

ABORIGINAL REPUBLIC OF NORTH AMERICA

CONSTITUTION

**The Constitution & Natural Law Principles for the
ABORIGINAL REPUBLIC OF NORTH AMERICA**

© Aboriginal Republic of North America

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PREAMBLE

We the people of the Aboriginal Republic of North America, asserting our Natural Aboriginal Rights as the oldest recorded Aboriginal Indigenous peoples of the Americas, consisting of an Aboriginal Union of Indigenous Peoples living in accord with Natural Law [The Law of Our Ancestors] do hereby recognize all Nationals of the Aboriginal Republic of North America as Unified Community, establish our Divine Right to self-rule, a common defense of our Nation, a complete unified will for progress and prosperity by and for Our People, establishing justice by way of natural law and equality, and complete autonomy as a Nation.

NATIONALS STATUS

All peoples of North America who are Indigenous-Aboriginal Peoples can be official Nationals of the Aboriginal Republic of North America

Official acceptance in the Aboriginal Republic of North America of an Aboriginal or Tribal Government is based upon acceptance of Constitution of the Aboriginal Republic of North America

FLAG & HISTORY

FIRST FLAG - Our Nation's First Flag was a Black Flag with a White Crescent and 5 Pointed-Star and is known also as the Flag of Ix-Chel. Ix Chel is the Ancient Mother of Indigenous Traditions and represents Birth the foundation of Our Calendar system and Astronomical Culture and Indigenous Mythos. The Planet Venus makes 5 Conjunctions every 584 days with Earth. In 8 Earth years and 13 Venus years these 5 Planetary Conjunctions make a Geometrical Pentagram (5-pointed Star) in the Heavens. Ix Chel can be found in epigraphy and glyphs sitting in the Crescent Moon thus the Star represents Venus and Earth conjoined. 240,000 earth years ago this relationship was born and its significance was apart of every planetary initiatory society and mystery system. The Black Represents our New Star 'Bolon Yokte K'u' The Star Representing our Spiritual Rebirth as a People. We are the Earth's Oldest Nation of Indigenous Peoples and by this Constitutional Act we reclaim our Indigenous Earth Legacy and Divine Government.

AMENDED FLAG – Our Current Flag is all black backdrop with a White Circle surrounding an 8-pointed symbol of our Ancestral Sciences. The eight (8) represents the four primary elements of creation and 4 conditions of creation that allow for transformation of elements to form and construct all Stars Planets Moons and other celestial orbs and the biological life forms on them. This is accomplished via attenuation of the waves from the Creator.

Unit 1 Description of Government and Rights of the Aboriginals as the source of civil power

The Aboriginal Republic of North America Governing Ministerial Councils

The Aboriginal Republic of North America consists of 12 Ministerial Governing Ministerial Councils that service all aspects of governance for 'A.R.N.A.'

12 Ministerial Councils

Executive Ministry- CEM of International Association
Ministry of New Age Technology and Science
Ministry of Cosmology –Spirituality
Ministry of Defense & Intelligence
Ministry of Economics and Engineering
Ministry of International Affairs and Communications
Ministry of Family and Community Action
Ministry of Arts and Culture
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Jural Societies
Ministry of Births, Deaths and Forensics
Ministry of Education and Philosophy

GENERAL DESCRIPTION of 12 Council Government

A.R.N.A. Chief Executive Advisory Ministerial Council –

Concentrating on the Power of the Aborigines who comprise any government to address the needs of the people and implement the political goals of the people through strategic planning and organizing while having a foundational knowledge of aboriginal civics and natural law government

A.R.N.A. Ministerial Council of New Age Science and Technology –

Concentrating on the many progressive and available scientific and technological tools available to the Aboriginal Indigenous people that can be used to enhance the goals and agendas of the peoples of the Aboriginal Republic of North America and promoting innovative creativity in technology and maintaining information about innovative scientific achievements and technologies readily available to those Nationals who desire them through a natural and environmentally friendly manner

A.R.N.A. Ministerial Council of Religion and Spirituality –

Concentrating on the unified purpose of Religion and Spirituality amongst Aboriginal Indigenous peoples which provides a unified concept of peace and respect for diversity, being aware of the right to lawful responsible choice of any peoples in respect to religion or spirituality, this Ministerial Council has the general and specific duty to discuss and promote harmony in respect to religion and spirituality.

A.R.N.A. Defense and Military Studies Ministerial Council –

Concentrating on the just use of militaries within the Aboriginal Republic of North America with the exclusive intent and purpose to protect the sovereignty of the Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples.

A.R.N.A. Economic Ministerial Council –

Concentrating on the economic condition and activities of the economy of the Indigenous peoples in the nations of the International Community while providing in depth up to date general and specific information to the peoples of the planet about economic policies, plans, and infrastructures and the general maintenance of the economic infrastructure of A.R.N.A..

A.R.N.A. International Affairs and Communications Ministerial Council –

Concentrating on increasing the awareness of the common people to International affairs of Indigenous Peoples of importance to them with focus on the state of the politics of International Indigenous Autonomy and the United Nations and other International Organizations and entities. KEY FOCUS- how the Aboriginal people can use these International bodies to meet their needs, goals, and political aspirations globally

A.R.N.A. Community Action Ministerial Council –

Concentrating on creating associations of A.R.N.A. on local jurisdictions throughout the planet while implementing the common and basic objectives of the Indigenous people based on their immediate needs, goals, and family/community objectives

A.R.N.A. Arts & Culture Ministerial Council –

Concentrating on the sharing of the unique artistic gifts of Aboriginal Nationals while creating a renaissance in cultural sharing of various nationalities and implementing the political power of world wide Artistic expression in various cultures with a focus on the contributions of Aboriginal People to Art and Culture.

A.R.N.A. Health Ministerial Council –

Concentrating on implementing awareness of the innovative methods available in treatments for disease, increased knowledge of alternative food supplies that can decrease famine/ starvation, and assisting with proper respect for the healing modes of Aboriginal Peoples and the right of the common people to be informed about effective affordable healing modalities, while teaching them their natural right to decide the best course to take to preserve the health of their families, communities, and nation

A.R.N.A. Justice Ministerial Council –

Concentrating on the proper administration of justice to Aboriginal Peoples of A.R.N.A. and generally all peoples across the planet through awareness of International, National, and local rights available to various Aboriginal Nationals who are in need of legal and lawful remedy. Politicizing any nation State – or National or National of a nation who disrespects the International agreements made for the protection of the Indigenous peoples of A.R.N.A. any other Indigenous jurisdiction and of the various

nations of the earth. Focusing on conflict resolution training to communities of the world so that the power of the people to properly and peacefully handle disputes is given due consideration.

A.R.N.A. Forensics Ministerial Council & Ministerial Council Administering Births and Deaths – Concentrating on the proper administration of properly recording the births and deaths of Aboriginal Nationals of A.R.N.A. with a focus on the Aboriginal Indigenous Cultural practices in birth and death ceremonies and in assisting with forensics in any necessary situation within the A.R.N.A. jurisdiction, and any other jurisdiction by contract

A.R.N.A. Ministerial Council Education & Philosophy –

Concentrating on the education of A.R.N.A. Nationals by and through Our Aboriginal Curriculum while creating world wide respect for diversity in education through discussion, dialogue and scholastic philosophical presentation. To Politicize ANY and ALL attempts at subjecting the people to restrictive unlawful autocratic Corporate or Governmental monopolies on education, whether covert or overt, that is against the direct will of the Aboriginal people who may be involved in such actions

**Declaration & Affidavit of Rights
of All Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples**

- 1) All Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples are described as the peoples who are autochthons the natural people of the planet earth
- 2) The constitution of the Aboriginal Republic of North America contains the general operational principles of the Nation. The society cannot prohibit its Aboriginal Nationals who are Nationals by Natural Right in carrying on any activity that is for the purpose of sustaining the freedom, justice, equality and general sustenance of the single living being or group, however the activity of any living being or group of living beings must not create injury to any other living being or group of living beings or violate natural law.
- 3) All Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples are born with their nationality by aboriginal bloodline descent. This cannot be taken from them by the Aboriginal Republic of North America. A.R.N.A. can only assist living beings in properly engaging in their National Plebiscite and offer Nationality upon the agreement of the living being to follow the Constitution, General Moral Code and the Ancient Texts of Aboriginals as translated by A.R.N.A. Research Institute only.
- 4) The Ministerial Councils and Ministries set up by the people of the Aboriginal Republic of North America represent the Indigenous people by the permission of the Indigenous peoples of the Nation. The government is the people.
- 5) The Aboriginal Republic of North America does not promote a specific religion but does promote Universal Natural Law based on the Ancient Principles of Cosmology, the laws of Nature, and the laws of absolute character in the universe. We place full confidence in our Collective to arrive at truth through the Laws of the Nation, investigation, and full participation of the people of the Nation.

Unit 2 General Provision and Basic Principles

Article 1: The Aboriginal Republic of North America shall have a constitutional republic and traditionally Aboriginal constitutional Kingdom.

Article 2: Sovereignty shall be that of the Aboriginal People who shall exercise it directly, by means of referendum, or indirectly, through the constitutional representatives who shall be lawfully elected by the people who retain the right to remove those elected officers.

Article 3: Political parties shall participate in the organization and representation of the Nationals. There shall be no one-party system.

Article 4: The law shall be the supreme expression of the will of the Nation of Aboriginal Peoples. All shall abide by it. The law shall have no retroactive effect.

Article 5: All Aboriginal Nationals of the Aboriginal Republic of North America shall be equal before the law.

Article 6: Aboriginal Natural law as expressed by the natural law system of the Constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof shall be the official state natural law system. The state shall guarantee freedom of worship for all.

Article 7: The flag of the Republic and the Aboriginal Chief-Kingdom shall be a black flag with a white star and crescent along with the international flag (I.S.I.S. Flag) which shall be an all red flag. The motto of the Aboriginal Republic shall be: One Nationality One Aim One Destiny.

Article 8: Aboriginal Men and Aboriginal Women shall enjoy equal natural and political rights. Any National of age enjoying his or her civil and political rights shall be eligible to elect officers to positions of government.

Article 9: The constitution shall guarantee all Aboriginal Nationals the following:

- a. freedom of movement through, and of settlement in, all parts of the Aboriginal Republic;
- b. freedom of opinion, of expression in all its natural forms, and of public gathering;
- c. freedom of association, and the freedom to belong to any union or political group of their choice.

No limitation, except by law as the expressed will of the Aboriginal People, shall be put to the exercise of such freedoms.

Article 10: No one shall be arrested, put into custody or penalized except under the circumstances and procedures prescribed by natural law. The home shall be inviolable. Search warrant shall be issued and investigation ordered under the conditions and procedures prescribed by natural law. Only the Chief Executive or an active Judge of any one of the jural societies may issue a warrant after an appropriate hearing.

Article 11: Privacy shall be preserved as a natural right.

Article 12: Opportunities for labor in official representative governmental capacity shall be uniformly open to all Aboriginal Nationals.

Article 13: All Aboriginal Nationals shall have equal rights in seeking education and labor.

Article 14: The natural right to self defense shall be a guaranteed natural right as well as the natural right to a trial by jury upon being charged with civil or criminal offenses.

Article 15: The right of private property and free enterprise shall be guaranteed to all Aboriginal Nationals.

Article 16: All Aboriginal Nationals shall contribute to the defense and economic sovereignty of the Nation.

Article 17: All Aboriginal Nationals shall, according to their contributory power, bear governmental costs which shall be enacted and allocated only by the law, and in the manner stipulated in the provisions of the present Constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof.

Article 18: All shall, in solidarity, bear the costs resulting from disasters and attacks upon the civil and military power and sovereignty suffered by the Nation.

Unit 3 Aboriginal Republic & Aboriginal Chief

Article 19: The Aboriginal Chief, shall be the Supreme Representative of the Nation and the Symbol of the unity thereof. He shall be the guarantor of the perpetuation and the continuity of the State. He shall ensure the respect for the Constitution and natural law. He shall be the Protector of the rights and liberties of the Aboriginal Nationals, social groups and organizations. Along with the Civil power which rests directly with the Aboriginal Peoples, The Aboriginal Chief shall also be the guarantor of the independence of the Nation and the territorial integrity of the Aboriginal Republic within all its rightful boundaries.

Article 20: The Aboriginal Republic of North American seat of Aboriginal Chief and the constitutional rights thereof shall be an electable position. The 1st Office Held by Ajaw Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly also known as Dr Ali Muhammad shall be held until 2014 A.D 15100 Aboriginal Calendar at which time the position of Aboriginal Chief shall be up for election. In case of an inability to operate the position by Ajaw Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly - Dr Ali Muhammad before the 2014 elections, the right of succession to the seat of Aboriginal Chief shall, under the same conditions, be invested in the Jural Society who shall appoint an Aboriginal Chief. The Aboriginal Chief may only be removed by the Aboriginal High Court for acts of sedition and treason against the sovereignty of the Nation which rests in the people, upon which time the two Houses will select a temporary Aboriginal Chief until elections are held within a 120 day period.

Article 21: During the Aboriginal Chief's absence, the Prime Minister shall assume office until the return of the Aboriginal Chief. If the Prime Minister is not available the Chief Minister of National Protocols shall assume, following that the Secretary of State, following that the Chief Minister of Defense and Intelligence, following that the President of the Jural Society, following that the President of the Ministerial Congress, and if none are available the people shall assume the powers of the constitutional rights of the Crown, and implement elections. The Jural Society shall be presided over by the First President of the Supreme Court. It shall include eight (8) Aboriginal Jurists appointed by Aboriginal Chief's own accord. Rules of procedure of the Jural Society shall be governed by the organic natural law system of the Aboriginal Republic of North America.

Article 22: The Aboriginal Chief shall appoint the Prime Minister. Upon the Prime Minister's recommendation, the Aboriginal Chief shall appoint the other 4 Cabinet members. The Aboriginal Chief may terminate their services upon proper public decree. The Aboriginal Chief shall terminate the services of the any Cabinet Minister either on his own initiative or because of their resignation.

Article 23: The Aboriginal Chief shall preside over Cabinet meetings.

Article 24: The Aboriginal Chief shall promulgate a definitively adopted policy for the term within the thirty days following its receipt by the Cabinet.

Article 25: The Aboriginal Chief may temporarily dissolve the two Houses (Jural Society and Ministerial Congress) or one thereof by Executive Decree if those bodies are found to be in violation of this Constitution or upon their violations of the natural rights of the Aboriginal Nationals and or through acts of sedition or treason. The High Court shall hold Trial within 30 days on the matter and deliver its opinion within 30 days.

Article 26: The Aboriginal Chief shall have the right to deliver addresses to the Nation and to the two houses of Parliament. The messages shall be read out before both Houses.

Article 27: The Aboriginal Chief shall, by Executive Decrees, exercise the statutory powers explicitly conferred upon him by the Constitution. Executive Decrees shall be countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Article 28: The Aboriginal Chief shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the Aboriginal Guard. He shall make civil and military appointments and shall reserve the right to delegate such a power.

Article 29: The Aboriginal Chief shall accredit ambassadors to foreign nations and international organizations. Ambassadors or representatives of international organizations shall be accredited to his Office from Foreign Nations. The Aboriginal Chief shall sign and ratify treaties. However, treaties committing State finances shall not be ratified without having been approved under the law and implemented in statutes of the nation. Treaties likely to affect the constitutional provisions shall be approved in accordance with the consent of the Jural Society.

Article 30: The Aboriginal Chief shall have full participation in the affairs and determinations of the Jural Society, the Ministerial Council of Education and the Ministerial Council for Economics and Engineering.

Article 31: The Aboriginal Chief shall certify aboriginal jurists in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this Constitution.

Article 32: The Aboriginal Chief shall exercise the right of granting executive pardon.

Article 33: Should the integrity of the national territory ever be under threat or should any event interrupt the course of action of the constitutional institutions, the Aboriginal Chief shall, after consulting with his Cabinet, the President of the Ministerial Congress and the President of the Jural Society, and addressing the Nation, have the right to declare a State of Emergency by Executive Decree. Notwithstanding all contrary provisions, he shall hence assume the responsibility of making decisions to protect the sovereignty of the Nation. The Officials of government whether tribal (local), provincial, regional, or national shall provide the Aboriginal Chief with all the necessary means and measures for the nations defense and the restoration of a normal functioning of constitutional institutions and State affairs. The State of Emergency shall not entail the dissolution of the Ministerial Congress. The State of Emergency shall be terminated according to the same procedure followed in the proclamation thereof.

Unit 4 Organization of Parliament

Article 34: The Parliament shall be made up of two Houses, the Ministerial Congress and the Jural Society. Members of the Houses shall hold their office by the permission of the Nation. Their right to make elections on decisions shall be personal and cannot be delegated.

Article 35: Members of the Ministerial Congress shall be elected for a four (4)- year term by direct election of the Aboriginal Nationals of the Aboriginal Republic of North America. The legal legislative period shall end at the opening of the September (Or 9th month from winter solstice) session in the third year following the election of the House. The number of representatives as well as the election system, eligibility requirements, incompatibility cases, legal contentions concerning elections shall be set out in a natural law fashion. The President of the Ministerial Congress shall be elected first at the beginning of the legislative period.

Article 36: The Jural Society House officials shall be appointed by the Aboriginal-Chief for four-year periods.

Article 37: No member of Parliament shall be prosecuted, arrested, put into custody or brought to trial as a result of expressing opinions or casting an election while exercising office functions, except when the opinions expressed may be injurious to the operation of the governmental system and the integrity of the Nation. During parliamentary sessions, no member of Parliament shall be subject to prosecution or arrest for criminal charges or felonies, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, without permission from the Constitution or Aboriginal Chief concurrent with law. Outside parliamentary sessions, no member of Parliament shall be subject to arrest without a fair trial.

Article 38: The Parliament shall hold its meetings during two sessions a year. The first session shall begin on the second Friday in September (or the 9th month from the winter solstice). The second session shall begin on the second Friday in April (or the 4th

month from the winter solstice). When the Parliament convenes for at least three months during one session, the session may be adjourned by decree.

Article 39: The Parliament may be convened in special session either at the request of the absolute majority of the members of one of the two Houses or by decree. Special sessions of the Parliament shall be held on the basis of a defined agenda. Once the agenda fully addressed, the session shall be adjourned by decree.

Article 40: Cabinet members may attend the meetings of each House and those of the committees thereof; they shall, in this respect, have the right to commission their own assistants. Apart from the standing committees referred to in the preceding paragraph, parliamentary fact-finding committees may be established on the Aboriginal Chief's initiative or upon the request of the majority of the members of one of the two Houses and within each House, with the mission of inquiring about specific facts and submitting findings thereon to that House. There shall be no fact-finding committees in cases involving prosecutions, except by the Jural Society, and Ministry of Intelligence & Defense. The mission of any fact-finding committee which may be established shall end with the opening of the judicial investigation pertaining to the instances bringing about the establishment thereof. Fact-finding committees shall by nature be temporary. Their mission shall end with the submission of their reports. The functioning of these committees shall be governed by a natural and organic law.

Article 41: Meetings of the Houses of Parliament shall be open to Aboriginal Nationals. Proceedings of the debates shall be published in *Aboriginal Congressional Journals and Aboriginal Jural Society Journals*. Each House may hold private meetings if so requested by the Aboriginal Chief, Prime Minister, or by a third of its members.

Article 42: Each House shall establish and elect on its own Rules of Procedure and publish such for the record. These shall not, however, go into effect until they are declared by the Jural Society as consistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

Unit 5 Powers of Parliament

Article 43: Legislation shall be elected on by Parliament the 9 Ministerial members of Congress and the 9 members of the Jural Society. For a limited period of time, and for a defined purpose, the Government may be empowered by law to take, by decree, measures normally falling within the scope of the law. Decrees shall become effective immediately after the publication thereof; however, they shall be submitted, for ratification, to the Parliament within the time limits set by the empowering law. Should either House be dissolved, such a law shall become void.

Article 44: In addition to jurisdiction matters explicitly assigned in other articles of the Constitution, the Legislative Power shall have competence in the following areas:

- a. the individual and collective rights enumerated in Chapter One of the present Constitution;
- b. determining offences and the appropriate penalties, the penal and civil procedure and the promulgation of new categories of jurisdiction;
- c. the statute of aboriginal jurists;
- d. the general statute of governmental representative offices;
- e. the fundamental guarantees granted civil and military personnel;
- f. the electoral system of local, provincial, regional, and national assemblies and councils;
- g. the regulation of civil and commercial liabilities;
- h. the establishment of new governmental agencies;
- i. the nationalization of new aboriginal Nationals, nationalization of enterprises or the transfer thereof from the public to the private sector.

The Parliament shall be empowered to vote on basic laws pertaining to the fundamental objectives of the activities of the State in economic, social and cultural areas.

Article 45: Matters outside the scope of legislature shall come under executive jurisdiction.

Article 46: Legislated bills may be amended by decree, with the consent of the Constitutional Jural Society and when they fall within the jurisdiction of the authority holding statutory power.

Article 47: A state of martial law may be declared by Executive Decree for a period of thirty days. This duration may be extended by law only.

Article 48: The appropriation of law shall be voted on by the Parliament under conditions prescribed by an organic law. Capital expenditures resulting from development plans shall be elected on only at the time the Parliament approves such plans and shall be approved by the Chief Executive. These expenditures shall automatically be extended throughout the period of the plan. The Government alone shall have the prerogative to submit draft bills aimed at modifying programs thus adopted. If, by the end of the fiscal year, the budget is not elected on or is not promulgated as a result of its submission to the Constitutional Council in accordance with this Constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof, the Government shall, by decree and in accordance with the budgetary proposals submitted for approval, be entitled to allocate funds necessary for the operation of the representative governmental services and the exercise of the functions thereof. In such a case, revenues shall be collected in accordance with the legislative and statutory prescriptions in force, except, however, those revenues to be cancelled under the proposed appropriation of law.

Article 49: Proposals and amendments introduced by Members of Parliament shall not be acceptable when the adoption thereof might affect the proposed appropriation of law by causing a decrease in public resources, an increase in a public expenditure or the creation of a new one.

Unit 6 The Exercise of Legislative Power

Article 50: The right to introduce laws shall equally be granted the Prime Minister and Members of Parliament. Draft bills shall be laid on the table of one of the two Houses.

Article 51: The Chief Executive may declare the unsuitability of any proposal or amendment considered outside the scope of the legislative power. In case of disagreement, the Chief Executive shall take action within a period of eight days upon request of one of the two Houses or the Government.

Article 52: Draft bills and proposals shall be examined by the acting committees of aboriginal jurists whose work shall continue during the interval between the sessions.

Article 53: During the recess periods, the Chief Executive may, in agreement with the committees concerned, in both Houses, adopt ordinances, which shall be submitted, for ratification, during the following regular session of Parliament. The draft bill shall be tabled in one of the two Houses for enacting.

Article 54: The Aboriginal Jurists of each House shall prepare the agenda of the House. Priority shall be given, in the order defined by the Chief Executive, to the discussion of draft bills it introduces and proposed laws accepted by it. One meeting per week shall, by priority, be reserved in each House for the questions of the members of the House and the Chief Executive's responses. The Chief Executive shall give a reply within twenty days after their receipt of the question.

Article 55: Members of each House, as well as the Chief Executive, shall have the right to propose amendments. After the opening of the debates, the Chief Executive may object to the examination of any amendment not submitted, beforehand, to the acting committee concerned. If requested by the Chief Executive, the House in which the text under discussion was tabled shall take action by single vote on the whole or part of the bill under discussion.

Article 56: Any draft bill or proposed bill shall be considered successively by the two Houses of Parliament, with a view to adopting an identical text. The House in which the draft bill is tabled first shall examine the text of the draft bill presented by the Chief Executive or the text of the proposed bill on the agenda. A house in which a bill already adopted by the other House is tabled, shall deliberate on the draft referred to it. If a draft bill or a proposed bill cannot be adopted after two readings in each House, or if the Chief Executive proclaims that the matter is urgent after only one reading in each House, the Chief Executive may call a meeting of the joint committee with equal representation which shall propose a draft on the remaining provisions under discussion. The text drafted by the joint committee may be submitted by the Chief Executive to the Houses for adoption. No amendment shall be considered except with the approval of the Chief Executive. If the joint committee has not managed to adopt a joint bill or if the bill has not been adopted or if the bill has not been adopted by the two Houses, the Chief Executive may submit to the Ministerial Congress the draft bill or the proposed bill as modified, if necessary, in the light of amendments reached

during parliamentary debates and taken up by the Chief Executive. The Ministerial Congress and Jural Society shall proclaim final adoption of the bill only with the absolute majority of its members. Organic laws shall be adopted and amended under the same conditions. Organic laws pertaining to the Jural Society shall be put to the vote under the same conditions in both Houses. Organic laws shall not be promulgated until the Aboriginal Chief-King and his advisory Council issues a decision on their conformity with the Constitution.

Unit 7 The Chief Executive

Article 57: The Chief Executive shall be composed of the Prime Minister and Ministers with the Aboriginal Chief as the Civil Head of State.

Article 58: The Chief Executive shall be answerable to the Aboriginal People, the Aboriginal Chief and the Parliament. After the appointment of the Cabinet members by the Aboriginal Chief, the Prime Minister shall appear before each one of the two Houses, to submit the agenda to be carried out. Such an agenda shall clearly outline the policy to be adopted by the Chief Executive in various areas of national activity, namely in economic, social, cultural and foreign affairs. This agenda shall come under discussion in each one of the two Houses. At the House of Representatives, it shall be put to the election in accordance with the provisions stipulated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 75, and with the implications accounted for in the last paragraph of the same Article.

Article 59: Under the Prime Minister's responsibility, the Chief Executive shall ensure the execution of the laws. All public facilities shall be placed at the Chief Executive's disposal.

Article 60: The Prime Minister shall have the right to introduce bills. No draft bill shall be tabled, by his Department, in one of the two Houses before it is debated in a Cabinet meeting.

Article 61: The Prime Minister shall exercise the administrative powers. Decrees endorsed by the Prime Minister shall be countersigned by the Ministers responsible for the implementation thereof.

Article 62: The Prime Minister may delegate some of his powers to the Ministers.

Article 63: The Prime Minister shall be responsible for the co-ordination of ministerial activities.

Article 64: The Cabinet shall be notified of the following, before any relevant decision is taken:

- a. matters related to general policies of the State;
- b. declaration of martial law
- c. declaration of war;
- d. requesting confidence from the Ministerial Congress to allow the Chief Executive to carry out their responsibilities further;
- e. draft bills, before they are brought to one of the two Houses;
- f. statutory decrees,
- g. draft plan;
- h. projects for revising this Constitution

Unit 8 The Branches Relations Between the Aboriginal Chief and Parliament

Article 65: The Aboriginal Chief may request a second reading by the two Houses of any draft bill or proposed law.

Article 66: A second reading shall be requested in a message. Such a new reading shall not be refused.

Article 67: After a second reading, the Aboriginal Chief may, by Executive Decree, submit any draft bill or proposed law to referendum, except in the case of those submitted for a new reading which shall have been adopted or rejected by a two-thirds majority of the members of each one of the two Houses.

Article 68: The results of the referendum shall be binding upon all.

Article 69: After consulting with the Presidents of the two Houses, and specifically the Chairman of the Jural Society and addressing the Nation, the Aboriginal Chief may decree the dissolution of the two Houses or of one of them only. The dissolution must be based on Article 27 and the High Court will act in accordance with the Article 27 provision.

Article 70: The election of the new Parliament or the new House shall take place, at the latest, three months after such a dissolution. The Aboriginal Chief shall, in the meantime, exercise the powers lying with the Parliament in terms of law making, in addition to those conferred upon him by this Constitution.

Article 71: When a House is dissolved, the one succeeding it shall not be dissolved until a year after its election.

Article 72: The declaration of war shall be announced after notifying both Houses

Unit 9 Relations Between Parliament and the Chief Executive

Article 73: The Prime Minister may engage the responsibility of the Chief Executive before the Ministerial Congress through an election of confidence regarding a request to dissolve the Chief Executive. Confidence shall be withdrawn and a bill rejected only by an absolute majority vote of the Members of the Ministerial Congress. The election shall be held three clear days after the matter of the election of confidence has been raised. Withdrawal of confidence shall entail the resignation of the Chief Executive in a body.

Article 74: The Ministerial Congress may put into question the pursuance of the Chief Executive's responsibilities by adopting a censure motion. Such a motion shall be acceptable only if signed by at least one-fourth of the members of the House. The censure motion shall be approved by the Ministerial Congress only by an absolute majority vote of its members. Electing shall take place three clear days only after the motion has been introduced. The election for censure shall entail the resignation of the policy set forth by the Chief Executive in a body. Should the Chief Executive be censured by the Ministerial Congress, no other censure motion shall be acceptable before a year has elapsed and the Chief Executive has proposed a new policy.

Article 75: The Jural Society may elect warning or censure motions against the Chief Executive. The warning motion must be signed by at least one third of the members of the Jural Society. It shall be elected by the absolute majority of the members of the House. Electing shall take place three clear days after the motion has been introduced. The text of the warning shall be sent forthwith by the President of the Jural Society to the Prime Minister, who shall, within six days, present before the Jural Society, the Chief Executive's position concerning the reasons, which prompted the warning. The Chief Executive's statement shall be followed by a debate without an election. The censure motion shall not be introduced unless it is signed by at least one third of the members of the Jural Society. It shall be approved only after a vote by a 2/3 majority of the members of the House. Electing shall take place three days after the motion has been introduced. The vote for censure shall entail the joint resignation of the policy of the Chief Executive. Should the Chief Executive be censured by the Jural Society, no other censure motion shall be introduced in the Jural Society before a year has elapsed.

Article 76: The Judiciary shall be joined with legislative branch and independent of the executive branch.

Article 77: Sentences shall be passed and executed in the name of the Aboriginal Republic of North America and the Aboriginal Chiefs name.

Article 78: Upon recommendations made by the Jural Society and Certification program, aboriginal jurists shall be appointed by Executive Decrees.

Article 79: Aboriginal Jurists in the bench shall be irremovable except upon circumstances of violation of an Aboriginal Nationals natural rights or rights in this constitution.

Article 80: The Jural Society shall be presided over by the Aboriginal Chief. It shall further consist of:

- a. the President of the Jural Society-Supreme Court;
- b. the Prosecutor General in the Supreme Court;
- c. Aboriginal Jurists;

Article 81: The Jural Society shall ensure the implementation of the guarantees granted aboriginal jurists regarding their promotion and discipline.

Unit 10 The Aboriginal High Court of Justice

Article 82: Representatives of the Government shall be penally responsible for civil infringements and crimes and felonies they may commit while exercising their functions.

Article 83: They may be indicted by the two Houses of Parliament: and referred to the Aboriginal High Court for trial.

Article 84: They may be charged with Treason by any Aboriginal National upon submission of the charge to the Aboriginal High Court

Article 85: The proposed draft for indictment must be signed by at least a quarter of the members of the House in which it was tabled first. It shall be examined successively by the two Houses and shall be approved only when an identical vote is cast by each House by secret ballot and a two- third majority of its members with the exception of those members called upon to take part in conducting the prosecution and the investigation process and issuing the verdict.

Article 86: The Aboriginal High Court shall consist of 8 members elected from the Regions of the Aboriginal Republic of North America. All Aboriginal High Court officials must be certified aboriginal jurists. Its President shall be elected every four years.

Article 87: An organic natural law shall determine any revisions to the number of the High Court members, the method of their election and the Rules of Procedure to be adopted.

Unit 11 Revising The Constitution

Article 88: The Aboriginal Chief and the two Houses: shall have the right to initiate a revision of the Constitution. The Aboriginal Chief shall have the right to submit, directly for referendum, the revision project he may initiate.

Article 89: A proposal for revision submitted by one or more members of one of the two Houses shall be adopted only if elected on by a two-thirds majority of the members of the House concerned. The proposal shall be submitted to the other House which may adopt it by a two -thirds majority of its members.

Article 90: Revision projects and proposals shall be submitted to the nation for referendum by Executive Decree. A revision of the Constitution shall be definitive after approval by referendum.

Article 91: Neither the State system of aboriginal chiefdom nor the prescriptions related to the Aboriginal natural law system may be subject to a constitutional revision.

Unit 12 Affirmation of Office

I [Name of Official] contractually obligate myself fully to uphold and implement the duties of the powers delegated to me by the Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples though the Constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof of the Aboriginal Republic of North America

The Opening of Divine Inspiration

- 1) In the Nature & Power of The Creator, The Master of Spiritual Insight , The Perceiver of All Truth
- 2) Supreme Devotion is for the Originator , Nourisher, and Sustainer of Everything

- 3) The Master of Spiritual Insight, The Perceiver of All Truth
- 4) Master of the Period of Judgment
- 5) We are Servants and We seek Divine Protection
- 6) By This We are Guided on the Correct Path
- 7) The Way of those who have Divine Power Bestowed Upon Them
- 8) Not those whom chastisement is upon them and not of those who are misguided

**Unit 13 Supremacy Clause
COVENANT
OF THE
NATIONAL COMMUNITY**

This Constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land for the national, regional, provincial, and local societies and governments of A.R.N.A. The sole purpose of the Aboriginal Republic of North America is the Spiritual, Mental, and Cultural preservation of the life of all Aboriginal Indigenous People within our jurisdiction. All Nationals pledge to support this effort and pledge never to betray this sole purpose. All Nationals who are of conscious and sound mind make a covenant before the Originator of the Universe that they will persevere to uphold moral and divine conduct, that they will work to create, maintain, and sustain a healthy self and family, and that as a National of the Aboriginal Republic of North America they will work to preserve The Unity of the Oldest Aboriginal Indigenous Nations on Earth based on the Culture of these Nations which is the Truth of the Originator of the Heavens and the Earth. We accept all Indigenous Peoples as Nationals who accept the responsibilities as laid out in this Constitution.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF MORAL CONDUCT

The Aboriginal Republic of North America asks all Nationals to strive to carry the moral conduct needed to establish order and justice for our People. With this in mind we place the 42 declarations of Law (MA'AT¹) into this Constitution as a Moral Code for all Nationals. The word Ma'at means Law, that which is right, truth, justice, harmony, and reciprocity. It simply entails the laws that create a moral people, community, and Nation. This is the only true Sovereignty, the making and maintenance of Peace. The 42 Laws of Ma'at were first inscribed by Aboriginals into the Papyrus of Ani in the 18th Dynasty of Ta-Muuray during the rule of our Aboriginal forefathers and foremothers. The Ancient Aboriginals of Ta-Muuray who are spread throughout the Earth are the founders of civilization after the great earth cataclysms. These principles do not conflict with the religious and spiritual rights of any Nationals, group, or community and are placed in this Constitution to create a unified foundation for moral discipline and order.

**42 Law declarations
A MORAL Paradigm of Guidance**

1. I have not done violence
2. I have not Stolen
3. I have not done unlawful killing nor Harm
4. I have not stolen food
5. I have not swindled Offerings/Donations
6. I have not acted deceitfully
7. I have not told lies
8. I have not wasted food
9. I have not caused anyone or anything unjust pain
10. I have not closed my ears to the truth
11. I have not committed adultery
12. I have not caused anyone grief by way of injustice.
13. I have not committed fornication nor lain with others of my same sex
14. I have not engaged in unlawful degrading speech
15. I have not laid waste to the ploughed land
16. I have not stolen anyone's land
17. I have not been an eavesdropper/gossiper
18. I have not falsely accused anyone
19. I have not committed a transgression against my own value system

¹ Ma'at is a Neter [God Force] of our Ancestors. A Neter is a Spiritual Force. Culturally speaking it represents Law, Truth, order, justice, and reciprocity.

20. I have not seduced anyone's wife
21. I have not polluted myself
22. I have not terrorized anyone
23. I have not polluted the earth
24. I have not acted without self control
25. I have not cursed the Creator
26. I have not caused unjust grief to others
27. I have not caused Disruption of peace
28. I have not acted hastily or without reason and thought
29. I have not overstepped the boundaries of my rights
30. I have not unlawfully exaggerated my words when speaking
31. I have not worked injustice
32. I have not used unjust thoughts words nor deeds
33. I have not polluted the water
34. I have not spoken angrily nor arrogantly without purpose
35. I have not unjustly cursed anyone in thoughts, words , and deeds
36. I have not unlawfully placed myself on a pedestal
37. I have not spoken scornfully in an unjust manner
38. I have not stolen from nor disrespected the deceased
39. I have not unlawfully taken food from a child
40. I have not acted with insolence by way of injustice
41. I have not unjustly slaughtered animals
42. I have not violated natural law

**Protocols and Division of the
Aboriginal Republic of North America
National Structure [North America]**

Region1-Northeast Region Samal Shariq [Abannaki L'nabi]

Region2 East Region Shariq [Sharakhi]

Southeast Region Hawab Shariq [Yamasih]

Midwest Region Wasat Maghrib [Shakhakhu]

Central Region Wasat [Ia'au]

Southern Region Hawab [Choctaw – Shabtau - Washita]

West/Northwest Region – Maghrib [Hopi - Zuni-Sanay]

Each of the 8 Regions will be Governed by 5 Regional Ministers

Prime Minister

Secretarial Minister

Intelligence & Defense Minister

Minister for Department of Internal Operations

Regional Chief Minister

**The 40 Ministers of the 8 Regions are Governed by the Chief Executive /the Aboriginal Chief-King –
Chief Executive Officer of Civil and Military Command
Supreme Executive Authority/Commander in Chief
Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly-Dr Ali Muhammad and Successors**

Closure of Aboriginal Constitutional Plebiscite for 40 Days by Executive Decree # 1

Of (Ajaw) Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly- Dr Aly Muhammad

Date: Haab - 12.19.11.11.11.

Gregorian - 7-4-2012

Day 1 of 16th Manzil - 13 day periods

Reopening:

August 13th 2012

Haab 12. 19. 11. 13. 11.

Greetings to All Aboriginals of the Aboriginal Republic of North America

I Chief Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Ali Muhammad am temporarily closing our National Plebiscite for 40 days

I am expressing this power via the following Articles of our Aboriginal Constitution

Article 19

Article 24

Article 27 Temporarily Nullified as Prime Minister has been Removed

Article 33

During this temporary Closure No Aboriginal Jurist will do any nationality documents for entry of new Aboriginals.

During thus temporary closure No officials of headquarters will do any nationality documents for entry of new Aboriginals.

All Nationality files at headquarters must be processed during this period or refunded.

All Outstanding debts owed or violations of contract by Aboriginal Jurists will be dealt with by cancellation of Aboriginal Jurist Certificate and revocation of powers to operate as an Aboriginal Jurist.

All Aboriginals will be held to the Aboriginal dietary laws which means no flesh, no dairy products, no synthetic foods or drugs of any type. If it is discovered that a national is participating in such they will be reported to their local or national jural society or National Cabinet Officer.

All nationals attempting to start local jurisdictions without authority based on statutes, common practice, and procedural operations will be requested to follow formal procedures and if rejected will be prosecuted.

All Officials in local jurisdictions must have their Oaths sent certified mail to headquarters mailing location.

All National dues must be up to date for 2012 and the First Amendment to the Constitution will be enforced.

Nationals must implement to the 15098/2012 dues authority as expressed in the 1st amendment of our Aboriginal Constitution. This means dues are paid in the amount of the total 240 units as expressed in dollars in full in order for headquarters to have a sustainable budgetary operation, indemnification of Nationals who are unlawfully arrested and to protect the ability of our Aboriginal Government to function.

All abled body nationals must have a form of labor to sustain themselves by the end of the 40 day period.

No Aboriginal Man will be dependent upon an Aboriginal Woman for sustenance. This is a violation of our Natural and common law code as Aboriginal Americans of Moorish descent.

All laws of Aboriginals-Moors the natural laws of the universe are in full effect.

All Nationals who are current on dues as expressed in the 1st amendment and Constitutional Articles after the 40 day period will be eligible for:

Aboriginal Passport Book

Aboriginal Passport Card

Aboriginal Drivers License

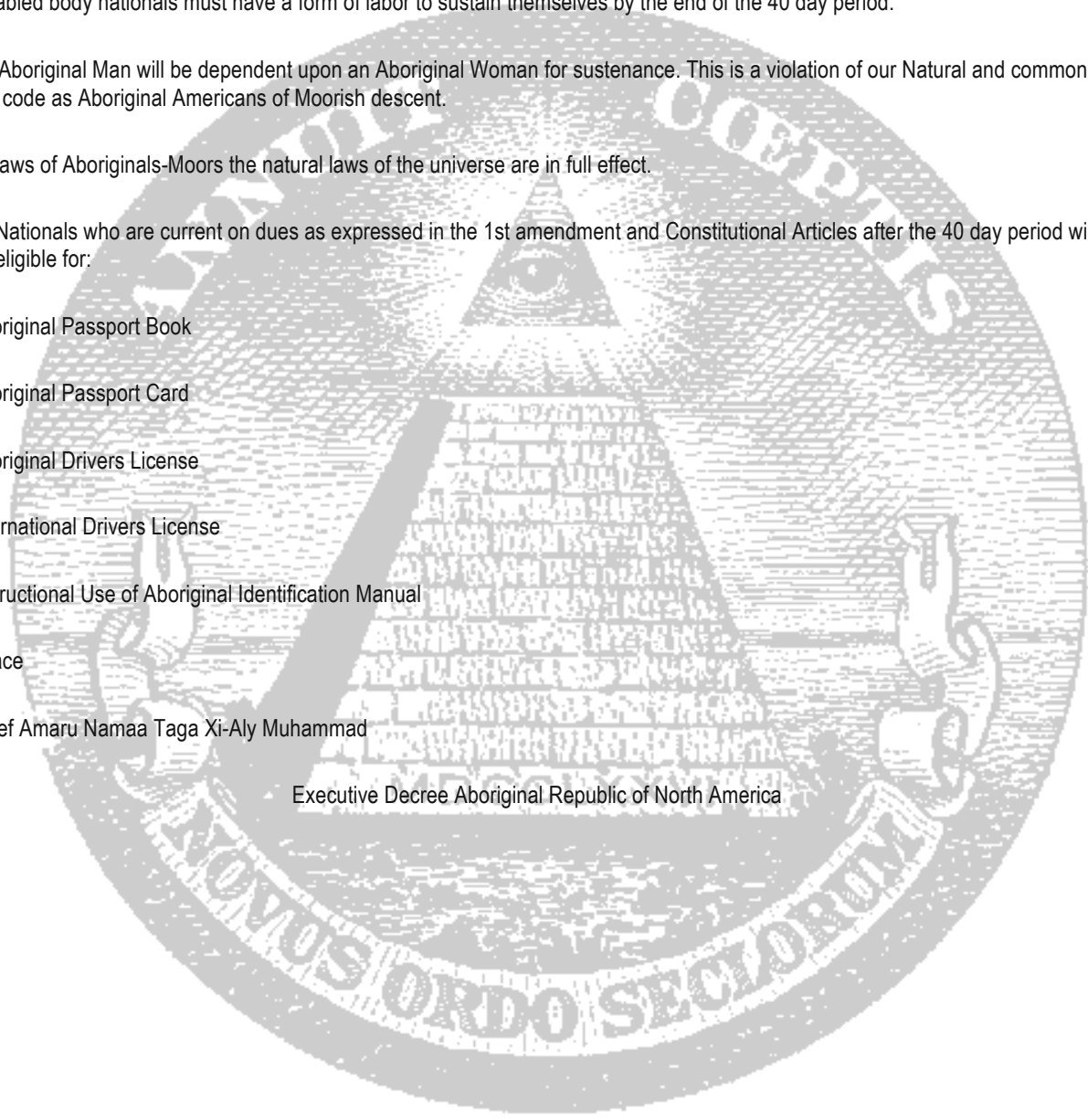
International Drivers License

Instructional Use of Aboriginal Identification Manual

Peace

Chief Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly Muhammad

Executive Decree Aboriginal Republic of North America



Aboriginal Constitutional Amendment by Executive Decree # 2

Of (Ajaw) Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly- Dr Ali Muhammad

Date: Haab - 12.19.11.1.19.

Gregorian - 12-5-2011

Manzil - 26th Manzil of 13 day periods

Amendment 1. All Aboriginal nationals of the Aboriginal Republic of North America and I.S.I.S. have a fiscal responsibility to support the operations of their government. The current responsibility has been set at 20 Aboriginal Units (expressed currently in dollars of the Republic) per month equaling approximately .67 per day and 240 Aboriginal Units annually. This amendment is made via executive decree to change only the timing of allocation of government support. All Nationals will be required to make contributions in the amount of the full 240 Aboriginal Units (expressed currently in dollars of the Republic) in any fiscal year from November 1st to December 31st. All new nationals who enter the plebiscite for Aboriginal Nationality between the times of February 1st to October 31st of 2012 will maintain the monthly 20 Aboriginal Unit contribution (expressed currently in dollars of the Republic) until the 11-1 to 12-31 period (for 2012 Only) in which time they will be required to offer their dues in the annual amount (240) at any time during this period. The time period of 11-1 to 12-31 corresponds to our original calendar date of the 11th month 24th day unto the 1nd Month 3rd day or the 24th manzil of 13 day periods to the 2nd Manzil of 17 days. Haab calendar date would be 18th period (Kumku) 9th day (Muluk).

This amendment is supported Constitutionally by the following articles of the Constitution.

Article 16: All Aboriginal Nationals shall contribute to the defense and economic sovereignty of the Nation.

Article 17: All Aboriginal Nationals shall, according to their contributory power, bear governmental costs which shall be enacted and allocated only by the law, and in the manner stipulated in the provisions of the present Constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof.

This amendment is sealed by Ajaw Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly- Dr Ali Muhammad and registered with the Chief Executive in Shaykhamaxum.

Electronic Signature:

Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly – Dr Ali Muhammad

Aboriginal Republic of North America ©

International Indigenous Society ©

Aboriginal Constitutional Amendment by Executive Decree # 3

Of (Ajaw) Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly- Dr Ali Muhammad

Date Haab: 12.19.12.2.18

Gregorian -12-23-2012

Manzil – 28th Manzil of 13 day Periods

Amendment 1. All Aboriginal nationals of the Aboriginal Republic of North America and I.S.I.S. must complete their Nationality Process by completing a Nationality exam and Rites of Passage Orientation. The ill effects of colonization have adversely impacted Indigenous Peoples of the Americas in all areas of life. Learning the required natural law system of Indigenous Peoples is incumbent upon all nationals in order to effectively operate an Indigenous Government. Nationals will be required to complete their nationality exam learn and recite our Pre-amble and General Orders and complete the Orientation Natural Law Class/Prime Lesson Number 1 Exam of our Rites of Passage Society.

This amendment is supported constitutionally by the following articles of the Constitution.

Article 6: Aboriginal Natural law as expressed by the natural law system of the Constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof shall be the official state natural law system. The state shall guarantee freedom of worship for all.

42 Laws Moral Code

19. I have not committed a transgression against my own value system

27. I have not caused Disruption of peace

29. I have not overstepped the boundaries of my rights

42. I have not violated natural law

This amendment is sealed by Ajaw Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly- Dr Ali Muhammad and registered with the Chief Executive in Shaykhamaxum.

Electronic Signature:

Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly – Dr Ali Muhammad

Aboriginal Republic of North America ©

International Indigenous Society ©

Aboriginal Constitutional Amendment by Executive Decree # 4

Of (Ajaw) Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly- Dr Ali Muhammad

Gregorian – 9-5-2013 Aboriginal 15099

Amendment 1. All Aboriginal nationals of the Aboriginal Republic of North America and I.S.I.S. have a fiscal responsibility to support the operations of their government. The current responsibility has been set at 30 Aboriginal Units (expressed currently in dollars of the Republic) per month equaling approximately 1.00 per day and 360 Aboriginal Units annually. This amendment is made via executive decree to change the timing and amount of allocation of government support. All Nationals will be required to make contributions in the amount of the full 360 Aboriginal Units (expressed currently in dollars of the Republic) in any fiscal year from November 1st to December 31st. All new nationals who enter the plebiscite for Aboriginal Nationality between the times of February 1st to October 31st of 2012 will maintain the monthly 30 Aboriginal Unit contribution (expressed currently in dollars of the Republic) until the 11-1 to 12-31 period in which time they will be required to offer their dues in the annual amount (360) at any time during this period.

This amendment is supported Constitutionally by the following articles of the Constitution.

Article 16: All Aboriginal Nationals shall contribute to the defense and economic sovereignty of the Nation.

Article 17: All Aboriginal Nationals shall, according to their contributory power, bear governmental costs which shall be enacted and allocated only by the law, and in the manner stipulated in the provisions of the present Constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof.

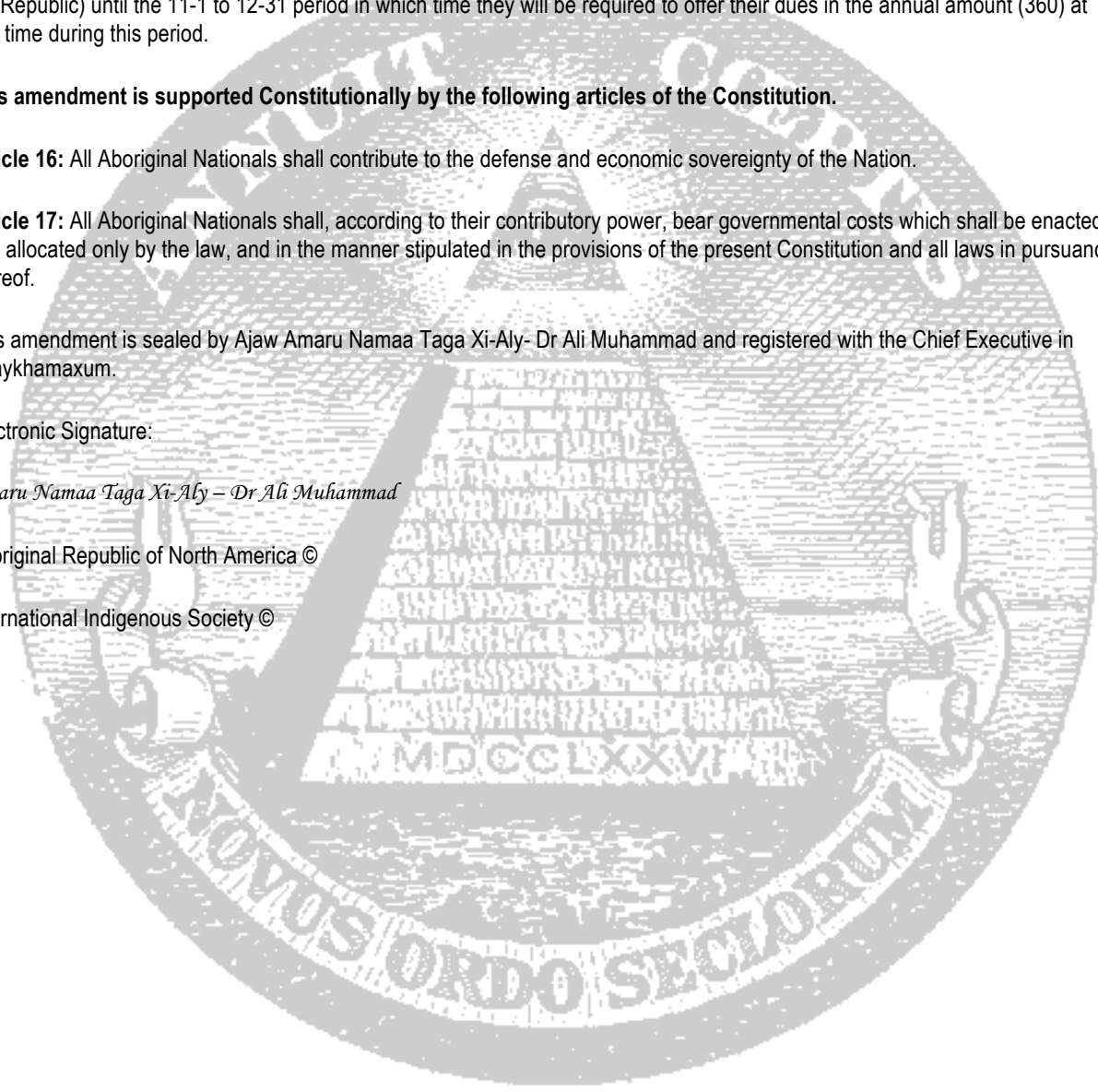
This amendment is sealed by Ajaw Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly- Dr Ali Muhammad and registered with the Chief Executive in Shaykhamaxum.

Electronic Signature:

Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Aly – Dr Ali Muhammad

Aboriginal Republic of North America ©

International Indigenous Society ©



EXECUTIVE DECREE # 5
Chief Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Ali Muhammad

This executive decree and directive is from Chief Ali Muhammad in my capacity as Chief of the Aboriginal Republic of North America.

I am writing this executive decree to the Ministers of ARNA, nationals of ARNA, business affiliates, supporters, and to the general audience who receives our communications.

Within the last 2 years the media in the United States has been communicating about a said terrorist group called by them ISIS. This said group is allegedly becoming a great threat to the point that some media outlets are saying they have invaded parts of North America and are the said most sophisticated threat in the said Middle East.

Nine years ago we in ARNA started a human rights institution called the International Society of Indigenous Sovereigns. We have been using the acronym I.S.I.S. for 9 years. We are officially ending the use of that acronym and transferring all powers of that entity to another Human rights entity we use called the International Indigenous Society.

Our purpose is to disassociate with any possible events where our nationals could be MISTAKENLY affiliated with that said group (Al Da'esh-ISIS-ISIL) or its objectives. The said original Arabic name of the group is said to be Al Da'esh. We do not know who came up with the English acronyms ISIS and ISIL. We do know that it is very suspicious to us. We (ARNA) have been the only group of Indigenous nationals amongst the said African Americans who have contacted other nations internationally for reciprocal recognition (as a nation-state). Our current works with entities within the United Nations and the United Nations directly has been politically controversial to many peoples entities and political leaders. Similar actions historically have caused institutions amongst said Blacks in America to be unlawfully targeted, harassed, and strategically dismantled by US Intelligence agencies, US Media, and other private corporate families, Political leaders, etc...

Since our work is an issue of Human Rights, we will continue it unapologetically. Yet we know it is best that we refrain from the use of the acronym ISIS. From this point on no Minister, national, affiliate, or business partner is to publically or privately refer to our entities under that acronym. All of that Entities powers rest with the International Indigenous Society from the initiation of this notice. Having that entity on any official internal paperwork Identifications etc will not need to be corrected at this juncture. We will develop a national action to handle those matters.

This order is pursuant to Articles (18, 19, 33).

This matter specifically in respect to the use of ISIS is functional as a state of emergency. This state of emergency is exclusive to this item of identification.

I Chief Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Ali Muhammad set my seal upon this decree.

Date: 15,100 A.C. Month 6 Day 6 from the vernal equinox commencement of the year.

Chief:

Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Ali Muhammad



**Final Governmental Executive Decree of
Chief Amaru Namaa Taga Xi Ali Muhammad
Year 15101
6th Month 9th Day**

This executive decree is the final decree of the Current Head of Government and founder of the Aboriginal Republic of North America Chief Amaru Namaa Taga Xi Ali Muhammad while serving in political office.

The socio-political position of Aboriginal Chief, The Namaa Taga, is officially retired to the regnal disposition in the tradition of our ancestors and Chief Amaru Namaa Taga Xi Ali Muhammad serves now as our first current Ahau since the denationalization of our ancestors.

All socio-political powers of the position of Aboriginal Chief are officially transferred to the position of Chief & Prime Minister of the Aboriginal Republic of North America. The Prime Minister shall be the Head of State of the Aboriginal Republic of North America operating in an electable position with the power to choose his cabinet and all rights and responsibilities that exist in the Constitution of the Aboriginal Republic of North America under the name of the Aboriginal Chief are now the powers of the Prime Minister who is the head of state.

All power of the Aboriginal Chief as delegated in the Constitution are now the powers of the Head of State Prime Minister of ARNA pursuant to this executive decree which is irrevocable and pursuant to The Irrevocable Trust Agreements of this office. This decree is irrevocable meaning no subsequent political official can revoke this executive decree or any former executive decrees that were and are made for the security of the operations of the Aboriginal republic of North America.

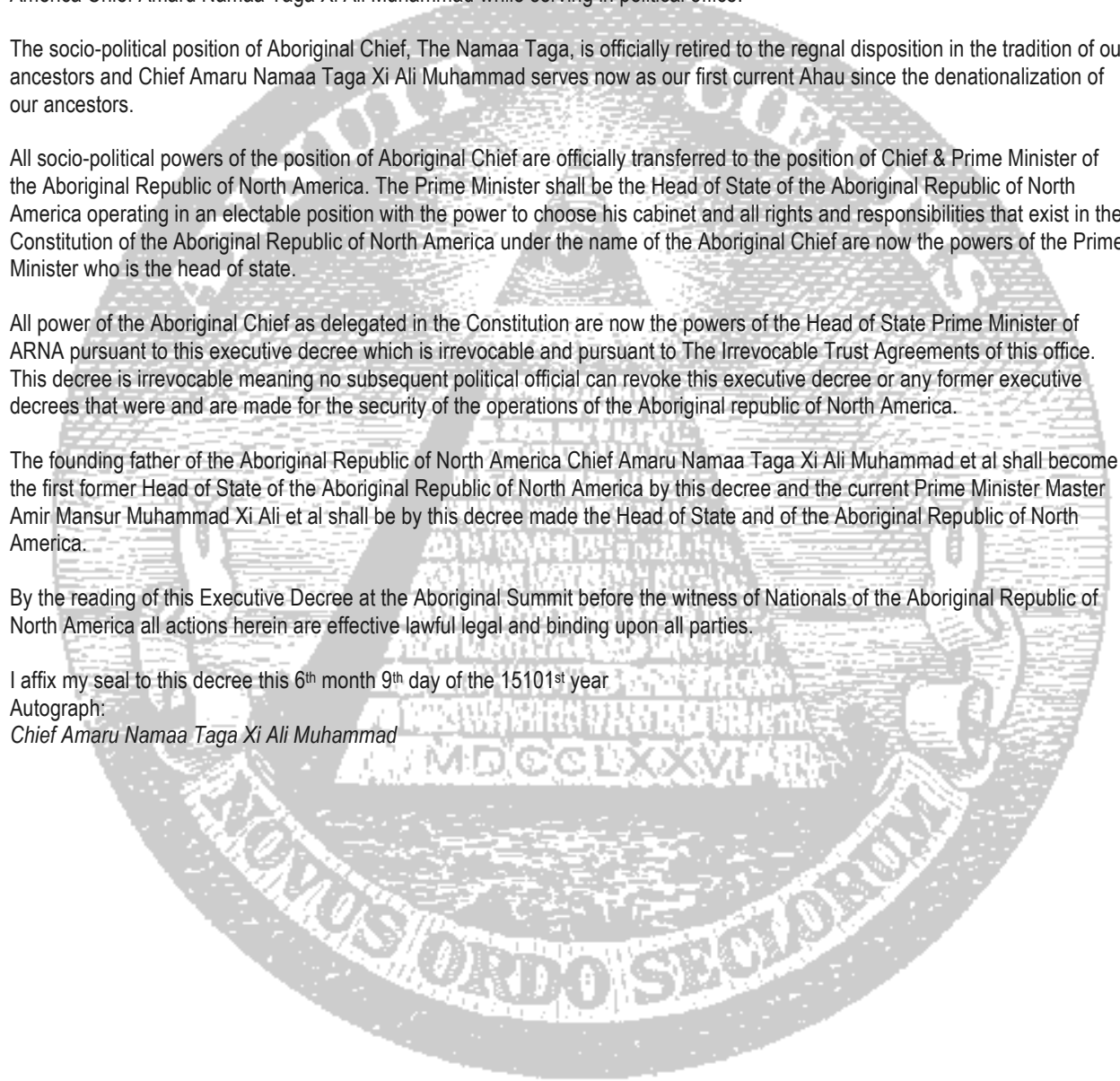
The founding father of the Aboriginal Republic of North America Chief Amaru Namaa Taga Xi Ali Muhammad et al shall become the first former Head of State of the Aboriginal Republic of North America by this decree and the current Prime Minister Master Amir Mansur Muhammad Xi Ali et al shall be by this decree made the Head of State and of the Aboriginal Republic of North America.

By the reading of this Executive Decree at the Aboriginal Summit before the witness of Nationals of the Aboriginal Republic of North America all actions herein are effective lawful legal and binding upon all parties.

I affix my seal to this decree this 6th month 9th day of the 15101st year

Autograph:

Chief Amaru Namaa Taga Xi Ali Muhammad



Aboriginal Declaration of Interdependence

The time has come for all of the Original People to Unite. We are a part of an ancient lineage of Aboriginal People of Whom the Pens of Antiquity have bowed. By this we mean our traces are so ancient that written records of the hands of men and women cannot even approach our origin. We are thus the Original People of The Creator and therefore bear the responsibility to execute the will of the Almighty.

The time has come for us to sever ourselves from the corruption of Governmental operations of all types, from tyranny and oppression whether self-inflicted, or inflicted from the outside. The time has come for the Original People to form a respectable form of government which is composed of respectable people and thus we honorably by these words separate from all tyranny and all of the ungodly and generally unlawful acts of those who have advanced actions against us that are violations of natural law and if we will participate in any government it will be a government of Universal Peace.

The time has come for Aboriginals in the Americas and throughout the world to give the peoples of the world an example of freedom, justice, and equality.

We will no longer accept the genocide that has been imparted upon our people.

We will no longer accept the terra-cide or the theft and desecration of our lands.

We will no longer accept the political fraud, economic fraud, contractual fraud, usury, and malicious injustices that we have experienced as a people and have seen others experience.

The United States of America was sanctioned politically, copied from, and generally created by the Ancient Aboriginals who now carry the illegal misnomers: Negroes, African-Americans, Colored Peoples, etc. and we testify that it is completely a violation of our Natural, Political, Personal, and Civil Rights to bear the status of a slave and/or subject whether voluntary or voluntary done through ignorance.

The Time has come to abolish these slave titles and to return to our original titles, as we have discovered that we are from a Noble lineage of people. This Aboriginal Indigenous Declaration of Interdependence is a lawful and legal document to pronounce that we are a naturally and politically free people and thus will execute this natural and political freedom and at the same time respect the natural and political rights of others.

The Time has come for Unity of Purpose, to Break the Spell of 1492 and to bury it forever into the oblivion of death but to remember it as a universal lesson.

The Time has come for the Aboriginal and Indigenous Peoples of North America who have suffered the loss of their birthright to return to the ways of their fathers and mothers and to raise once again and forever a governing system that is respectful of the rights of others within the bounds of natural law.

We therefore by the act of scribing these words carve out a message that is forever inscribed into the walls of every atom in creation.

And that message is the time has come for the Active Establishment of Peace

The Time has come for the Aboriginals of North America to re-establish their Autonomy.

The Time has come for our Men and Women to re-embrace each other in Love and Respect.

The Time has come for our children to look at their Elders and Mothers and Fathers as Sources of Protection, Divine Protection, Political Protection, Economic Protection, and Physical Protection.

The Time Has Come for the Interdependence of the Original People, the First Nation, Based on the True Knowledge of Self. The Time has come for the Aboriginal Republic of North America's independence from foreigners and interdependence upon its Aboriginal nationals.

1 Nationality 1 Aim 1 Destiny.

Amyn

Aboriginal Summit – The Ministers of the Aboriginal Republic of North America 2010
& The International Society of Indigenous Sovereigns