to the Constitution have on slaves in America? The 13th Amendment to the Constitution supposedly freed the slaves and states: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. What is involuntary servitude and why was it specifically mentioned in the 13th Amendment? This again is part of the “word crafting” of the framers of the Constitutional Amendment that is written in code but yet in plain sight. It is clear from the meaning of the words involuntary servitude that this is servitude or slavery that is against ones will. By specifically mentioning that involuntary servitude shall not exist in the United States leaves the door wide open for voluntary servitude or slavery. Keep this in mind as we move further along. This reality of voluntary servitude will be proven as a matter of fact here in the United States. Now that we have mentioned both the 13th and the 14th Amendment, we now need to talk more about the real meaning of these Amendments as was intended at the time that they were enacted. The time of the enactment of the 13th Amendment was Enacted in December of 1865 after the Civil War. This was the so called freeing of the slaves from the personal masters and slave owners who had tortured and abused these human beings for hundreds of years.

Thereafter came the enactment of the 14th Amendment which granted citizenship...a new kind of citizenship that had not existed before the crafting of this amendment. In essence, there was a transfer of ownership of these slaves from one master to another. We won't go into the details now due to the need to answer and comment on the rest of the questions that were presented in the beginning. The detailed explanation of this transfer of ownership will be revealed.

What type of status does the 14th Amendment to the Constitution place on the persons that it refers to? The 14th Amendment confers a status of a lower class of citizenship. This type of citizenship does not guarantee rights but instead grants privileges.

What does citizen of the United States mean? To be a citizen (lower case "c") of the United States is to be a subject or property of the United States.

What is the United States as opposed to the United States of America? The United States technically and legally is a corporate fiction / legal entity created or brought into being by the Act of 1871 and only occupies the area known as the District of Columbia. The United States of America is technically and legally the 50 separate land masses known as states created by incorporation.

What does federal enclave mean? A federal enclave in United States law refers to a geographic territory and its associated legislative and judicial jurisdiction that is created out of a state under the U.S. Constitution:

The Congress shall have Power ... To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; The District of Columbia was the first such federal enclave, but many more have been created

since then, from large military bases to single buildings. An inventory of them as of 1954 was compiled in a report, Jurisdiction over Federal Areas within the States Available historical evidence indicates the intent of the provision was for Congress to exercise state-like powers over such enclaves, although the rights recognized in the Constitution and Bill of Rights would restrict the exercise of such powers there. Federal enclaves are to be distinguished from federal territories and possessions administered under , which once included all the territory that has since become states, and still includes insular territories like Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and a few others. Historically, Congress has not exercised a full array of state like powers over such territories, but tried to organize them into self-governing entities, as was done with the Northwest Ordinance and the Southwest Ordinance. Such territorial jurisdictions bring controversy about where events have occurred that may be subject to either federal or state law, which legislation applies, and which courts have jurisdiction to try them.

What is the meaning of insular possession? Insular area an insular area is a United States territory that is neither a part of one of the fifty states nor a part of the District of Columbia, the nation's federal district. Because those insular areas that are inhabited are unincorporated territories, their native-born inhabitants are not constitutionally entitled to United States citizenship under the Citizenship Clause. However, Congress has extended citizenship rights to all inhabited territories with the exception of American Samoa, and these citizens may vote and run for office in any U.S. jurisdiction in which they are resident. Residents of American Samoa are U.S. nationals, but not U.S. citizens; they are free to move around and seek employment within the whole United States without immigration restrictions, but cannot vote or hold office outside of American Samoa. Residents of insular areas do not pay U.S. federal taxes, but most pay taxes to the territorial governments at the same rates as U.S. federal income taxes. Insular areas do not choose electors in U.S. presidential elections nor do they elect voting members of the U.S. Congress. Goods

manufactured in insular areas of the United States can be labeled "Made in USA." The U.S. State Department uses the term insular area to refer not only to these territories under the sovereignty of the United States, but also those independent nations that have signed a Compact of Free Association with the United States. While these nations participate in many otherwise domestic programs, they are legally distinct from the United States and their inhabitants are not United States citizens or nationals.

What is denationalization? To deprive of national rights or characteristics. denationalization - changing something from state to private ownership or control What is genocide? The crime of destroying or conspiring to destroy a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. Genocide can be committed in a number of ways, including killing members of a group or causing them serious mental or bodily harm, deliberately inflicting conditions that will bring about a group's physical destruction, imposing measures on a group to prevent births, and forcefully transferring children from one group to another. What is an adhesion contract? A type of contract, a legally binding agreement between two parties to do a certain thing, in which one side has all the bargaining power and uses it to write the contract primarily to his or her advantage. An example of an adhesion contract is a standardized contract form that offers goods or services to consumers on essentially a "take it or leave it" basis without giving consumers realistic opportunities to negotiate terms that would benefit their interests. When this occurs, the consumer cannot obtain the desired product or service unless he or she acquiesces to the form contract. What is the meaning of fraud? Fraud is generally defined in the law as an intentional misrepresentation of material existing fact made by one person to another with knowledge of its falsity and for the purpose of inducing the other person to act, and upon which the other person relies with resulting injury or damage. Fraud may also be made by an omission or purposeful failure to state material facts, which nondisclosure makes other statements misleading. What is a corporate citizen? Legal status of a corporation in the jurisdiction in which it was incorporated.

What document makes a corporate citizen? The birth certificate is the document that contracts or makes a corporate citizen. The birth certificate was brought into existence in 1921 under the Sheppard – Towner Maternity Act and created the birth registration, thereby creating a Federal Birth Registry ....creating Federal Children. This method of registration is the government's proof that the child was born in the U.S., making him/her a U.S. citizen, corporate property & legislative citizen. A corporate citizen is a slave to the corporate United States. What is a natural born citizen?

A term used in some countries to describe a certain kind of citizenship in terms of a requirement for eligibility to serve as head of state of a given country. It is mentioned in the United States Constitution as a requirement for the President and Vice President of the US. US constitutional definition The United States Constitution does not define the term "natural born citizen"; however, it does confer on Congress the power: "To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization." Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution contains the clause:

“No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States. “Additionally, the 12th Amendment to the Constitution states that: "[N]o person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States." It is thought the origin of the natural-born citizen clause can be traced to a July 25, 1787, letter from John Jay to George Washington, presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention. John Jay wrote: "Permit me to hint, whether it would be wise and seasonable to provide a strong check to the admission of Foreigners into the administration of our national Government; and to declare expressly that the Commander in Chief of the American army shall not be given to nor devolve on, any but a natural born Citizen." There was no debate, and this qualification for the office of the Presidency was introduced by the drafting Committee of Eleven, and then adopted without discussion by the Constitutional Convention.

What is the meaning of insular possession? What is denationalization? What is genocide? What is an adhesion contract? What is the meaning of fraud? What is a corporate citizen? What document makes a corporate citizen? What is a natural born citizen? What is the United States Constitution? What is a Republic? What is a Democracy? What type of government does the Constitution guarantee?

Is the United States a Republic or a Democracy? What does Indigenous mean? What does Aboriginal mean? What is the law for Indigenous Peoples? What laws have the United States passed to protect the rights of Indigenous People? What does United Nations Article 15 state concerning Nationality? What UN vote took place in September 2007 concerning Indigenous People and what was it about? Who are the Native / Indigenous / Aboriginal people of North and South America? Was there a government in the Americas before the invasion of the original people and occupation of the lands that belong to them? If someone loses his / her Nationality then how is it reclaimed? What is authentication and how would you authenticate documents? What is the International Society of Indigenous Sovereigns and what does it have to do with Nationality? What are some of the characteristics of the Aboriginal government set up by NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL GROUP? If Blacks / African Americans were to discover that they were denationalized, then what advantage would there be for them to reclaim this birth right by declaring their Nationality? Are Aboriginal Moorish Americans exempt from taxes and if so what law supports this? What are the steps to reclaiming one's Nationality? How long would this process take and who would someone contact to get this done now?

Each of these questions will be addressed in the following pages. Not only will these questions be answered but you will also gain a clear over view of why this was not taught to you in school. This study guide will also prove that fraud was intentionally committed against the Black / African American people so that another group of people could benefit from the wealth and energy of those being defrauded. This process of deception continues today and is reinforced by the education system that is controlled by the elite. So let's get started with this and unveil the TRUTH.

What is the United States Constitution? The United States Constitution is a contract between the UNITED STATES and the United States of America. What is a Republic? Authority is derived through the election by the people of public officials best fitted to represent them. Attitude toward law is the administration of justice in accord with fixed principles and established evidence, with a strict regard to consequences. A greater number of citizens and extent of territory may be brought within its compass. Avoids the dangerous extreme of either tyranny or mobocracy. Results in statesmanship, liberty, reason, justice, contentment, and progress. Is the "standard form" of government throughout the world.

What is a Democracy? A government of the masses. Authority derived through mass meeting or any other form of "direct" expression. Results in mobocracy. Attitude toward property is communistic--negating property rights. Attitude toward law is that the will of the majority shall regulate, whether it be based upon deliberation or governed by passion, prejudice, and impulse, without restraint or regard to consequences. Results in demagogism, license, agitation, discontent, anarchy. What type of government does the Constitution guarantee? The Constitution guarantees a Republican form of Government as stated in Section 4 Republican government The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence. Is the United States a Republic or a Democracy?

This current government operates as a democracy. The government which was created for the District of Columbia via the Act of 1871 operates under Private International Law, and not Common Law, which was the law of the Constitutional Republic. This is very important to note since it impacts all Americans in concrete ways. You must recognize that private international law is only applicable within the District of Columbia and NOT in the other states of the Union. What does Indigenous mean? Inherent to their particular

area or native to a particular region. What does Aboriginal mean? Having existed in a region from the beginning what is the law for Indigenous Peoples? Natural Law is the Law for Indigenous People which is: those fit and just rules of conduct which the Creator has described to man, as a dependent and social being; which are to be ascertained from right reason, though they may be more precisely known, and more explicitly declared by divine revelation. The Law for Indigenous Peoples in the United States of America also include: the Treaties made with the United States and the Constitution for the United States of America as per: Article VI - Debts, Supremacy, Oaths.... All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. 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, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

What laws have the United States passed to protect the rights of Indigenous People? The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924, also known as the Snyder Act, was proposed by Representative Homer P. Snyder (R) of New York and granted full U.S. citizenship to America's indigenous peoples, called "Indians" in this Act. (The Fourteenth Amendment guarantees citizenship to persons born in the U.S., but only if "subject to the jurisdiction thereof"; this latter clause excludes certain indigenous peoples.) The act was signed into law by President Calvin Coolidge on June 2. The text of the 1924 Indian Citizenship Act (43 U.S. Stats. At Large, Ch. 233, p. 253 (1924)) reads as follows:

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all non-citizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United States: Provided That the granting of such citizenship shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property." Approved, June 2, 1924. June 2, 1924. [H. R. 6355.] [Public, No. 175.] SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. CHS. 233. 1924. See House Report No. 222, Certificates of Citizenship to Indians, 68th Congress, 1st Session, Feb. 22, 1924. Note: This statute has been codified in the United States Code at Title 8, Sec. 1401(b)(2). § 1401. Nationals and citizens of United States at birth The following shall be nationals and citizens of the United States at birth (b) a person born in the United States to a member of an Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian, or other aboriginal tribe: Provided, That the granting of citizenship under this subsection shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of such person to tribal or other property; Other Laws: Pursuant to Declaration of Indigenous Rights enacted by the Organization American States which the United States and all its Departments are subject to All Articles Incorporated \* Pursuant to the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples UN 61/195 All Articles Incorporated \* Pursuant to UN 60/147 Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law \* Pursuant to the Treaty of Watertown 1776 and the United States Constitution [Article VI]\* Pursuant to United States Code Title 18 Section 112 Protections of Internationally Protected Persons \* Pursuant to United States Code Title 18 Section 241 Conspiracy Against Rights & 242 Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Authority

What does United Nations Article 15 state concerning Nationality? Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Article 15; 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.

What UN vote took place in September 2007 concerning Indigenous People and what was it about? The General Assembly today [13 September 2007] overwhelmingly backed protections for the human rights of indigenous peoples, adopting a landmark declaration that brought to an end nearly 25 years of contentious negotiations over the rights of native people to protect their lands and resources, and to maintain their unique cultures and traditions. By a vote of 143 in favour to 4 against (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States), with 11 abstentions, the Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which sets out the individual and collective rights of the world's 370 million native peoples, calls for the maintenance and strengthening of their cultural identities, and emphasizes their right to pursue development in keeping with their own needs and aspirations.

Who are the Native / Indigenous / Aboriginal people of North and South America? Africans also termed the Ancient Aboriginal Moors/Muurs and various Tribal names are the first and true aboriginal Indigenous Peoples of the Americas. Was there a government in the Americas before the invasion of the original people and occupation of the lands that belong to them? There was a government and it was the government established by our ancestors. It was based in the principals of the sharia / Islamic law or divine law.

If someone loses his / her Nationality then how is it reclaimed? Nationality can simply be reclaimed using a common law method of using an affidavit and getting it properly authenticated. What is authentication and how would you authenticate documents? The Authentication Procedure: Role of the Secretary of State the Secretary of State of the US has three major responsibilities that pertain to the subject of this writing. They are: 1) Negotiates, interprets, and terminates treaties and agreements; 2) Holds the custody of the Great Seal of the United States and confers the seal upon documents that authenticate and verify all public records and acts of the United States and United States of America

3) Serves as the gateway to interaction between the Political Entity called the United States [Its Government/ Citizens/ Nationals and all other foreign governments]. Documenting Your Nationality and Citizenship The word Authenticate means to place a seal, sign, signature, or mark upon a document, contract, or writing. A Governmental seal, a signature of a person, or the signing of a document by a governmental Officer is an authentication. It serves as evidence of a communication of the Authority of the Political entity, Natural Person, or Officer. It is proof and evidence of the sealing of a contract of some type. In its purest form it is the witness of a declaration or affidavit. In common Natural law the seal of a person, officer, or government was seen as the highest act of Natural law meaning that the seal bearer took full witness and responsibility for the lawful/legal character of the instrument by witnessing the authentication of the creator of the instrument who is the True Authority of the Substance of the document. Seals of Treaties: examples – Seals of the Sovereign [See Seal {Authentication} The treaty was sealed at Morocco with the seal of the Emperor of Morocco June 23, 1786 (25 Shaban, A. H. 1200), and delivered to Thomas Barclay, American Agent, June 28, 1786 (1 Ramadan, A. H. 1200). Original in Arabic. ... Treaty and additional article ratified by the United States July 18, 1787. of Muhammad Ibn Abdullah on Treaty of Marrakash/Morocco [Treaty of Friendship, they would be tried as citizens instead of under the Negro Act of 1740. The Free Moors]

Authentication Procedure in the Constitution Article IV Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. Authentication Procedure in the Uniform Commercial Code U.C.C. - ARTICLE 9 - SECURED TRANSACTIONS § 9-102. DEFINITIONS AND INDEX OF DEFINITIONS. (a) [Article 9 definitions.] (7) "Authenticate" means: (A) To sign; or (B) To execute or otherwise adopt a symbol, or encrypt or similarly process a record in whole or in part, with the present intent of the authenticating person to identify the person and adopt or accept a record . Authentication Procedure in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Federal Rules of Civil Procedure: Rule 44. Proof of Official Record



(a) AUTHENTICATION. (1) Domestic. An official record kept within the United States, or any state, district, or commonwealth, or within a Territory subject to the administrative or judicial jurisdiction of the United States, or an entry therein, when admissible for any purpose, may be evidenced by an official publication thereof or by a copy attested by the officer having the legal custody of the record, or by the officer's deputy, and accompanied by a certificate that such officer has the custody. The certificate may be made by a judge of a court of record of the district or political subdivision, in which the record is kept, authenticated by the seal of the court, or may be made by any public officer having a seal of office and having official duties in the district or political subdivision in which the record is kept, authenticated by the seal of the officer's office. (b) LACK OF RECORD. A written statement that after diligent search no record or entry of a specified tenor is found to exist in the records designated by the statement, authenticated as provided in subdivision (a) (1) of this rule in the case of a domestic record, or complying with the requirements of subdivision (a) (2) of this rule for a summary in the case of a foreign record, is admissible as evidence that the records contain no such record or entry. (c) OTHER PROOF. This rule does not prevent the proof of official records or of entry or lack of entry therein by any other method authorized by law. (As amended Feb. 28, 1966, eff. July) Authentication Procedure in the United States Code Title 8> Immigration and Nationality> Chapter 12 Nationality & Naturalization> Section 1443 f) Copies of records

Certifications and certified copies of all papers, documents, certificates, and records required or authorized to be issued, used, filed, recorded, or kept under any and all provisions of this chapter shall be admitted in evidence equally with the originals in any and all cases and proceedings under this chapter and in all cases and proceedings in which the originals thereof might be admissible as evidence. TITLE 28 > PART V > CHAPTER 115 > § 1733 § 1733. Government records and papers; copies (a) Books or records of account or minutes of proceedings of any department or agency of the United States shall be admissible to prove the act, transaction or occurrence as a memorandum of which the same were made or kept. (b) Properly authenticated copies or transcripts of any books, records, papers or documents of any department or agency of the United States shall be admitted in evidence equally with the originals thereof.

The NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL GROUP Aboriginal Governments that acts as a United Nations for Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples. More specifically on the continent of Amaxum [North America] we are 8 Aboriginal Nations that comprise the Aboriginal Republic of North America. All of the 8 nations comprise the original tribes that are the oldest Indigenous nations on the North American Continent. What Is the Aboriginal Republic of North America? The Aboriginal Republic of North America is the official government for America's oldest Aboriginal People. We have set up a plebiscite of nationality for the former denationalized African-Americans who have suffered on of the greatest ongoing cases of genocide in recorded history. It is truly the Earths worst holocaust. Our work has been and is to continue to form this political entity as the remedy to this international problem. Our Motto I nationality 1 Aim 1 Destiny What Is the International Indigenous Society? The Aboriginal Association and the Aboriginal republic of North America at implementing the objectives of the Indigenous Peoples of NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL GROUP and other governing bodies and organizations working agendas of freedom for Aboriginal and non-aboriginal peoples. We understand that we must INTERFACE with other groups and nations of people. The International Indigenous Society is here to do that work.

Here are a few political objectives that We see as important to Aboriginal Peoples: Here are a few political objectives that We see as important to Aboriginal Peoples: 1) All Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples and Nations have a right to Autonomous Governments operated and ran by Aboriginal Peoples 2) All Aboriginal Peoples have a right to live according to their ancient cultural paradigms as long as they respect, honor, and maintain peaceful relations ships with other Cultural Institutions and Nations and Nation States 3) All Aboriginal Peoples and Nations have a right to use of the lands that have been colonized by Corporate Nation State governments including the right to retain the Aboriginal Place names of areas and jurisdictions and the Protection of all property whether it be Intellectual or Physical Property and a right to reclaim lands

that have been unlawfully taken. 4) All Aboriginal Peoples have a right to voluntarily choose to be citizens of Corporate Nation States or to not be citizens of such Corporate Nation States 5) All Aboriginal Peoples and Nations have a right to protect their Spiritual, Cultural, Economic, Health & Medicine, Educational, and Governmental Institutions from Corporate Nation States and the influence of the operation of Corporate Nation States International Laws that support these active agenda items of Indigenous Peoples United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights United Nations 60-147 – Right to Reparation and Remedy for Victims of Human Rights abuses UN – -195 Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Organization of American States – Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

National – International Bey / El STATUS All people who are Indigenous/ Aboriginal Peoples of the Original Family of the Planet Earth, whose Indigenous Descendants are spread throughout the Earth, can be official Nationals of the International Society of Indigenous Sovereigns also known as the International Indigenous Society. Official acceptance in the International Society of Indigenous Sovereigns of a Sovereign Group or Nationals is based upon acceptance of the International Society of Indigenous Sovereigns Constitution by the Sovereign Group or Living Being.

The Nations and Nation-States of the Earth have determined that all people have a right to a Nationality.

An example of the right to Nationality is exhibited in the work of the United Nations. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has a right to a nationality, as passed by the General Assembly of The United Nations:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Article 15; 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.

Reclaiming Our Ancient Nationality The People who are called African Americans, Negroes, Colored People, Black etc... have not made a declaration of their Nationality and Citizenship as Aboriginal & Indigenous Peoples since the enslavement of their ancestors and the International Crime of the theft and robbery of their Governments, Culture, Institutions, and Natural Rights to Act as an Autonomous Peoples. It is through this National Plebiscite that We the Indigenous Peoples of America and the Earth declare that we absolutely will determine our own Nationality and Citizenship based on the principles of International Law, Treaties, our historical culture and the Natural Law principles of Our Indigenous Ancestors. WHAT IS A PLEBISCITE A plebiscite is basically a vote on an important public issue. An expression of the people's will by direct ballot on a political issue, as in choosing between Independent nationhood or affiliation with another nation. In this instance the political questions are: 1) Are the people we know of as Africans-Americans also termed the Black Americans the first and true aboriginal Indigenous Peoples of the Americas? 2) Secondly do the Aboriginal and Indigenous Peoples of the Americas have a natural right and political right to an autonomous nation National Plebiscite Activity

The National Plebiscite operation, education, and implementation is the foundational aspect of the work of the International Indigenous Society. The Purpose of the Plebiscite is to Properly proclaim the Nationality of as many Indigenous Nationals of NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL GROUP /as possible in order to do the work of Implementing the teaching of our People that they are the Original Man and Woman of the Planet Earth and thus have a great right and responsibility to bring solutions to the problems that Humanity faces. In order to do this they must be re-orientated to exactly who they are by nature and politically.

Political Questions of the National Plebiscite 1) Are the people we know of as Africans also termed the Ancient Aboriginal Moors/Muurs and various Tribal names aforementioned in this writing the first and true aboriginal Indigenous Peoples of the Americas? 2) Secondly do the Aboriginal and Indigenous Peoples of the Americas have a natural right and political right to an autonomous nation or nations – nation states?

FORMAL Recognition as an Aboriginal Nation There is no birth date for the Aboriginal People. We have been here on this planet for eons of time. Our governments have existed for eons of time. The expansion of non-aboriginal people brought about the slow decay of the governmental infrastructures of Aboriginal Nations. The 20th Century brought about a change in the colonization phase as many Aboriginal Nations began to reclaim their Sovereignty. As

Aboriginal Peoples and specifically as Aboriginal Moors/Muurs we have the oldest record of participating in Nation State Governments as Aboriginal Peoples on the planet. The International Society of Indigenous Sovereigns was formally recognized by the United States Department of State on March 6th 2006. We received the formal witnessing signature of the Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice [Executive Branch] and the witnessing seal of the United States federal Government [form N12000004107] based on Article 4 [Authentication] & Article 6 [Supremacy Clause] of the United States Constitution, both Articles being based on International Law. On April 27th 2012 the Florida formally recognized NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL GROUP with the witnessing signature of the Secretary of State Kurt Browning [Executive Branch] and the witnessing seal of the Florida [form N12000004107]. On April 19nd 2012 Duval County formally recognized Nu Moorish International Group with the witnessing signature of Prothonotary John Carter and the witnessing seal of Duval Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts [form 9607025], along with official witness made by Robert L. Flowers Bey witnessing the seal and signature of Chief Executive Abdul-Ali Muhammad. By the above actions the International Society of Indigenous Sovereigns, The Moorish Divine & National Movement became formally recognized [by all levels of government in respect to the United States] from their historical headquarters Shayk amaxum now called Philadelphia County and the headquarters for an International Aboriginal Association of Muurs, Africans, Kamites, Nubians, Indians, and generally all Aboriginal Black Indigenous People was formally established. What are some of the characteristics of the Aboriginal government set up by NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL GROUP? What is an Aboriginal Government? An Aboriginal Government is a Government that operates off of Natural Law Principles and therefore it is a Government of Peace that maintains Peace, justice, and truth. There is no homelessness in an Aboriginal Government. There is no poverty in an Aboriginal Government. There is no famine in an Aboriginal Government. There is no crime in an Aboriginal Government. There is no abuse in an Aboriginal Government. There are no non-aboriginal peoples operating in Representative Capacity in an Aboriginal Government. There is Divine Order in Aboriginal Governments. There is a proper peaceful relationship between man and woman in an Aboriginal government. A Healthy Family is the root and axis of the Aboriginal Government. The 5 Pillars of NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL GROUP are the root of a successful National, a successful family, and a successful Nation. Aboriginal Governments must have:

- A Historical knowledge of their existence as a Nation including their language, systems of law, cultural practices, what caused their decline?
- National Government with functional Councils and Departments
- A Constitution
- A Military
- A System of Laws that is Absolute in Character
- A Gross Domestic Product
- Aboriginal Courts

If Blacks / African Americans were to discover that they were denationalized, then what advantage would there be for them to reclaim this birth right by declaring their Nationality? One serious advantage is to be

removed from the jurisdiction of the occupying government that has acted in every capacity to denationalize you and commit genocide against us (the Aboriginal Moorish Americans) and to come under the jurisdiction of our proper government.

Are Aboriginal Moorish Americans exempt from taxes and if so what law supports this? The Constitution of the United States of America specifically bars the taxing of Indigenous Americans (Indians) in 2 sections Those sections are Article 1 section 2 clause 3 which states, “(Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed”. The laws providing exemption for Indigenous Americans are clear and explicit. Section 2 of the 14th Amendment states, “Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.” The Congress of the United States of America went further to incorporate these laws into the United States Statutes at Large and the United States Code. In Volume 82 stat 79 of the United States Statutes at large (USC 25 Section 1322) taxation of Indigenous Americans is specifically prohibited based on Federal Treaties, Federal statutes, or laws of the Aboriginal Tribe. It states, “(b) Alienation,

encumbrance, taxation, use, and probate of property Nothing in this section shall authorize the alienation, encumbrance, or taxation of any real or personal property, including water rights, belonging to any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, or community that is held in trust by the United States or is subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States; or shall authorize regulation of the use of such property in a manner inconsistent with any Federal treaty, agreement, or statute, or with any regulation made pursuant thereto; or shall confer jurisdiction upon the State to adjudicate, in probate proceedings or otherwise, the ownership or right to possession of such property or any interest therein. The IRS has no delegation of authority order or other instrument proving they represent a tax power upon Indigenous Americans. Congress went further in the statutes at large in the section dealing with THE FLAG & SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, & THE STATES at Volume 61 stat 645 (USC 4 section 109) to state, “Nothing in sections 105 and 106 of this title shall be deemed to authorize the levy or collection of any tax on or from any Indian not otherwise taxed,”. What are the steps to reclaiming one’s Nationality? PROCEDURES ON NATIONALITY There are a few Simple Steps needed in order to Proclaim your Nationality Peace & Blessings from NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL GROUP We need the following things to Proceed Passport Photos - At Least 2 Fill out our NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL GROUP Intake Form Fill out the N.M.I.G. Profile form Fill out the NU MOORISH INTERNATIONAL GROUP Affirmation form

How long would this process take who would someone contact to get this done now? The process of reclaiming your nationality is as simple as completing 3 forms that will be processed and returned to you in approximately 2 weeks. Thereafter the process of authenticating these documents may take an additional 2 days.

Peace and Love

I.S.L.A.M



by Prince Jamal El Osiris of Nu Moorish International Group