



PAMELA D. DIXON, CLERK

Jones Superior Court

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Image # 201

Book 2021 Page 898

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I, PAMELA D. DIXON, CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT OF JONES COUNTY, do hereby certify that, as of record in this office, JENNIFER KENT, 503 MORRIS STEVENS RD, MACON, JONES COUNTY GA 31217, was on July 18, 2018, duly commissioned and sworn and authorized by the laws of the State of Georgia, as a Notary Public for the State of Georgia, to take proof of acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments in writing to be recorded in said State and to administer oaths and affirmations in said State, said commission to remain in effect for a period of four years, expiring July 17, 2022.

In testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my said court, this 14th day of September, 2021

Kandy Stanford

(Deputy Clerk's Signature)

Deputy Clerk of Superior Court
JONES County, Georgia

**AUTOCHTHON ABORIGINE AMERICAN
DOSSIER OF
The Achukma Nakni Chihowa Tribe
Also known as the Achukma Nation**



Ab Origine

We the People; Aborigine and autochthons of the land known as the Americas/Turtle Island, which includes: North, South, Central Americas and Her islands

Dossier Premise

This Dossier is a preponderance of evidence to support our holder's aborigine American heritage and status. It is definitely an established, but little known, fact that European and other colonists only found copper-colored races of people, with "Negroid" features, here in North, Central, and South America, as well as her surrounding islands, upon their initial arrival. Whereas the descendants of aforementioned colonists continues to assimilate, alienate and exterminate our people and heritage with brutal acts of genocide, fraud and racketeering under color of law. Our people became the "savages" that rescued European and other pilgrim/colonist from suffering, starving and dying; therefore, that debt to our people is still outstanding and Congress agrees.

Whereas House Congressional Resolution 331, Concurrent Resolution, has acknowledged the fact that our ancestors developed the political system that formed the thirteen colonies into one republic and that their principles were incorporated into the constitution; therefore, the United States and its various states owes protection and preservation to the aborigine American people into perpetuity and the Senate concurred. The debt that was and still is owed to our ancestors is also owed to their posterity i.e., descendants, because "the heir is the same with the ancestor" and "the heir of my heir is my heir."

Resolved: Senators and representatives come from every state to make up congress; therefore, each and every state is bound by the aforementioned resolution and maxims of law - as are their subordinates, subsidiaries, agents, officers, employees, and affiliates; Whereas all government, corporate and foreign entities, nations and states are also bound to the constitution for The United States of America, several treaties with our ancestors, known as "Indian/American Indian/Indian tribes, etc.", and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Esteemed Office of:

Thank you for acknowledging and accepting this original copy of our dossier rectifying, proclaiming, and declaring ones autochthonous American heritage, nationality and Political Status. We are fully cognizant that our people have been deceived / forced into accepting an unreal foreign status, yet we are posterity of races found all over America including her islands.

Walter Ashby Plecker, along with countless others was grossly instrumental with reclassifying aborigine indigenous peoples as: Negro, Mulatto, African-American, Colored, Black, etc... As a result, we know these terms on birth, death, marriage records, and other forms and documents always symbolizes code under color of law for reclassified aborigine Americans. So, we provide you and your office lawful notice. To avoid confusion and secure complete comprehension regarding our notice/dossier, there are thirteen (13) words that must be defined to clarify what we proclaim and assert, as follows:

People/people lineage, aborigine American by blood, birthright and heritage.

Aboriginal an aborigine [see next entry below].

Aborigine based on the Latin phrase ab origine which means from the very first. (Both entries above are from The Random House College Dictionary, 1978, edition)

American - a native of America; originally applied to the copper-colored races, found here by the Europeans. (American Dictionary of the English Language, Noah Webster, 1828 edition)

American English - Noun (1806): The English language as spoken in the U.S.-used esp: with the implication that it is clearly distinguishable from British English yet no so divergent as to be a separate language [Merriam-Webster's Collegiate English vocabulary](#)

American Indian - Noun (1732); A member of any of the aboriginal peoples of the western hemisphere except usu. Eskimos; esp: American Indian of North and esp. The U.S. [Merriam-Webster's Collegiate English vocabulary](#)

Autochthon an aboriginal inhabitant; of the land itself; an ab origine. (The Random House College Dictionary, 1978 edition)

Country land as opposed to water; a region of permanent habitation. (The Random House College Dictionary, 1978 edition.) This same dictionary defines land as ground, soil; a nation or people.

Indigenous We all dislike this term and only use it for its International acceptance.

Negro applies, in this matter, to the Negros de Terra, not the Negros de Guinea.

Of - that from which anything proceeds; indicating source, or belonging to. (Black s Law 6th)

Pilgrim from Latin Peregrinus which means; foreigner, ALIEN, wanderer, or traveler (The Random House College Dictionary, 1978 edition). The same dictionary defines alien as one who has been estranged, or excluded.

Usufruct the temporary use, enjoyment of the profits, WITHOUT power to alienate. (A Dictionary of the English Language, Samuel Johnson, 1755, ed.) One must know that the same dictionary states that to alienate means to transfer the property of anything to another. [To us temporary means we arrive on Earth for a short span of time/years.] When European pilgrims were estranged and excluded from their homeland, we opened our American habitat to you all, helped you survive, established your Constitution, and formed the United States, in exchange, it is time you update ones real status in your system and honor your obligations, by restraining your people and upholding your oath to the constitution, treaties, declarations which are the supreme law of the land; Securing our liberty, and sharing the profits we have yet to enjoy.

We the People of the Achukma Nation have come to know the truth. Our notice applies to said Office /Officials / Governments/Agencies/ Agents/ Officers, etc., and whomever holds this seat through time immemorial.

If you are not the appropriate party intended, then please forward to the appropriate party.

Nation is a Federally unrecognized American Aborigine (American Indian) Nation is self-governed in accordance tribal and torahical/halakhic laws. See 18 U.S.C. § 1151, Public Law 97-280 (96 Stat.1211) of 1982, 28 U.S.C. § 1738 and 18 U.S.C. § 2265. It is settled law that State courts have no jurisdiction over Indians or Indian affairs. Williams v. Lee, 358 U.S. 217 (1959); Rice v. Olson, 324 U.S. 786 (1945); Worcester v. Georgia, 31 U.S. (6Pet.) 5151 (1832); ex parte. This Instrument is issued in accordance with the United Nations Declaration of Rights of Indigenous People, by General Assembly A/61/L/67 September 7th, 2007, United States Executive Order 12803, 25 USC 450(n), 25 USC 1301, Executive Order 13899, Treaty series 881, United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on December 1960 UN GA/Res 1514(XV), and 23 C.F.R 89.3.

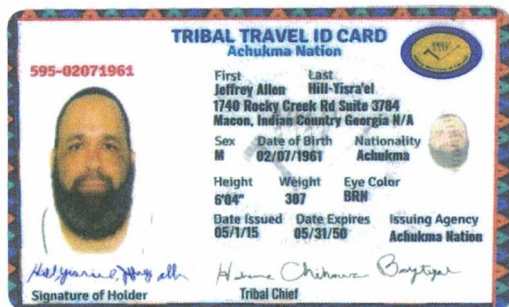
The Achukma Nation having ancestry and Linage from the Cherokee and Blackfoot Tribes which are both Federally Recognized Tribes, we declare, proclaim, and affirm that Turtle Island also known as the Americas were and still is the habitat/lands, earth, water and sky of our Aboriginal Indigenous Autochthonous Ancient American Mound Building fore mothers and fathers. As remnant seed of our various copper toned chocolate brown races and/or peoples that European colonizers, Pilgrims and followers found here when you all arrived on our American shores, we Al Amarikanos are hereditarily part and parcel with, and on, our American Ancestral Lands and our American country by birthright pedigree blood heritage.

Whereas the conscious living, breathing, flesh, blood and bone natural being is never to be construed with the colorable corporate fiction/ legal person that appears to be one and the same with me, despite the fact that on paper the name of said entity remarkably resembles and sounds like my appellation/style. I am cognizant and aware that such corporate entity, ALL CAPS STYLED NAME is a U.S. Citizen and corporate ward created in colorable form, when I arrived on Earth, to merger me. However, it and I are politically, formally, technically, nationally, and lawfully distinct and different.

Whereas my people and I have been classified and reclassified as: Colored, Negro, Black, Black American, Red Indian, Indian, American Indian, Amerindian (i.e., various copper or chocolate brown in color), Negus (mispronounced as niggers), Black Indian, Afro American, African American, Moor, Moorish American, and Freedman, over the centuries by various foreigners arriving on our shores. For example, the English called us Mu ur/Moor and Indian, the Spanish called us Negro, or Moreno, and the Portuguese called our females India and our males Indio.

Resolved, my people are still here and I am what I am. I am one Autochthonous Aborigine American unified with and attached to our Ancestral American lands/soil called Turtle Island particularly North America. This proclamation regarding my heritage, lawful, national, and political status, is my notice to the world and all its agents, principals, officers, affiliates, assigns, governments, officials, etc. Ye all be notified, nunc pro tunc, and into perpetuity, for time immemorial, that any and all contractual agreements lacking full disclosure, free informed prior consent or diminishing my people and I, were/are/will be fraudulent tricks that have always been and will forever be deemed void and not binding. Whereas all our liberty and our American heritage and usufruct is reaffirmed, reclaimed, and retained into perpetuity for time immemorial. The preceding is true, correct, and complete.

I am Jeffrey-Allen: Hill-Yisra'el, Flesh, Blood, Bone and Spirit, and is an Autochthon Aborigine American Spirit, All rights reserved. Not a "Citizen" or corporate entity, I am a living flesh being one with I and my creator/the Great Spirit.



State of Georgia
Jones County

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on
This 23rd day of August, 2021

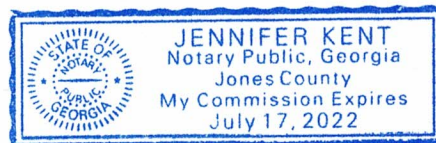
By *Jeffrey Allen Hill-Yisra'el*, Chief of the Achukma Nation

Personally known to me to be the person who appeared before me.

Jennifer Kent
Notary Public

The notary is not a party to the claim or contents but rather a highly credible
Federal witness as per TITLE 18, PART I, CHAPTER 73, SEC. 1512
(Signature of Notary)

(Seal)



III

100TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 331

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 5 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 26), 1988

Received and referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs

OCTOBER 21 (legislative day, OCTOBER 18), 1988

Committee discharged

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To acknowledge the contribution of the Iroquois Confederacy of Nations to the development of the United States Constitution and to reaffirm the continuing government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the United States established in the Constitution.

Whereas the original framers of the Constitution, including, most notably, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, are known to have greatly admired the concepts of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy;

Whereas the confederation of the original Thirteen Colonies into one republic was influenced by the political system developed by the Iroquois Confederacy as were many of the democratic principles which were incorporated into the Constitution itself; and

Whereas, since the formation of the United States, the Congress has recognized the sovereign status of Indian tribes and has, through the exercise of powers reserved to the Federal Government in the Commerce Clause of the Constitution (art. I, s.2, cl. 3), dealt with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis and has, through the treaty clause (art. II, s.2, cl. 2) entered into three hundred and seventy treaties with Indian tribal Nations;

Whereas, from the first treaty entered into with an Indian Nation, the treaty with the Delaware Indians of September 17, 1778, the Congress has assumed a trust responsibility and obligation to Indian tribes and their members;

Whereas this trust responsibility calls for Congress to “exercise the utmost good faith in dealings with Indians” as provided for in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, (1 Stat. 50);

Whereas the judicial system of the United States has consistently recognized and reaffirmed this special relationship: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That—*

3 (1) the Congress, on the occasion of the two hun-
4 dredth anniversary of the signing of the United States
5 Constitution, acknowledges the contribution made by
6 the Iroquois Confederacy and other Indian Nations to
7 the formation and development of the United States;

8 (2) the Congress also hereby reaffirms the consti-
9 tutionally recognized government-to-government rela-
10 tionship with Indian tribes which has been the corner-
11 stone of this Nation’s official Indian policy;

(3) the Congress specifically acknowledges and reaffirms the trust responsibility and obligation of the United States Government to Indian tribes, including Alaska Natives, for their preservation, protection, and enhancement, including the provision of health, education, social, and economic assistance programs as necessary, and including the duty to assist tribes in their performance of governmental responsibility to provide for the social and economic well-being of their members and to preserve tribal cultural identity and heritage; and

(4) the Congress also acknowledges the need to exercise the utmost good faith in upholding its treaties with the various tribes, as the tribes understood them to be, and the duty of a great Nation to uphold its legal and moral obligations for the benefit of all of its citizens so that they and their posterity may also continue to enjoy the rights they have enshrined in the United States Constitution for time immemorial.

Passed the House of Representative October 4, 1988.

Attest: DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk.

Europeans found copper colored races in America!

American - The copper colored races found here by the Europeans "American

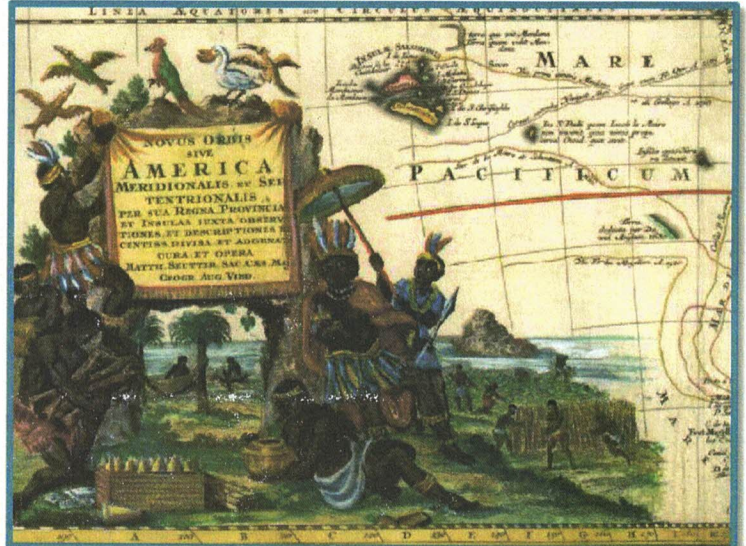
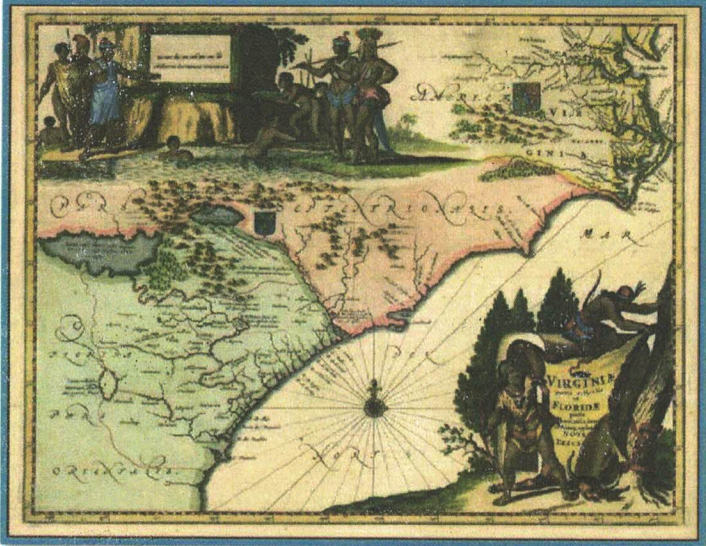
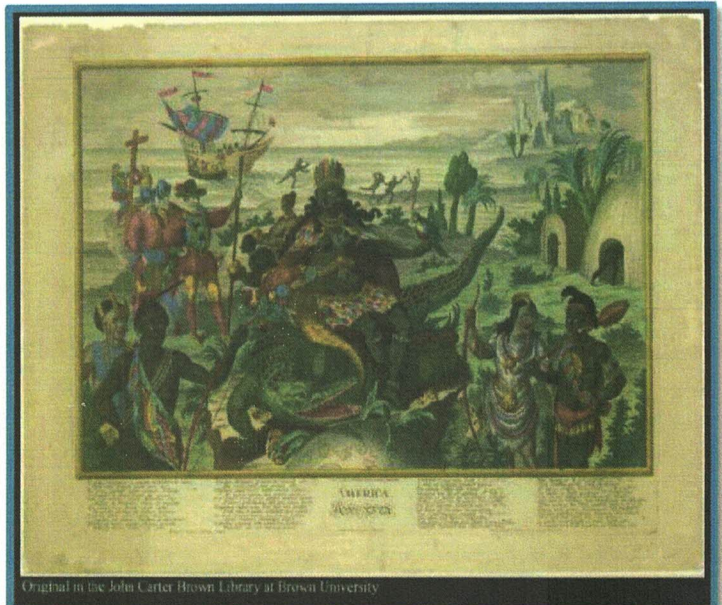
Dictionary of the English Language," by Noah Webster

Definition of American Indian: a member of any of the aboriginal peoples of the western hemisphere except often the Eskimos; especially : an American Indian of North America and especially the U.S. — compare native American. by collegiate Merriam Webster

The THREE COINS PICTURED BELOW ARE GENUINE COPPER



Photographic Evidence 1



Photographic Evidence 2



Maya - A bearded ruler has an audience with visitor wearing a bird headdress accompanied by twin attendants in black wearing feather headdresses. The mirror is in either a basket or a ceramic painted to imitate a basket.

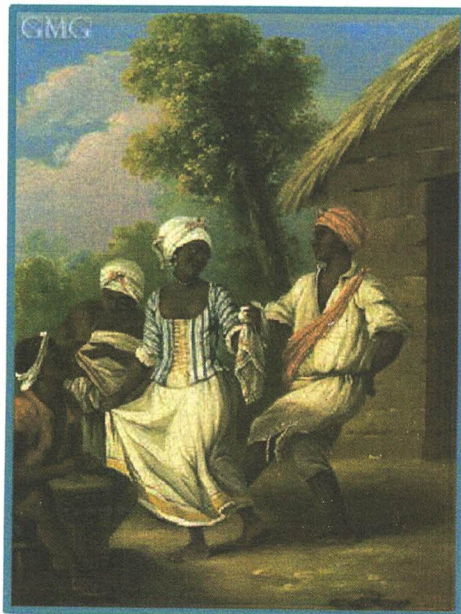
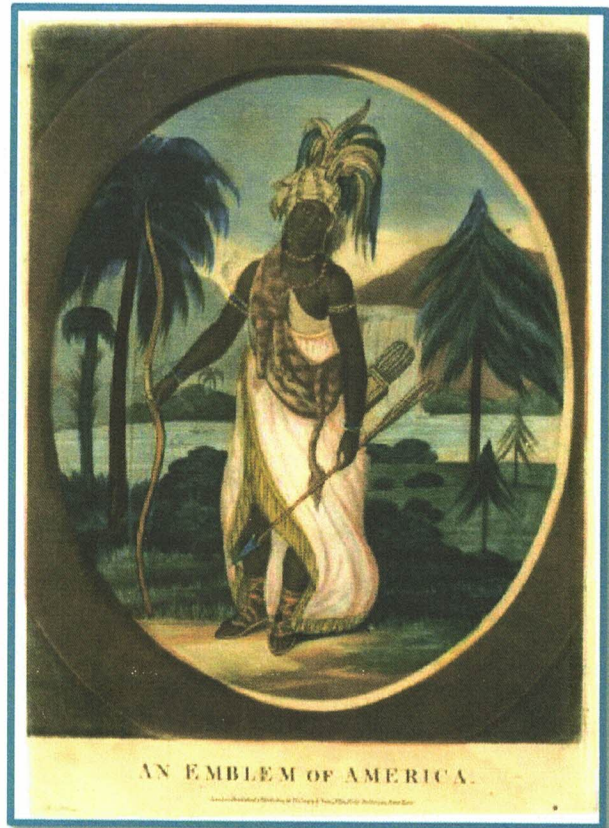
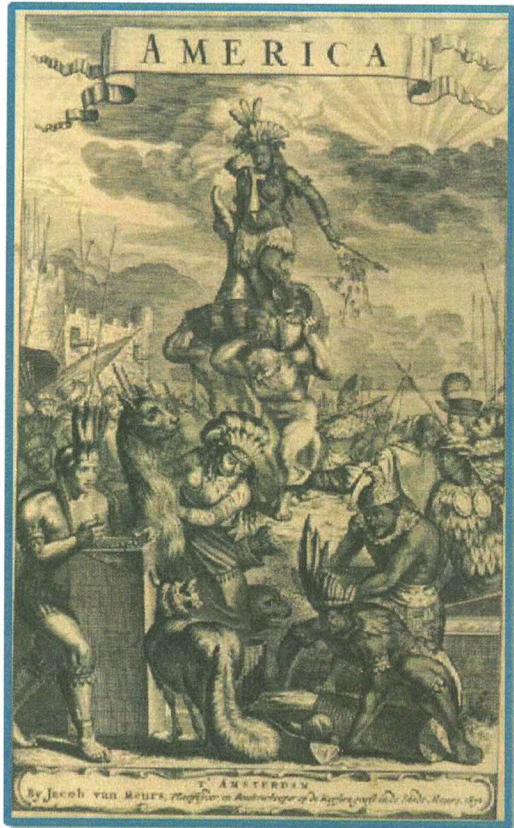


Maya - Ruler looking into mirror with vase on his right

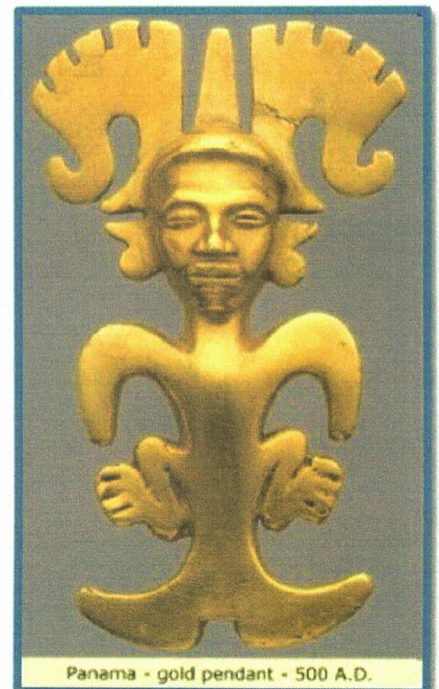
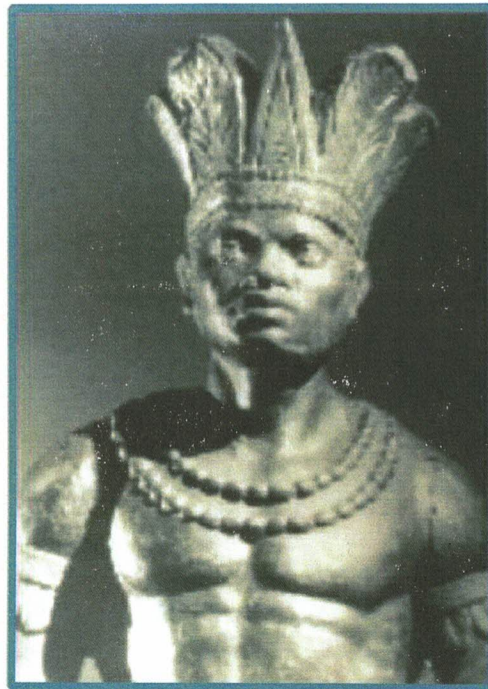
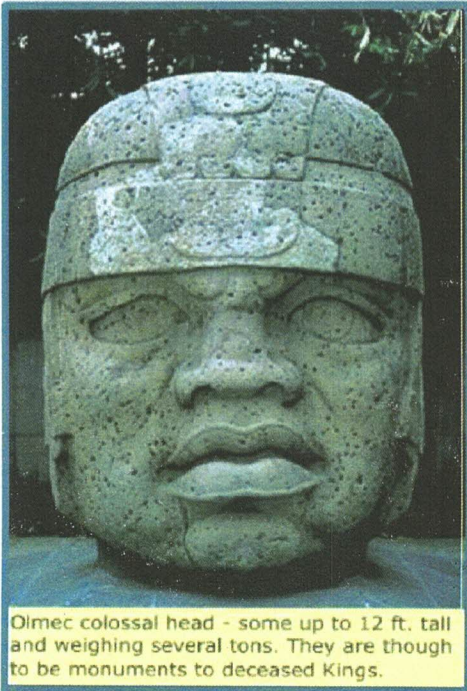
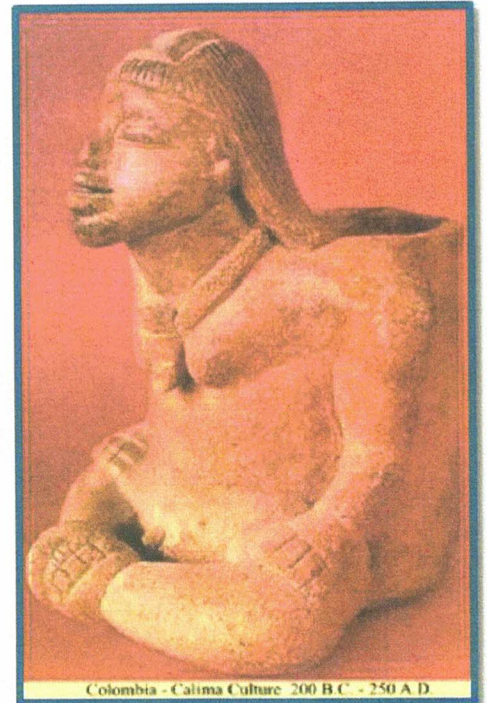
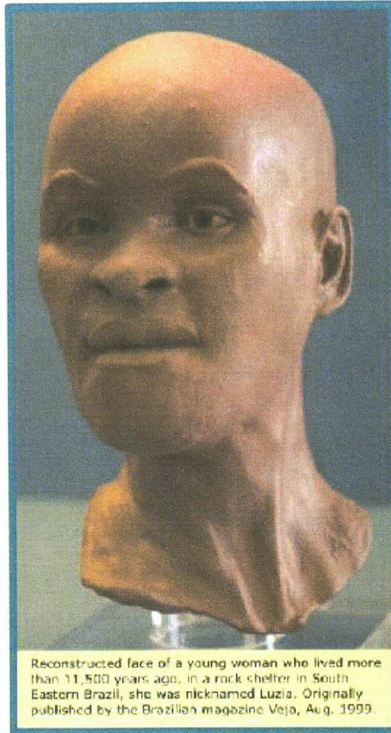


Maya - Ruler being dressed with Giant Animal headdress

Photographic Evidence 3



Photographic Evidence 4



Liberty of Auto-Motion



- 1) 18 USC 31 (a)(6) - The term “motor vehicle” means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power **AND USED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES** on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo.
- 2) 18 USC 31 (A)(10) - The term “**USED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES**” means the carriage of persons or property **FOR ANY FARE, FEE, RATE, CHARGE** OR OTHER UNDERTAKING **INTENDED FOR PROFIT**.
- 3) Thompson v. Smith 154 SE 579 - The right of a citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, either by carriage or by automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city may prohibit or permit at will, but a common right which he has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
- 4) Kent v. Dulless 357 u.s 116 (1958) - “The right to travel is a part of the “liberty” of which a citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law under the fifth Amendment.
- 5) Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago 169 NE 22 - “Even the legislature has no power to deny to a citizen the right to travel upon the highway and transport his property in the ordinary course of his business or pleasure....
- 6) Davis v. Wechsler 263 US 22, at 24 - The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, is not to be defeated under the name of local practice.
- 7) Schactman v. Dulles 96 App D.C 287, 293 - Undoubtly the right to remove from one place to another according to inclination, is an attribute or personal liberty, and the right, ordinarily, of free transit from or through the territory of any state is a right secured by the 14th Amendment and by other provisions of the Constitution.
- 8) International covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 12 (1) - Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.
- 9) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1) - Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

Written Quotes and Definitions Supporting My Autochthony

- 1) One hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile IN HIS OWN LAND. Martin Luther King Jr., I have a dream speech, August 28 1960
- 2) American, A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper-colored race, found here by the Europeans. American Dictionary of the English Language, Noah Webster, 1828-
- 3) Native - 1. An American Indian; 2. Native American; 5. A Negro {1848}. A dictionary of American English on Historical Principles, 1942
- 4) Nigger - 3. A dark - skinned person of any origin. In early U.S use usually with early reference to American Indians. Oxford English Dictionary. 3rd edition, 2003-
- 5) "The natives, the so-called savages...they are, in general, strong, agile, and supple people," "They also besmear their children with grease and let them creep about in the heat of the Sun, so that they become the color of a nut, They strive after a sincere honesty, hold strictly to their promises, cheat and injure no one. They willingly give of few words...." - Francis Daniel Pastorius, Founder of Germantown, Pennsylvania
- 6) "For their persons, they are generally tall, straight, well-built, and of singular proportion; they tread strong and clever, and mostly walk with a lofty Chin, as the Gypsies in England: They grease themselves with Bears-fat clarified, and using no defence against Sun or weather, their skins must be swarthy." - William Penn, Describes Lenapi, Nanticoke, 1683-
- 7) "In 1524, the Carolina coast people were said to be 'of a dark color' not much unlike the Ethiopians. Africans and native Americans Jack Forbes, 1993
- 8) "The people differ very much in stature, especially in language, as before expressed.... but generally tall and straight, of a comely proportion, and of a colour brown." - Captain John Smith's written description for American Indians 1612
- 9) "Pocahontas was probably one of Poston's dusky maidens," - Arizona Miner, Arizona Weekly Journal, March 1867-
- 10) Black - [from the Old English word blaec, which is related to blac "PALE, COLORLESS." see bleach] - The Random House Dictionary of the English Language. 1973, School Edition-
- 11) The skull... of a young woman, nicknamed Luzia, who is believed to have roamed the savannah of south-central Brazil some 11,500 years ago. Even more startling, a reconstruction of the cranium undertaken in Britain this year indicates that her features appear to be negroid rather than Mongoloid, suggesting that the Western Hemisphere may have initially been settled not only earlier than thought, but by a people distinct from the ancestors of today's North and South American Indians.
"This skeleton is nearly 2,000 years older than any skeleton every found in the Americas, and it does not look like those of Amerindians or North Asians." www.nytimes.com/1999/10/26/

12) "The complexion of these people is dark copper, not much different from that of the Ethiopians. Their hair is black and thick, and long. They have a sharp cunning and are agile swift runners." *Written Record of the Voyage of 1524 of Giovanni da Verrazano as recorded in a letter to Francis 1, King of France. July 8th, 1524.*

12) "The Negros are a kind of men destined by Nature to inhabit Africa and America: she created them for burning regions; let us, therefore, take care not to overthrow the barriers which she has established; but let us preserve their races in their natural purity, and not permit the Negros to inhabit Europe....." by *Jean Baptist Leonard Durand, A Voyage to Seegal, Atlas of Region 1802, Page 89*

13) "The blood of the Southern Negros of the U.S is unquestionably Indian." by *The Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology.*

14) "All primitive tribes known in America are dark, coppered color with jet black hair, while most possess curls in the extreme, and every level of wavy hair in between. The texture of the hair is generally fine, soft or silk or course or harsh. The hair of the men, falling down to their hams and sometimes to the ground, is divided into plaits or slabs two inches wide and filled with a profusion of glue and earth, which become very hard and remains unchanged from year to year. Today this form of hair is called locks." by *George Catlin, 1841, Books Letter and Notes on the North American Indigenous People of America.*

15) "... all the American nations, excepting the Eskimaux, are of one race, and this race is peculiar, and distinct from all others. ... All possess alike the long, lank, black hair, the brown or cinnamon colored skin, the heavy brow, the dull and sleepy eye, the full and compressed lips, and the salient but dilated nose. It cannot be questioned that the physical diversities do occur, equally singular and inexplicable, as seen in different shades of color, varying from a fair tint to a complexion almost black; and this too under circumstances in which climate can have little or no influences...

These facts, however, are more exceptions to a general rule, and do not alter the peculiar physiognomy of the Indian, which is as undeviatingly characteristic as that of the Negro; for whether we see him in the athletic Charib or the Stunted Chayma, in the dark Californian or the fair Borroa, he is an Indian still, and cannot be mistaken for a being of any other race." by *Samuel George Morton, M.D., An Inquiry into the Distinctive Characteristics of the Aboriginal Race of America, Boston Society of Natural History, April 27, 1842 Page 4-6.*

16) "First of all, there was a time when the New World was under the dominion of the aborigines, from ocean to ocean the copper-colored children of the woods ruled with undisputed sway." by *John Clark Ridpath, A popular History of the United States of America: From the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day, January 1st, 1878.*

17) "The almost total extinction of the Negroes during the time of the Spanish Conquest and the memories of them in the most ancient traditions induce us to believe that the Negroes were the first inhabitants of Mexico." by *Nicolas Leon, Physician/Archaeologist, Historia General De Mexico 191*

Jurisprudence Confirming the State's Duty to Secure Me 1

Autochthonous AmErican Americans are Indigenous to these lands, Ab Origine (from the beginning), and are therefore, entitled to security, protection, and preservation according to the following:

1) The Congress specifically acknowledges and reaffirms the trust responsibility and obligation of the United States Government to Indian tribes, including Alaska Natives. for their preservation, protection, including the provision of health, education, social, and economic assistance programs as necessary..... - "House Resolution 331," (and the Senate concurs) October 4, 1988 -

2) United Nations "Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples," September 13, 2007, specifically states:

Indigenous individuals have the right to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and SECURITY of persons. •• Article 7 (1) •

Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and SHALL NOT BE SUBJECTED TO ANY act of GENOCIDE OR ANY OTHER ACT OF VIOLENCE, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.- Article 7 (2)-

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture. - Article 8 (I)-

STATES SHALL PROVIDE effective mechanisms for PREVENTION of, and redress for:

Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities; - Article 8 (2) a -

ANY ACTION WHICH HAS THE AIM OF DISPOSSESSING THEM OF THEIR lands, territories or RESOURCES; -Article 8 (2) b-

Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights; - Article 8 (2) c -

Any form of forced assimilation or integration;- Article 8 (2) d-

ANY FORM OF PROPAGANDA designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed AGAINST THEM. - Article 8 (2) e -

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

Jurisprudence Confirming the State's Duty to Secure Me 2

Autochthonous AmEriCan Americans are Indigenous to these lands, Ab Origine (from the beginning), and are therefore, entitled to security, protection, and preservation according to the following:

2) United Nations "Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples," September 13, 2007, specifically states: (continued)

Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. STATES SHALL take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right. • Article 24 (2) •

Indigenous peoples HAVE THE RIGHT TO THE LANDS, territories and RESOURCES which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise USED OR ACQUIRED. .Article 26 (1) •

Indigenous peoples HAVE THE RIGHT TO OWN, USE, develop and control the LANDS, territories and RESOURCES that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, AS WELL AS THOSE WHICH THEY HAVE OTHERWISE ACQUIRED. • Article 26 (2) •

STATES SHALL GIVE legal RECOGNITION and PROTECTION to these LANDS, territories AND RESOURCES, Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned. • Article 26 (3)

Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include **restitution** or, when this is not possible, **just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated taken occupied used or damaged** without their free, prior and informed consent. • Article 28 (1).

Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, **COMPENSATION SHALL TAKE THE FORM OF LANDS, TERRITORIES.AND RESOURCES equal in quality. Size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.** • Article 28 (2).

Indigenous peoples have the right TO DETERMINE THE RESPONISABILITIES RESPONSES OF INDIVIDUALS to their communities. • Article 35 •

3) The convention and the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide." January 12, 1951 , clearly states that **complicity and/or conspiracy to commit genocide on an individual, or set of individuals, whose identity is defined BY PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, or common country of Nationality in any plan to destroy the personal security, Liberty, health, PROPERTY, or lives of individuals** belonging to such groups, **via SYSTEMATIC PATTERNS** of coordinated acts is a punishable International crime. • Article 2 and Article 3 •

United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007 [without reference to a Main Committee (A/61/L.67 and Add.1)]

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

Article 1

Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and international human rights law.

Article 2

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

Article 3

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

Article 4

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

Article 5

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

Article 6

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

Article 10

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

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

Article 11

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.

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

Article 12

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

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

Article 13

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

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

Article 14

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

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

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

Article 15

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.

2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

Article 16

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

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

Article 17

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

2. States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.

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

Article 18

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

Article 19

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

Article 20

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.

2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.

Article 21

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

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

Article 22

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

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

Article 23

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

Article 24

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

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

Article 25

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

Article 26

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

Article 27

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

Article 28

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

Article 29

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

Article 30

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

Article 31

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

Article 32

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or

territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.

3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

Article 33

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

Article 34

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

Article 35

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

Article 36

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

Article 37

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.
2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Article 38

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

Article 39

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

Article 40

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

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 entry into force 23 March 1976, in accordance with Article 49

PART I Article 1

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

2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

PART II Article 2

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2. Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.

3. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:

(a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;

Article 3

The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.

Article 4

1. In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.

2. No derogation from articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs I and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 may be made under this provision.

Article 5

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

PART III Article 6

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court.

3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorize any State Party to the present Covenant to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

4. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases.

5. Sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.

Article 7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

Article 8

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

2. No one shall be held in servitude.

3. (a) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour;

Article 9

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.

2. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.

3. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion arise, for execution of the judgement.

4. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful.

5. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

Article 10

1. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

2. (a) Accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons;

Article 11

No one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.

Article 12

1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.

2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.

3. The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (ordre public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Covenant.

4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.

Article 13

An alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the present Covenant may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, be allowed to submit the reasons against his expulsion and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority.

Article 14

1. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (ordre public) or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice; but any judgement rendered in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children.

2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

3. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality: (a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him;

(b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing;

(c) To be tried without undue delay;

(d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it;

(e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;

(f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court;

(g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.

Article 15

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time when the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of the lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.

2. Nothing in this article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.

Article 16

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

Article 17

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 18

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

Article 19

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.

2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.

Article 20

1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.

2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

Article 21

The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 22

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and

freedoms of others. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on members of the armed forces and of the police in their exercise of this right.

Article 23

1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
2. The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognized.
3. No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

Article 24

1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State.
3. Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.

Article 25

Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:

Article 26

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 27

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.

Rights and Duties of States-Convention Signed at Montevideo, December 26, 1933

CONVENTION ON RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

ARTICLE 1 The state as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications: a) a permanent population; b) a defined territory; c) government; and d) capacity to enter into relations with the other states.

ARTICLE 2

The federal state shall constitute a sole person in the eyes of international law.

ARTICLE 3

The political existence of the state is independent of recognition by the other states. Even before recognition the state has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its conservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate upon its interests, administer its services, and to define the jurisdiction and competence of its courts. The exercise of these rights has no other limitation than the exercise of the rights of other states according to international law.

ARTICLE 4

States are juridically equal, enjoy the same rights, and have equal capacity in their exercise. The rights of each one do not depend upon the power which it possesses to assure its exercise, but upon the simple fact of its existence as a person under international law.

ARTICLE 5

The fundamental rights of states are not susceptible of being affected in any manner whatsoever.

ARTICLE 6

The recognition of a state merely signifies that the state which recognizes it accepts the personality of the other with all the rights and duties determined by international law. Recognition is unconditional and irrevocable.

ARTICLE 7

The recognition of a state may be express or tacit. The latter results from any act which implies the intention of recognizing the new state.

ARTICLE 8

No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another.

ARTICLE 9

The jurisdiction of states within the limits of national territory applies to all the inhabitants.

Nationals and foreigners are under the same protection of the law and the national authorities and the foreigners may not claim rights other or more extensive than those of the nationals.

ARTICLE 10

The primary interest of states is the conservation of peace. Differences of any nature which arise between them should be settled by recognized pacific methods.

AMERICAN DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MAN

CHAPTER ONE Rights

Article I. Every human being has the right to life, liberty and the security of his person. Right to life, liberty and personal security.

Article II. All persons are equal before the law and have the rights and duties established in this Declaration, without distinction as to race, sex, language, creed or any other factor. Right to equality before law.

Article III. Every person has the right freely to profess a religious faith, and to manifest and practice it both in public and in private. Right to religious freedom and worship.

Article IV. Every person has the right to freedom of investigation, of opinion, and of the expression and dissemination of ideas, by any medium whatsoever. Right to freedom of investigation, opinion, expression and dissemination.

Article V. Every person has the right to the protection of the law against abusive attacks upon his honor, his reputation, and his private and family life. Right to protection of honor, personal reputation, and private and family life.

Article VI. Every person has the right to establish a family, the basic element of society, and to receive protection therefore. Right to a family and to protection thereof.

Article VII. All women, during pregnancy and the nursing period, and all children have the right to special protection, care and aid. Right to protection for mothers and children.

Article VIII. Every person has the right to fix his residence within the territory of the state of which he is a national, to move about freely within such territory, and not to leave it except by his own will. Right to residence and movement.

Article IX. Every person has the right to the inviolability of his home.	Right to inviolability of the home.
Article X. Every person has the right to the inviolability and transmission of his correspondence.	Right to the inviolability and transmission of correspondence.
Article XI. Every person has the right to the preservation of his health through sanitary and social measures relating to food, clothing, housing and medical care, to the extent permitted by public and community resources.	Right to the preservation of health and to well-being.
Article XII. Every person has the right to an education, which should be based on the principles of liberty, morality and human solidarity.	Right to education.
Article XIII. Every person has the right to take part in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts, and to participate in the benefits that result from intellectual progress, especially scientific discoveries. He likewise has the right to the protection of his moral and material interests as regards his inventions or any literary, scientific or artistic works of which he is the author.	Right to the benefits of culture.
Article XIV. Every person has the right to work, under proper conditions, and to follow his vocation freely, insofar as existing conditions of employment permit.	Right to work and to fair remuneration.
Article XV. Every person has the right to leisure time, to wholesome recreation, and to the opportunity for advantageous use of his free time to his spiritual, cultural and physical benefit.	Right to leisure time and to the use thereof.
Article XVI. Every person has the right to social security which will protect him from the consequences of unemployment, old age, and any disabilities arising from causes beyond his control that make it physically or mentally impossible for him to earn a living.	Right to social security.
Article XVII. Every person has the right to be recognized everywhere as a person having rights and obligations, and to enjoy the basic civil rights.	Right to recognition of juridical personality and civil rights.
Article XVIII. Every person may resort to the courts to ensure respect for his legal rights. There should likewise be available to him a simple, brief procedure whereby the courts will protect him from acts of authority that, to his prejudice, violate any fundamental constitutional rights.	Right to a fair trial.
Article XIX. Every person has the right to the nationality to which he is entitled by law and to change it, if he so wishes, for the nationality of any other country that is willing to grant it to him.	Right to nationality.
Article XX. Every person having legal capacity is entitled to participate in the government of his country, directly or through his representatives, and to take part in popular elections, which shall be by secret ballot, and shall be	Right to vote and to participate in government.

honest, periodic and free.

Article XXI. Every person has the right to assemble peaceably with others in a formal public meeting or an informal gathering, in connection with matters of common interest of any nature.

Right of assembly.

Article XXII. Every person has the right to associate with others to promote, exercise and protect his legitimate interests of a political, economic, religious, social, cultural, professional, labor union or other nature.

Right of association.

Article XXIII. Every person has a right to own such private property as meets the essential needs of decent living and helps to maintain the dignity of the individual and of the home.

Right to property.

Article XXIV. Every person has the right to submit respectful petitions to any competent authority, for reasons of either general or private interest, and the right to obtain a prompt decision thereon.

Right of petition.

Article XXV. No person may be deprived of his liberty except in the cases and according to the procedures established by pre-existing law.

Every individual who has been deprived of his liberty has the right to have the legality of his detention ascertained without delay by a court, and the right to be tried without undue delay or, otherwise, to be released. He also has the right to humane treatment during the time he is in custody. Right of protection from arbitrary arrest.

No person may be deprived of liberty for nonfulfillment of obligations of a purely civil character.

Article XXVI. Every accused person is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty.

Right to due process of law.

Every person accused of an offense has the right to be given an impartial and public hearing, and to be tried by courts previously established in accordance with pre-existing laws, and not to receive cruel, infamous or unusual punishment.

Article XXVII. Every person has the right, in case of pursuit not resulting from ordinary crimes, to seek and receive asylum in foreign territory, in accordance with the laws of each country and with international agreements.

Right of asylum

Applicable Maxims of Law, Bouvier's 1856

"Ex multitudine signorum, colligitur identitas vera." From the great number of signs true identity may be ascertained. Bacon's Max. in Reg. 25.

"Prior tempore, potior jure." He who is before in time, is preferred in right.

"Aequitas agit in personam." Equity acts upon the person. 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3733.

"Haeres est eadem persona cum antecessore." The heir is the same person with the ancestor. Co. Litt. 22.

"Constructio contra rationem introducta, potius usurpatio quam consuetudo appellari debet." A custom introduced against reason ought rather to be called an usurpation than a custom. Co. Litt. 113.

"Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad caelum." He who owns the soil, owns up to the sky. Co. Litt. 4 a; Broom's Max. 172; Shep. To. 90; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 15, 70.

"Cujusque rei potissima pars principium est." The principal part of everything is the beginning. Dig. 1, 2, 1; 10 Co. 49.

"Ex dolo malo non oritur action." Out of fraud no action arises. Cowper, 343; Broom's Max. 349.

"Jura sanguinis nullo jure civili dirimi possunt." The right of blood and kindred cannot be destroyed by any civil law. Dig. 50, 17, 9; Bacon's Max. Reg. 11.

"Nemo cogitur rem suam vendere, etiam justo pretio." No one is bound to sell his property, even for a just price. Sed vide Eminent Domain.

"Nemo debet ex alieni jactura lucrari." No one ought to gain by another's loss.

"Nemo praesens nisi intelligat." One is not present unless he understands. See Presence.

"Contra veritatem lex numquam aliquid permittit." "The law never suffers anything contrary to truth." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

"Cuius est solum, eius est usque ad coelum et ad inferos." "To whomsoever the soil belongs, he owns also to the sky and to the depths. The owner of a piece of land owns everything above and below it to an indefinite extent." - Black's Law Dictionary, 2nd ed. 1910- Maxims of Law.

"dolus auctoris non nocet successor." "The fraud of a possessor does not prejudice the successor." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Executio juris non habet injuriam." "The execution of the law causes no injury." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Fictio est contra veritatem, sed pro veritate habetur." "Fiction yields to truth. Where there is truth, fiction of law exists not." - Black's Law Dictionary, 2nd ed. 1910- Maxims of Law.

"Fraus est celare fraudem." "'tis a fraud to conceal a fraud!" - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Fraus et dolus nemini patrociantri debent." "Fraud and deceit should excuse no man." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat." "The burden of the proof lies upon him who affirms, not he who denies." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Law favoerth truth, faith. and certainty." "Law favoerth truth, faith, and certainty." - Black's Law Dictionary, 2 ed. 1910- Maxims of Law.

"Le ley de Dieu st ley de terre sont tout un; et l'un et l'autre preferred et favor le common et publique bien del terre." "The law of God and the law of the land are all one; and both preserve and favor the common and public good of the land." - Black's Law Dictionary, 2nd ed. 1910- Maxims of Law.

"Legibus sumptis disimentibus, lege naturae utendum est." "When laws imposed by the state fail, we must act by the law of nature." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

"Lex est norma recti." "Law is a rule of right." -Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Lexspectat naturae ordinem." "The law regards the order of nature." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Lex uno ore omnes alloquitur." "The law addresses all with one [the same] mouth or voice." - Black's Law Dictionary, 2nd ed. 1910- Maxims of Law.

"Maxime pact sunt contraria vis et injuria." "The greatest enemies to peace are force and wrong." - Black's Law Dictionary, 2nd ed. 1910- Maxims of Law.

"Nemo potest esse tenes et dominus." "No man can be at the same time tenant and landlord of the same tenement" - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

"Nihil possumus contra veritatem." "We can do nothing against truth." • Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"No man is presumed to do anything against nature." "No man is presumed to do anything against nature." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Peccata contra naturam sunt gravissima." "Offences against nature are the heaviest" - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Perspicua vera non sunt probanda." "Plain truths need not be proved." Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Possessor has right against all men but him who has the very right." "Possessor has right against all men but him who has the very right." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

"Quae rerum natur prohibentur, null lege confirmata sunt." "What is prohibited in the nature of things, cannot be confirmed by law." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Quando duo concurrunt in und person, aeguum est ac si essent in diversis." "When two rights concur in one person, it is the same as if they were in two separate persons." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Qui non libere veritatem pronunciat, proditor est veritatis." "He who does not willingly speak the truth, is a betrayer of the truth." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Qui non prohibet quod prohibere potest assentire videtur." "He who does not forbid what he can forbid, seems to assent" - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

"Qui non propulsat injuriam quando potest, infert." "He who does not repel a wrong when he can, induces it" - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Qui parcat noncentibus, innocentibus punit." "He who spares the guilty, punishes the innocent" - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Qui potest et debet vetare, jubet." "He who can and ought to forbid, and does not, commands." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Quicquid est contra normam recti est injuria." "Whatever is against the rule of right, is a wrong." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Quod initio vitiosum est, non protest tractu temporis convalescere." "Time cannot render valid an act void in its origin." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

"Quod nullius est id ratione naturali occupant conceditur." "What belongs to no one, naturally belong to the first occupant." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

"Remedies for right are ever favorably extended." "Remedies for rights are ever favorably extended." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

"Rent must be reserved to him from Whom the state of the land moveth." "Rent must be reserved to him from whom the state of the land moveth." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

"Rights never die." "Rights never die." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Sicut natura nil facit per saltum, ita nec lex." "As nature does nothing by a bound or leap, so neither does the law." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Terra transit cum onere." "Land passes with the incumbrances." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Ubi quid generaliter conceditur, in est haec exception, si non aliquid sit contra ius fasque." "Where a thing is concealed generally, this exception arises, that there shall be nothing contrary to law and right" Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Veritas, a quocunque dicitur, a Deo est." "Truth by whomsoever pronounced, is from God." - Black's Law Dictionary, 2nd ed. 1910 - Maxims of Law.

"Veritas nihil veretur nisi abscondi." "Truth fears nothing but concealment." Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Veritatem qui non libere pronunciat, proditor est veritatis." "He who does not speak the truth, is a traitor to the truth." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

"Where two rights concur, the more ancient shall be preferred." "Where two rights concur, the more ancient shall be preferred." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

Where two rights concur, the more ancient shall be preferred. F-21-014438

"Ubi non est condendi auctoritas, ibi non est parendi necessitas." Where there is no authority to enforce, there is no authority to obey. Dav. 69.

"Talis non est eadem, nam nullum simile est idem." What is like is not the same, for nothing similar is the same. 4 Co. 18.

"Solus Deus haeredem facit." God alone makes the heir.

"Responsio unius non omnino auditur." The answer of one witness shall not be heard at all. 1 Greenl. Ev. _260. This is a maxim of the civil law, where everything must be proved by two witnesses.

"Quod per recordum probatum, non debet esse negatum." What is proved by the record, ought not to be denied.

"Quod prius est verius est; et quod prius est tempore potius est jure." What is first is truest; and what comes first in time, is best in law. Co. Litt. 347.

"Quod constat clare, non debet verificari." What is clearly apparent need not be proved.

"Quaelibet jurisdictio cancellos suos habet." Every jurisdiction has its bounds.

"Prior tempore, potior jure." He who is before in time, is preferred in right.

"Plures cohaeredes sunt quasi unum corpus, propter unitatem juris quod habent." Several co-heirs are as one body, by reason of the unity of right which they possess. Co. Litt. 163.

"Nullus recedat e curiis concellarum sine remedio." No one ought to depart out of the court of chancery without a remedy.

"Obtemperandum est consuetudini rationabili tanquam legi." A reasonable custom is to be obeyed like law. 4 Co. 38.

"Nemo patriam in qua natus est exuere, nec ligeantiae debitum ejurare possit." No man can renounce the country in which he was born, nor abjure the obligation of his allegiance. Co. Litt. 129. Sed vide Allegiance; Expatriation; Naturalization.

"Nemo plus juris ad alienum transfere potest, quam ispe habent." One cannot transfer to another a right which he has not. Dig. 50, 17, 54; 10 Pet. 161, 175.

"Nemo praesens nisi intelligat." One is not present unless he understands. See Presence.

"Nemo potest esse tenes et dominus." No man can be at the same time tenant nad landlord of the same tenement.

"Nemo cogitur rem suam vendere, etiam justo pretio." No one is bound to sell his property, even for a just price. Sed vide Eminent Domain.

"Nemo contra factum suum venire potest." No man can contradict his own deed. 2 Inst. 66.

"Nemo damnum facit, nisi qui id fecit quod facere jus non habet." No one is considered as committing damages, unless he is doing what he has no right to do. dig. 50, 17, 151.

"Nemo de domo sua extrahi debet." A citizen cannot be taken by force from his house to be conducted before a judge or to prison. Dig. 50, 17. This maxim in favor of Roman liberty is much the same as that "every man's house is his castle."

"Nemo debet immiscere se rei alienae ad se nihil pertinenti." No one should interfere in what no way concerns him.

"Nemo debet rem suam sine facto aut defectu suo amittere." No one should lose his property without his act or negligence. Co. Litt. 263.

"Locus contractus regit actum." The place of the contract governs the act.

"In contractibus, rei veritas potius quam scriptura perspici debet." "In contracts, the truth of the matter ought to be regarded rather than the writing."- Black's Law Dictionary, 2nd ed. 1910- Maxims of Law.

"Iniquum est ingenuis hominibus non esse liberam rerum suarum alienationem." "it is against equity to deprive free men of the free disposal of their own property."- Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Jura naturae sunt immutabilia." "The laws of nature are unchangeable." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Jus et fraudem numquam cohabitant." "Right and fraud never go together." - Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856 - Maxims of Law.

"Jus ex injuria non oritur." "A right cannot arise from a wrong."- Bouvier's Dictionary of Law; 1856- Maxims of Law.

"Lex semper dabit remedium." The law always gives a remedy. 3 Bouv. Inst. n. 2411.

"Les fictions naissent de la loi, et non la loi des fictions." Fictions arise from the law, and not law from fictions.

"Lex aequitate guadet; appetit perfectum; est norma recti." The law delights in equity; it covets perfection; it is a rule of right. Jenk. Cent. 36.

"Justicia est virtus excellens et Altissimo complacens." Justice is an excellent virtue and pleasing to the Most high. 4 inst. 58.

"Justitia nemine neganda est." Justice is not to be denied. Jenk. Cent. 178.

"Justitia non est neganda, non differenda." Justice is not to be denied nor delayed. Jenk. Cent. 93.

"Le contrat fait la loi." The contract makes the law.

"Legatos violare contra jus gentium est." It is contrary to the law of nations to violate the rights of ambassadors.

"Jus accrescendi praefertur oneribus." The right of survivorship is preferred to incumbrances. Co. Litt. 185.

"Jus ex injuria non oritur." A right cannot arise from a wrong. 4 Bing. 639.

"Jus respicit aequitatem." Law regards equity. Co. Litt. 24.

"Jurare est Deum in testum vocare, et est actus divini cultus." To swear is to call God to witness, and is an act of religion. 3 Co. Inst. 165. Vide 3 Bouv. Inst. n. 3180, note; 1 Benth. Rat. of Jud. Ev. 376, 371, note.

"Juratores sunt judices facti." Juries are the judges of the facts. Jenk. Cent. 58.

"Invito beneficium non datur." No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent. Dig. 50, 17, 69. But if he does not dissent he will be considered as assenting. Vide Assent.

"Judex ante oculos aequitatem semper habere debet." A judge ought always to have equity before his eyes. Jenk. Cent. 58.

"Judex aequitatem semper spectare debet." A judge ought always to regard equity. Jenk. Cent. 45.

"Judex non potest esse testis in propria causa" "A judge cannot be a witness in his own cause. 4 Co. Inst. 279.

"Judex non potest injuriam sibi datum punire." A judge cannot punish a wrong done to himself. 12 Co. 113.

"Interest reipublicae suprema hominum testamenta rata haberi." It concerns the commonwealth that men's last wills be sustained. Co. Litt. 236.

"Iniquum est ingenuis hominibus non esse liberam rerum suarum alienationem." It is against equity to deprive freeman of the free disposal of their own property. Co. Litt. 223. See 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 455, 460.

"In traditionibus scriptorum non quod dictum est, sed quod gestum est, inspicitur." In the delivery of writing, not what is said, but what is done is to be considered. 9 co. 137.

"In propria causa nemo judex." No one can be judge in his own cause.

"In restitutionem, non in paenam haeres succedit." The heir succeeds to the restitution not the penalty. 2 Co. Inst. 198.

"In omnibus quidem, maxime tamen in jure, aequitas spectanda sit." In all affairs, and principally in those which concern the administration of justice, the rules of equity ought to be followed. Dig. 50, 17, 90.

"In favorabilibus magis attenditur quod prodest quam quod nocet." In things favored what does good is more regarded than what does harm. Bac. Max. in Reg. 12.

In facto quod se habet ad bonum et malum magis de bono quam de malo lex intendit. In a deed which may be considered good or bad, the law looks more to the good than to the bad. Co. Litt. 78.

In conventionibus contrahentium voluntatem potius quam verba spectari placuit. In the agreements of the contracting parties, the rule is to regard the intention rather than the words. Dig. 50, 16, 219.

Id quod nostrum est, sine facto nostro ad alium transferi non potest. What belongs to us cannot be transferred to another without our consent. Dig. 50, 17, 11. But this must be understood with this qualification, that the government may take property for public use, paying the owner its value. The title to property may also be acquired, with the consent of the owner, by a judgment of a competent tribunal.

Haeredem Deus facit, non homo. God and not man, make the heir.

Haeris est nomen juris, filius est nomen naturae. Heir is a term of law, son one of nature.

Haeres est aut jure proprietatis aut jure representationis. An heir is either by right of property or right of representation. 3 Co. 40.

Haeres est alter ispe, et filius est pars patris. An heir is another self, and a son is a part of the father.

Haeres haeredis mei est meus haeres. The heir of my heir is my heir.

Haeres legitimus est quem nuptiae demonstrant. He is the lawful heir whom the marriage demonstrates.

He who will have equity done to him, must do equity to the same person. 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3723.

Hominum causa... jus constitutum est. Law is established for the benefit of man.

Furtum non est ubi initium habet detentionis per dominum rei. It is not theft where the commencement of the detention arises through the owner of the thing. 3 Co. Inst. 107.

Fraus et dolus nemini patrocinari debent. Fraud and deceit should excuse no man. 3 Co. 78.

Fraus est celare fraudem. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. 1 Vern. 270.

Fiat justitia ruat caelum. Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.

Extra territorium jus dicenti non paretur impune. One who exercises jurisdiction out of his territory is not obeyed with impunity.

Facta sunt potentiora verbis. Facts are more powerful than words.

Factum ... judice quod ad ejus officium non spectat, non ratum est. An act of a judge which does not relate to his office, is of no force. 10 Co. 76.

Factum non dictur quod non perseverat. It cannot be called a deed which does not hold out or persevere. 5 Co. 96.

Factum unius alteri nocere non debet. The deed of one should not hurt the other. Co. Litt. 152.

Ex dolo malo non oritur action. Out of fraud no action arises. Cowper, 343; Broom's Max. 349.

Ex multitudine signorum, colligitur identitas vera. From the great number of signs true identity may be ascertained. Bacon's Max. in Reg. 25.

Ex nudo pacto non oritur action. No action arises on a naked contract without a consideration. See Nudum Pactum.

Error scribentis nocere non debet. An error made by a clerk ought not to injure; a clerical error may be corrected.

Equality is equity. Francis' Max., Max. 3; 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3725.

Equity suffers not a right without a remedy. 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3726.

Equity looks upon that as done, which ought to be done. 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3729; 1 Fonbl. Eq. b. 1, ch. 6, s. 9, note; 3 Wheat. 563.

Ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat. The burden of the proof lies upon him who affirms, not he who denies. Dig. 22, 3, 2; Tait on Ev. 1; 1 Phil. Ev. 194; 1 Greenl. Ev. 74; 3 Louis. R. 83; 2 Dan. Pr. 408; 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 4411.

Duas uxores eodem tempore habere non potest. It is not lawful to have two wives at one time. Inst. 1, 10, 6.

Duo non possunt in solido unam rem possidere. Two cannot possess one thing each in entirety. Co. Litt. 368.

Domus sua cuique est tutissimum refugium. Every man's house is his castle. 5 Rep. 92.

Domus tutissimum cuique refugium atque receptaculum. The habitation of each one is an inviolable asylum for him. Dig. 2, 4, 18.

Cum adsunt testimonia rerum quid opus est verbis. When the proofs of facts are present, what need is there of words. 2 Buls. 53.

Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad caelum. He who owns the soil, owns up to the sky. Co. Litt. 4 a; Broom's Max. 172; Shep. To. 90; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 15, 70.

Cujusque rei potissima pars principium est. The principal part of everything is the beginning. Dig. 1, 2, 1; 10 Co. 49.

Culpa est immiscere se rei ad se non pertinenti. It is a fault to meddle with what does not belong to or does not concern you. Dig. 50, 17, 36.

Culpa lata aequiparatur dolo. A concealed fault is equal to a deceit.

Consuetudo debet esse certa. A custom ought to be certain. Dav. 33.

Consuetudo est altera lex. Custom is another law. 4 Co. 21.

Consuetudo loci observanda est. The custom of the place is to be observed. 6 Co. 67.

Consuetudo praescripta et legitima vincit legem. A prescriptive and legitimate custom overcomes the law. Co. Litt. 113.

Additional Laws and Customs located at
<https://achukma-nation.com/government.html>

Any additional elements autochthon chooses to add

I am man made in God's image (as per Genesis 1:26-28) and I am endowed by my Creator with certain unalienable Rights (as per the 2nd sentence of the "Declaration of Independence" and therefore, the government has an obligation to "secure" my God-given, unalienable Rights (3rd sentence of the Declaration)).

[The Northwest Ordinance of 1787

Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the Art. happiness³. of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and, in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.]

We the People _____ **Creator given rights is not limited to any act, declarations, statutes, resolutions etc. My rights are not to be violated period.**

To work/jobs and or potential work/jobs opportunities, _____ **do not wish** to be called or labeled an employee, we wish to Barter my time in exchange for Fiat currency, Gold or Silver. We the people _____ will give our time for equal agreed pay and nothing more or less; except otherwise stipulated with **my free, prior and informed consent.**

Please **NOTE** that having a Security Number is **voluntary**, therefore, demanding to have one is **unlawful** and illegal. Our wish is, **do not violate** our rights if and when we choose to exercise them. **Exhibit A**

Notice

To All Workers and Employees Regarding the Possession and Use of Social Security Numbers

There is no law requiring a person to have, obtain or use a Social Security Number to live or work in the United States. Social Security is a voluntary system and there is no legal requirement that an individual obtain or use a Social Security Number.

The Social Security Act requires the Social Security Administration to establish and maintain records of wages and self-employment income for each individual whose work is covered under the program; a Social Security Number is needed for that purpose. No social security benefits will be paid to you unless you obtain and use a Social Security Number.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) imposes no penalty on an employer if the failure to show a Social Security Number (SSN) or Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) for an employee was due to reasonable cause and not to wilful neglect. *See 26 USC §6109(a)(3), §6721(a)(2)(B), §6721(c)(1)(B), and §6724(a).* The IRS requires an employer request (*IRC §6109(a)(3)*) the employee to provide the employer with either an SSN or TIN. However, the employee may refuse to provide an SSN or TIN. An employer is prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act from dismissing any employee for refusing to provide an SSN or TIN because of their religious belief or creed.

Section 7 of Public Law 93-579 provides that:

(a)(1) It shall be unlawful for any Federal, State or local government agency to deny to any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number.

If you do not wish your employer to use your Social Security Number, you should tell them in writing, that you elect to withdraw the use of your Social Security Number and request your employer to enter the phrase "Employee Refused to Provide" in the space provided for a Social Security Number if and when your employer reports your wages and taxes.

18 USC Sec. 242 and 42 USC Sec. 1983 provides that:

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both;" 42 USC Sec. 1983 further provides that a violator "shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."

42 USC Sec. 408 provides that:

"Whoever ... (8) discloses, uses, or compels the disclosure of the social security number of any person in violation of the laws of the United States; shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined under title 18 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both."

Please **NOTE** that paying taxes is **voluntary**, therefore, demanding, **We The People**

to pay taxes is **unlawful** and illegal. Our wish is, **do not violate** our rights if and when we choose to exercise them. IRS and it's agencies or affiliates are foreign to our lands known to us as Abya Yala/Turtle Island and today called the Americas, and whereas forcing us to assimilate is violating our creator given rights and all international human rights and many declarations and treaties. **Exhibit B** below

Notice

To All Workers, Employees and Employers Regarding the Voluntary Nature of I.R.S. Form W-4

Internal Revenue Code, Title 26, Part 31, Section 3402(p)-1 (26CFR31.3402(p)-1) provides that the I.R.S. Form W-4 is a voluntary withholding agreement between an employer and an employee. There is no law requiring a worker or employee to complete the I.R.S. Form W-4.

Employees who wish their employer to withhold state and federal taxes on income and for social security benefits and unemployment insurance must complete an I.R.S. Form W-4 "Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate" and give it to their employer. 26 CFR 31.3402(p)-1 provides that the I.R.S. Form W-4 is a voluntary withholding agreement that may be terminated by either the employee or the employer at any time "by furnishing a signed written notice to the other."

Employees who do not complete an I.R.S. Form W-4 with their employers may **not** be eligible for unemployment benefits. Additionally they may need to pay state and federal taxes and pay for social security taxes at a higher rate. You may **not** be eligible for social security benefits when you retire or become disabled if you fail to pay social security tax.

Understand that although an employee may not wish to complete an I.R.S. Form W-4, the I.R.S. still requires an employer to request (*IRC §6109(a)(3)*) the employee's social security number (SSN) or taxpayer ID number (TIN). However, the employee may refuse to provide an SSN or TIN. An employer is prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act from dismissing any employee for refusing to provide an SSN or TIN because of their religious belief or creed."

There is no law requiring an employee to complete and submit an I.R.S. Form W-4. Additionally there is no law requiring an employer to accept an I.R.S. Form W-4. Severe penalties may be applied against any person who, under the color of law deprives another person of their rights."

18 USC Sec. 242 and 42 USC Sec. 1983 provides that:

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both;" 42 USC Sec. 1983 further provides that a violator "shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."



Thank you for acknowledging and accepting our notice, please Autograph and return this acknowledgment and reaffirmation page of Chief Jeffrey-Allen; Hill-Yisra'el's dossier [to mailing location above] rectifying, proclaiming, and declaring one's autochthonous American nationality and political Status by; with the People.

(2) acknowledge and reaffirm the trust responsibility and obligation of the United States of America government and its corporations, offices, agencies, etc., to our People for our preservation, protection, and enhancement, including but not limited to the provision of health, education, social and economic assistance and provisions as we deem necessary, and including the duty to assist our People in the performance of governmental responsibility to provide for the social, economic, land, resources, etc., of our members and to preserve our lands, air, waters, life, cultural identity and heritage; we are the autochthon American aborigine indigenous to the Americas.

Whereas the office of _____, hereby acknowledge and accept and will continue to honor and perform the trust responsibility and obligation of this government/office/agency/corporate entity both public and private by oath or affirmation to the autochthon aborigine Americans [We the people] as aforementioned in this original copy of _____ dossier for time immemorial into perpetuity.

Autograph

(Name and office of official)

(Office/State Seal)