



Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania

"To Restore, Reinstitute, and Reaffirm the Moroccan Empire"

(EX FACTIS JUS ORITUR / EX-INJURIA JUS NON ORITUR)

DECLARATION OF STATEHOOD

Dear Honorable Secretary General,

I Am, YeSharon Akasha El Rose Bey, Hajib: Minister of Foreign Affairs, writing you to express our Declaration of Statehood for the Record. We are 'Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania' (A Provincial State Government under the existing and pre-existing Sovereignty of the Moroccan Empire). Our desire is to move into greater knowledge and participation with the International Community via the United Nations' Platforms and Protocols. Initially we shall be acceding to various Treaties, Declarations, and Conventions that deal directly with our Status and Standing, as well as shared jurisdictions in Northwest Amexem / North America, and the Moroccan Empire. the Treaty Rights of competent Moroccan State Governments, and the Treaty Obligations of the United States of America and its International Organizations.

The following documents and images are provided via email attachment:

- The Law of Restoration (Constitution) for Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania,
- The National Flag;
- The National Seal in black and white, and color.

To view the Official Inauguration for 'Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania':

- Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xwddu3LwEfl>.

To view the Oath of Office for 'Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania':

- Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SQN0g1dJjzM>.

We would consider it a great honor and privilege if you would acknowledge our communication, thus auspiciously beginning a long and fruitful relationship.

Respectfully

YeSharon Akasha El Rose Bey, Hajib, Secretary of State
Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania
Morocco, Latitude 39.950010, Longitude -75.163017
c/o 100 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [19107]



Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania

"To Restore, Reinstitute, and Reaffirm the Moroccan Empire"

(EX FACTIS JUS ORITUR / EX-INJURIA JUS NON ORITUR)

CIRCLE 7 - EXHIBIT A

THE LAW OF RESTORATION, REINSTITUTION, AND REAFFIRMATION OF THE MOROCCAN EMPIRE

The official Constitution for Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania (A Provincial State Government under the existing and pre-existing Sovereignty of the Moroccan Empire).

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Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania

**“To Restore, Reinstitute, and Reaffirm the Moroccan Empire”
(Ex factis jus oritur / Ex-injuria jus non oritur)**

Preamble

This present Constitution applies to the Moroccan Nationals, Moroccan Subjects, and the treaties between Moroccan States. We the people, the perennial moors/muurs, descendants of the Moroccan Empire in honor of our ancient Fore-Mothers and Fore-Fathers standing on our five points of light: Love (Hibu), Truth (Haqq), Peace (Salaam), Freedom (Hurriyatun), Justice (Adl), are determined and competent to exercise the full powers of the State to restore, reinstitute and reaffirm our Moroccan Nationals and Moroccan Subjects in northwest Amexem, northwest Africa, and north America. **Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania** will apply our constitutional principles to establish this Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation of the Moroccan Empire.

Dominions

Our dominions for **Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania** now include all land, air, and waterways within Latitude 39°43' to 42°16' North, Longitude 74°41' to 80°31' West. Total square miles 46,055 sq mi (119,283 km²), Land 44,816.61 square miles (116,074 km²), Water 1,239 miles of water (3,208 km²) 2.7%, Dimensions, Total Length 170 miles (273 km), Width 283 mi (455 km), Elevation 1,100 feet (340 m), Highest elevation (referred to as Mount Davis) 3,213 feet (979 m), Lowest elevation (Delaware River at Delaware border) 0 ft (0 m) to 27,493 feet (8,380 m). These are our divine dominions from the center of planet earth to the outer regions of space, which we restore, reinstitute, and reaffirm

Article 1. Use of Terms

1 For the purpose of the present Constitution:

- (a) “treaty “means an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation;
- (b) “constitution “means the body of law’s, setting out the fundamental principles according to which a State is governed and defining the relationship between the various branches of government within the State;
- (c) “ratification”, “acceptance”, “approval” and “accession” means in each case the international act so named whereby a State establishes on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty;
- (d) “full powers “means a document emanating from the competent authority of a State designating a person or persons to represent the State for negotiating, adopting, or authenticating the text of a treaty, for expressing the consent of the State to be bound by a treaty, or for accomplishing any other act with respect to a treaty;
- (e) “reservation “means a unilateral statement, however phrased, or named, made by a State, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving, or acceding to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State;
- (f) “negotiating State “means a State which took part in the drawing up and adoption of the treaty;
- (g) “contracting State “means a State which has consented to be bound by the treaty, whether or not the treaty has entered into force;
- (h) “party “means a State which has consented to be bound by the treaty and for which the treaty is in force;
- (i) “third State “means a State not a party to the treaty”
- (j) “international organization “means an intergovernmental organization.
- (k) “person “means a representative of a State for the purpose of adopting or authenticating the text of the treaty or for the purpose of expressing the consent of the State to be bound by a treaty if:
 - 1. He produces appropriate full powers; or
 - 2. It appears from the practice of the States concerned or from other circumstances that their intention was to consider that person as representing the State for such purposes and to dispense with full powers.
- (l) “makhzen” means a representative, plenipotentiary, or nobleman of a State.

The Inalienable Rights:

Every woman, man, and child; all mothers and sons, are born with certain inalienable and endowed rights by Allah, having nothing but its’ own rights expressed in and throughout its creation. Rights that we the autochthonous, aboriginal, and indigenous people, moors from the land have by pedigree accrued throughout time immemorial are hereby included in this, Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation of the Moroccan Empire.

These rights can never be taken away, diminished, altered, or levied by government. No contract, fraud, sufferance nor under color of law can any unalienable right be removed from **Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania**. These rights include yet are not limited to:

1. The right to Life, Freedom, Health, and the Pursuit of Happiness
2. The inviolable right to contract or not to contract
3. The right to earn a living through the fair exchange of one's work for compensation
4. The right to travel by land, air, water and space in the ordinary course of one's affairs
5. The right to privacy and confidentiality, free from unwarranted invasion
6. The right to claim and hold land allodial without trespass
7. The right to self-defense when threatened with harm, loss, or deceit
8. The right to due process of law, with notice and opportunity to defend
9. The right to bear arms and participate in an official militia for the defense of the nation irrespective of any prior legal status
10. The right to be secure in ones' person, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated
11. No Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized
12. The right to be presumed innocent, suffering no detention or arrest, no search or seizure, without reasonable cause
13. The right to remain silent when accused, to avoid self-incrimination
14. The right to equality in the eyes of the law, and to equal voice in the courts
15. The right to an impartial court of competent national jurists
16. The right to appeal in law against conviction or sentence, or both
17. The right to expose knowledge necessary to ones' right and freedoms
18. The right to peaceful association, assembly, expression of dissent, and protest
19. The right to practice a religion, and to have beliefs, or one's choosing
20. The right to love, consensual matrimony and to raise a family
21. The right to security from abuse, persecution, tyranny, and war
22. The right to refuse to kill under command, by reason of conscience
23. The right to live in peace and be left alone when abiding by law

24. The right that our status, pedigree, and National Standing shall perpetually endure
25. The right to promote and provide erudition on our cultural diversity, richness of civilization and our contributions ab initio, to humankind on earth
26. The right to be perpetually free from discrimination of any kind
27. The right to repossess lands and resources resulting from colonization and forced/coercive dispossession of lands, territories, and resources
28. The rights of every moor derived from our political, economic, social, cultural, spiritual, scientific, chronological, and philosophical structures
29. The rights to our lands, dominions and resources cannot be abridged
30. The right to enter into treaties, agreements, accords and constructive arrangements with any and/or all states and nations of the world
31. The right to exercise control and oversight over developments affecting our lands, dominions, and resources for the protection of the environment with economic reciprocity to our nation
32. The right to establish institutions for erudition in culture, sciences, spirituality, traditional healing, child raising, agriculture, architecture, construction, national and international law, as well as any other fields of study necessary or prudent for the ongoing development of our nation
33. The right to live in a demilitarized region where love, truth, peace, freedom, and justice are the foundations form the social order
34. The full entitlement without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law
35. The right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the unabridged Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, Declaration of the Rights of The Child, and international human rights law.

These unalienable/inalienable rights are not the only ones protected under the Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation of the Moroccan Empire. Rights not expressed here, yet still inherent shall be as inviolable as the ones delineated. The strength of the people is in knowing their rights. It is incumbent on this provincial government to assure that all Moroccan Nationals within our dominions have been given erudition on these rights and how to live by them.

NOTE: rights, divinely ordained, inalienable, unalienable, autochthonous, aboriginal, and inherited by blood pedigree. Inviolable. Mothers and Sons / Every woman, man, and child. All natural "womb" - men are mothers.

Article 2: Legislative Branch

Dalil Aziz (Matriarchal Council)

1. The Provincial Divan as expressed in this The Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation shall include three branches of governance. Herein shall be covered by the Legislative Branch.

2. The Dalil Aziz shall have general oversight of all provincial government operations.

The head of the Dalil Aziz shall hold the title of Seyaraha and shall manage the administrative affairs for the Dalil Aziz.

The Seyaraha shall be elected, as their first order of business, by the Dalil Aziz body annually on May 2nd of each year.

The election of the Seyaraha shall be affirmed by the Wazir Al'rais and the Head Qazi.

The Seyaraha shall be the determining vote in a case of a tie.

3. The Dalil Aziz shall introduce, vote on, and present to the Wazir Al'rais for signature any and all bills which pass through their body.

Bills for consideration may be presented to the Dalil Aziz from within the body, from the Wazir Al'rais and Moroccan Nationals who are the body politic for the provincial government.

The Dalil Aziz shall oversee and initiate, if necessary, impeachment proceeding (for removal) upon any Executive, Dalil Aziz or Judicial Officer who violates and abuses their powers in contradiction of this matriarch.

4. The Dalia Aziz members shall be constrained from admitting patriarchs into their ranks, using the office for personal gain, exercising undue influence, influence peddling, receiving emolument from a foreign power, receiving bribes, appointing offices not approved by the Dalil Aziz, issuing special interest bills presuming to confer civil rights, and requiring personal oaths, of allegiance.

5. The Dalil Aziz shall be charged with overseeing the National Trust, which is the Treasury/Baitul Mal. The Dalil Aziz members shall appoint three Moroccan Nationals as Trustees for the National Trust, and those three Trustees are then to appoint a Manager of the Treasury, who shall be contracted to facilitate the accounting of revenues, reporting and distributions from the treasury as per contractual obligations.

6. The requirements for being elected to the Dalil Azia shall be:

The candidate must be a matriarch (womb - man by natural birth)

The candidate must be at least 35 years old

The candidate must be a Moroccan National for at least four (4) years

The candidate must have demonstrated competence in Moroccan science and culture, Moroccan chronology, national civics, as well as appreciation for the well being of the people

The candidate must have lived within the provincial dominions for a minimum of three (3) years

The candidate cannot be of subject status within any imperial/provincial government

7. Elections for the Dalil Aziz Members shall take place 7-Ramadan-1444/March 21st of each 5th year starting with the year 1444/2023.

There shall initially be five (5) legislative members; two of which are elected to 5 year terms and three (3) elected to three (3) year terms. Thus, the Dalil Aziz shall have a staggered election protocol.

Every five (5) years two (2) members of the Dalil Aziz are elected to a five year term beginning 1444/2023.

Every five (5) years three (3) members of the Dalil Aziz are elected to a five year term beginning 1447/2026.

The initial election shall have three (3) members of the Dalil Aziz elected to a three (3) year term, and elected to a five (5) year term.

8. The number of Dalila Aziz members may be increased as population and demand increases, from 5 to 7, from 7 to 9, and from 9 to 13. Thirteen (13) shall be the maximum number in the Dalil Aziz unless so changed by a Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation Convention.

9. Oath taking from the Dalila Aziz shall be on May 1st of the same year.

The Dalil Aziz members cannot serve consecutive terms of office, yet they may run for the same office after a full term has passed, and they may only service in the same office three (3) times in on lifetime.

10. In the event the office of the Seyaraha is vacated either by resignation, impeachment, incapacity or death, the following protocols shall apply.

In the case of resignation and impeachment, the Seyaraha shall have thirty (3) days to finalize any and all pending matters requiring their attention. The thirty (30) day period can be reduced to immediate dismissal with approval by the Wazir Al'rais and head Qazi. The remaining Dalil Aziz members shall vote a new Seyaraha to fill the remaining term of the vacating Seyaraha, who then must be approved by the Wazir Al'rais and the Head Qazi.

In the case of death or incapacity (terminal illness, physically debilitating condition, or mental incapacity) the remaining legislative members shall vote a new Seyaraha to fill the remaining term of the vacating Seyaraha, who then must be approved by the Wazir Al'rais and the Head Qazi.

Any Dalil Aziz member vacating office shall be obligated to the same protocol as the Seyaraha.

NOTE: Dalil Aziz (protocols to bring a bill to the floor; all bills must be in alignment with this allodial constitution, any bill to the contrary notwithstanding) (the protocols for choosing who will represent who or what sub dominions within the nation) (qualifications for holding legislative office)

Article 3: Executive Branch

Wazir Al'rais (Prime Minister)

1. The provincial Divan as expressed in this The Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation shall include three branches of governance. Herein shall be covered the Executive Branch. Wazir Al'rais shall be the title for the highest office in the Government.

This executive office includes a deputy, secretariate, as well as other offices required for the executive administration from provincial affairs.

The Wazir Al'rais and the offices under their oversight shall be governed by this Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation. The executive office is afforded the privilege of being the supreme officer, spokesperson, appoints a secretariate, appoints ambassadors, address issues of national importance, and works with the Dalil Aziz for the signing and institution of bills which facilitate services focused on the well-being of the people. The Wazir Al'rais has the power to veto a decision by the Dalil Aziz if the vote is by less than 67% (2/3rds) affirmative.

2. The Wazir Al'rais shall be constrained from using the office for personal gain, exercising undue influence, influence peddling, receiving emolument from a foreign power, receiving bribes, appointing offices not approved by the Dalil Aziz, issuing executive orders, and requiring personal oaths of allegiance. Also, the Wazir Al'rais is constrained from adding offices and executive departments without the approval by the Dalil Aziz.

3. The requirements for being elected as Wazir Al'rais shall be:

The candidate must be at least 35 years old

The candidate must be a Moroccan National for at least six (6) years

The candidate must have demonstrated competency in Moroccan science and culture,

Moroccan chronology, national civics, as well as, appreciation for the well being of the people

The candidate must have lived within the provincial dominions for a minimum of three (3) consecutive years

The candidate cannot be of subject status within any imperial/provincial government

4. Elections of the Wazir Al'rais shall take place 7-Ramadan-1444/March 21st of each 5th year starting with the year 1444/2023.

Inauguration for the Wazir Al'rais shall be on 19-Ramadan-1444/May 1st of the same year. The Wazir Al'rais cannot service consecutive terms of office, yet they may run for the same office after a full term has past, and they may only serve in the same office three (3) times in one lifetime.

5. Secretariate offices shall be appointed by the Wazir Al'rais and installed under Oath, immediately following election and confirmation by the Dalil Aziz.

Executive Branch offices:

Deputy Wazir Al'rais

Dar-Al' Waziarte (Secretariate): (non-elected positions, appointed by Wazir Al'rais))

Hajib / Secretary of State

Cadi / Deed Tax Assessor

Rasm / Undersecretary for National Standing (appointed)

Rasm / Undersecretary for Trusts and Estates (appointed)

Rasm / Undersecretary for Transportation (appointed)

Mufli / Consul General

Sutrah / Secretary for Defense

Shariff / Enforcer (appointed)

Nabi - Tasawwuf / Secretary of Education and Spiritual Science

Walhy - Liham (mind and Heart) / Secretary of Health and Family Well-Being

6. In the event of office of the Wazir Al'rais is vacated either by resignation, impeachment, incapacity or death, the following protocols shall apply.

In the case of resignation and impeachment, the Wazir Al'rais shall have thirty (30) days to finalize any and all pending matters requiring their attention. The thirty (30) day period can be reduced to immediate dismissal with approval by the Seyaraha and Head Qazi.

In the case of death or incapacity (terminal illness, physically debilitating condition or mental incapacity) the line of succession shall apply.

7. The line of succession is Deputy Wazir Al'rais, Hajib, Seyaraha, Mufti, Sutrah.

The successor who fills the vacated Wazir Al'rais position shall do so for the remainder of the existing term. The position vacated as a result of the succession shall be filled by the appointment from the Wazir Al'rais with the approval from the Dalil Azia and the Head Qazi.

NOTE: Executive Branch (powers of delegation, enforcement, and execution, as well as constraints on the powers so conferred) (protocols for electing the Executive Branch officials) (qualifications for holding executive office)

Article 4: Makhzen (Vizier)

1. The provincial Divan as expressed in this The Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation shall include three branches of governance. Herein shall be covered the Executive Branch. Makhzen shall be the title for this office in the Government.

This executive office includes a deputy, secretariate, as well as other offices required for the executive administration from provincial affairs.

The Makhzen and the offices under their oversight shall be governed by this Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation. The executive office is afforded the privilege of being the

nobleman, spokesperson, appoints a secretariate, appoints ambassadors, address issues of national importance, and works with the Amir for the facilitating services focused on the well-being of the people.

2. The Makhzen shall be constrained from using the office for personal gain, exercising undue influence, influence peddling, receiving emolument from a foreign power, receiving bribes, appointing offices not approved by the Dalil Aziz, issuing executive orders, and requiring personal oaths of allegiance. Also, the Makhzen is constrained from adding offices and executive departments without the approval by the Dalil Aziz.

3. The requirements for being elected as Makhzen shall be:

The candidate must be at least 35 years old

The candidate must be a patriarch

The candidate must be a Moroccan National for at least six (6) years

The candidate must have demonstrated competency in Moroccan science and culture,

Moroccan chronology, national civics, as well as appreciation for the well being of the people

The candidate must have lived within the provincial dominions for a minimum of three (3) consecutive years

The candidate cannot be of subject status within any imperial/provincial government

4. Elections of the Makhzen shall take place 7-Ramadan-1444/March 21st of each 5th year starting with the year 1444/2023.

Inauguration for the Makhzen shall be on 19-Ramadan-1444/May 1st of the same year. The Makhzen cannot serve consecutive terms of office, yet they may run for the same office after a full term has past, and they may only serve in the same office three (3) times in one lifetime.

5. Secretariate offices shall be appointed by the Makhzen and installed under Oath, immediately following election and confirmation by the Dalil Aziz.

6. In the event of office of the Makhzen is vacated either by resignation, impeachment, incapacity or death, the following protocols shall apply.

In the case of resignation and impeachment, the Makhzen shall have thirty (30) days to finalize any and all pending matters requiring their attention. The thirty (30) day period can be reduced to immediate dismissal with approval by the Seyaraha and Head Qazi.

In the case of death or incapacity (terminal illness, physically debilitating condition, or mental incapacity) the line of succession shall apply.

7. The line of succession is Hajib, Mufti, Sutrah.

The successor who fills the vacated Makhzen position shall do so for the remainder of the existing term. The position vacated as a result of the succession shall be filled by the appointment from the Makhzen with the approval from the Dalil Azia and the Head Qazi.

Article 5: Amir (Vizier)

1. The provincial Divan as expressed in this The Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation shall include three branches of governance. Herein shall be covered by the Executive Branch. Amir shall be the title of this executive office.

This executive office includes a deputy, secretariate, as well as other offices required for the executive administration from provincial affairs.

The Amir and the offices under their oversight shall be governed by this Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation. The executive office is afforded the privilege of being the noblewoman, spokesperson, appoints a secretariate, appoints ambassadors, address issues of national importance, and work with the Makhzen for facilitating services focused on the well-being of the people.

2. Amir shall be constrained from using the office for personal gain, exercising undue influence, influence peddling, receiving emolument from a foreign power, receiving bribes, appointing offices not approved by the Wazir Al'rais or Dalil Aziz, issuing executive orders, and requiring personal oaths of allegiance. Also, the Amir is constrained from adding offices and executive departments without the approval by the Dalil Aziz.

3. The requirements for being elected as Amir shall be:

The candidate must be at least 35 years old

The candidate must be a matriarch

The candidate must be a Moroccan National for at least six (6) years

The candidate must have demonstrated competency in Moroccan science and culture,

Moroccan chronology, national civics, as well as appreciation for the well being of the people

The candidate must have lived within the provincial dominions for a minimum of three (3) consecutive years

The candidate cannot be of subject status within any imperial/provincial government

4. Elections of the Amir shall take place 7-Ramadan-1444/March 21st of each 5th year starting with the year 1444/2023.

Inauguration for the Amir shall be on 19-Ramadan-1444/May 1st of the same year. The Amir cannot service consecutive terms of office, yet they may run for the same office after a full term has passed, and they may only serve in the same office three (3) times in one lifetime.

5. Secretariate offices shall be appointed by the Amir and installed under Oath, immediately following election and confirmation by the Dalil Aziz.

6. In the event of office of the Amir is vacated either by resignation, impeachment, incapacity or death, the following protocols shall apply.

In the case of resignation and impeachment, the Amir shall have thirty (30) days to finalize any and all pending matters requiring their attention. The thirty (30) day period can be reduced to immediate dismissal with approval by the Seyaraha and Head Qazi.

In the case of death or incapacity (terminal illness, physically debilitating condition, or mental incapacity) the line of succession shall apply.

7. The line of succession is Hajib, Mufti, Sutrah.

The successor who fills the vacated Wazir Al'rais position shall do so for the remainder of the existing term. The position vacated as a result of the succession shall be filled by the appointment from the Wazir Al'rais with the approval from the Dalil Azia and the Head Qazi.

Article 6: Djema'a (Consul of Elders)

1. The provincial Divan as expressed in this The Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation of the Moroccan Empire shall include three branches of governance. Herein shall be covered in the Executive Branch. Djema'a shall be the title for the highest office in the Consul of Elders.

This executive office includes an assistant, secretariate, as well as other offices required for the executive administration from provincial affairs.

The Djema'a and the offices under their oversight shall be governed by this Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation of the Moroccan Empire. This executive office is afforded the privilege of being the supreme officer, spokesperson, appoints a secretariate, appoints an assistant, address issues of national importance.

2. The Djema'a shall be constrained from using the office for personal gain, exercising undue influence, influence peddling, receiving emolument from a foreign power, receiving bribes, appointing offices not approved by the Dalil Aziz, issuing executive orders, and requiring personal oaths of allegiance. Also, the Djema'a is constrained from adding offices and executive departments without the approval by the Dalil Aziz.

3. The requirements for being elected as Djema'a shall be:

The candidate must be at least 65 years old

The candidate must be a Moroccan National for at least six (6) years

The candidate must have demonstrated competency in Moroccan science and culture, Moroccan chronology, national civics, as well as, appreciation for the well-being of the people.

The candidate must have lived within the provincial dominions for a minimum of three (3) consecutive years.

The candidate cannot be of subject status within any imperial/provincial government.

4. Elections of the Djema'a shall take place 7-Ramadan-1444/March 21st of each 5th year starting with the year 1444/2023.

Inauguration for the Djema'a shall be on 19-Ramadan-1444/May 1st of the same year. The Djema'a cannot serve consecutive terms of office, yet they may run for the same office after a full term has passed, and they may only serve in the same office three (3) times in one lifetime.

5. Secretariate and assistant shall be appointed by the Djema'a and installed under Oath, immediately following election and confirmation by the Dalil Aziz.

6. In the event of office of the Djema'a is vacated either by resignation, impeachment, incapacity or death, the following protocols shall apply.

In the case of resignation and impeachment, the Djema'a shall have thirty (30) days to finalize any and all pending matters requiring their attention. The thirty (30) day period can be reduced to immediate dismissal with approval by the Seyaraha and Head Qazi.

In the case of death or incapacity (terminal illness, physically debilitating condition, or mental incapacity) the line of succession shall apply.

7. The line of succession is Makhzen, Amir, Seyaraha.

The successor who fills the vacated Djema'a position shall do so for the remainder of the existing term. The position vacated as a result of the succession shall be filled by the appointment from the Djema'a with the approval from the Dalil Azia and the Head Qazi.

Article 7: Khalif (Five Regents)

1. The provincial Divan as expressed in this Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation of the Moroccan Empire shall include five regent locations of governance. Herein shall be covered by the Executive Branch. Khalifs shall be the title for the regency offices in the Government.

This office of the Khalif shall include a vice regent, chief, elder, and secretariate, as well as other offices required for the executive administration from provincial affairs.

The Khalifs and the offices under their oversight shall be governed by this Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation of the Moroccan Empire. This executive office is afforded the privilege of being the regent officer, spokesperson, appoints a secretariate, appoints vice regent, appoints elders, appoints chiefs, address issues of national importance, communicate and gives orders to the corporate state governor, and work with the Qazi, Cadi, Mufti, and Sutrah which facilitate services focused on the well-being of the people.

2. The Khalifs shall be constrained from using the office for personal gain, exercising undue influence, influence peddling, receiving emolument from a foreign power, receiving bribes, appointing offices not approved by the Dalil Aziz, issuing executive orders, and requiring personal oaths of allegiance. Also, the Khalifs is constrained from adding offices and executive departments without the approval by the Dalil Aziz.

3. The requirements for being elected as Khalif shall be:

The candidate must be at least 35 years old

The candidate must be a Moroccan National for at least six (6) years

The candidate must have demonstrated competency in Moroccan science and culture, Moroccan chronology, national civics, as well as, appreciation for the well being of the people

The candidate must have lived within the provincial dominions for a minimum of three (3) consecutive years

The candidate cannot be of subject status within any imperial/provincial government

4. Elections of the Khalifs shall take place 7-Ramadan-1444/March 21st of each 5th year starting with the year 1444/2023.

Inauguration for the Khalifs shall be on 19-Ramadan-1444/May 1st of the same year. The Khalifs cannot serve consecutive terms of office, yet they may run for the same office after a full term has passed, and they may only serve in the same office three (3) times in one lifetime.

5. Secretariate offices shall be appointed by the Khalifs and installed under Oath, immediately following election and confirmation by the Dalil Aziz.

Five Regency Offices:

Onondaga (The central regency)

Oneide (The north regency)

Cayuga (The south regency)

Mohawk (The east regency)

Seneca (The west regency)

6. In the event that the office of the Khalif is vacated either by resignation, impeachment, incapacity or death, the following protocols shall apply.

In the case of resignation and impeachment, the Khalif shall have thirty (30) days to finalize any and all pending matters requiring their attention. The thirty (30) day period can be reduced to immediate dismissal with approval by the Seyaraha and Head Qazi.

In the case of death or incapacity (terminal illness, physically debilitating condition, or mental incapacity) the line of succession shall apply.

7. The line of succession is Vice Regent, Chief, Elder, Amir, Makhzen.

The successor who fills the vacated Khalif position shall do so for the remainder of the existing term. The position vacated as a result of the succession shall be filled by the appointment from the Khalif with the approval from the Dalil Azia and the Head Qazi.

Article 8: Qazi

1. The Provincial Divan as expressed in this The Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation shall include three branches of governance. Herein shall be covered the Judicial Branch.

The Judicial power of the provincial government shall be vested in one Supreme Court hereafter known as the Dar-ul' Adi with authority herein given to establish no more than 12 District Dar-ul'

Adis as population and demand require. Each District Dar-ul Adi shall be overseen by a Qazi/Dar-ul Adi Justice. As a new District Dar-ul Adi is established, a new Qazi is added to oversee its function.

2. Initially there shall be only three (3) Qazi authorized to oversee and administer one Dar-ul' Adi and as needed, for three (3) District Dar-ul' Adis serving the landed regions corporately know as Pennsylvania. No inferior courts or administrative tribunals are authorized.

There shall be three (3) Qazi to serve as Judicial Officers overseeing civil actions, criminal actions, family actions, consular actions, contract arbitration, estates disposition cases, and other procedural actions as required.

3. The Qazi (Judicial Branch members) shall be constrained from using the office for personal gain, exercising undue influence, influence peddling, receiving emolument from a foreign power, receiving bribes, appointing offices not approved by the Dalil Aziz, ruling against the constitution, and requiring personal oaths of allegiance.

4. The requirement for being elected to the Dar-ul' Adi shall be:

The candidate must be at least 45 years old

The candidate must be a National for at least six (6) years

The candidate must have demonstrated appreciation for Moroccan science and culture, Moroccan chronology, national civics, as well as the well-being of the people

The candidate must have lived within the provincial dominions for a minimum of three consecutive (3) years

The candidate cannot be of subject status within any imperial/provincial government

5. Elections for the Qazi/Dar-ul' Adi Justices shall take place 7-Ramadan-1444/March 21st of each 20th year starting with the year 2023, 2031, 2037.

There shall initially be one (3) Qazi/Dar-ul' Adi Justices; one of which is elected to an eight (8) year term, and one elected to a fourteen (14) year term, and one elected to a 20-year term.

Thus, the Qazi/Dar-ul' Adi Justices shall have a staggered election protocol.

Every twenty (20) years one (1) Qazi is elected to a twenty year term beginning 2023.

Every twenty (20) years one (1) Qazi is elected to a twenty year term beginning 2031.

Every twenty (20) years one (1) Qazi is elected to a twenty year term beginning 2037.

Oath taking for the Qazi shall be on 19-Ramadan-1444/ May 1st of the same year.

The Dar-ul' Adi members may serve consecutive terms of office, and they may only serve in the same office for two (2) terms in one lifetime.

6. In the event the office of the Head Qazi is vacated either by resignation, impeachment, incapacity or death, the following protocols shall apply.

In case of resignation and impeachment, the Head Qazi shall have thirty (30) days to finalize any and all pending matters requiring their attention. The thirty (30) day period can be reduced to immediate dismissal with approval by the Wazir Al'rais and Seyaraha. A new Head Qazi shall be

chosen by the remaining Qazi, after a new Qazi is chosen with the Wazir Al'rais and Dalil Aziz approval, to fill the term of the vacating Qazi.

In the case of death or incapacity (terminal illness, physically debilitation condition or mental incapacity) a new Qazi is chosen to fill the remaining term of the vacated Qazi, with the approval of the Wazir Al'rais and the Seyaraha, and subsequently the new body of the Qazi shall choose a Head Qazi.

7. All Nationals holding offices in OUR NATION must be under Oath "to uphold, support and reflect the Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation for Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania by working unwaveringly to assure that all laws, principles, and decisions are carried out for the good of the people." This Oath shall be administered by the Head Qazi. When the Oath is for the Head Qazi, the Seyaraha shall administer the oath.

NOTE: Judicial Branch (protocols for reviewing bills to assure conformity with constitutional standards) (protocols for choosing judiciary) (qualifications for holding judicial office)

Article 9: National Trust

1. The National Trust for the provincial government shall be established as an International, Divinely Established, Sovereign, Allodial, Express Trust.

2. The purpose of the National Trust for the provincial government is to provide for management, oversight, reporting, accounting for revenues and distributions for and from the treasury.

3. The Treasurer for the National Trust is in the capacity of General Manager for the National Trust with limited and delegated authority over the Treasury. The Treasurer reports directly to the Trustees for the National Trust.

The Dalil Aziz shall choose and contract three (3) Nationals who shall serve as Trustees for the National Trust. These Trustees report directly to the Dalil Aziz.

The Trustees are responsible for delineating the terms and conditions for the Treasurer/General Manager, Agents, and Contract Workers.

4. The National Trust shall provide full disclosure as to all revenues and distributions (not of a personal nature so as to protect privacy) and to facilitate confidence in the government's ability and intention to fulfill its' mission honorably.

The plan for revenue management shall be as follows:

From 100% of revenues in a given period either monthly, quarterly, or bi-annually (as the Trustees shall see fit), the revenues shall be distributed as follows:

10% may be contributed to various Moroccan Empire development funds with support Moroccan crudition, provincial government development, Moroccan housing, and Moroccan family support

10% to remain as reserves in the Treasury

40% to be used for Government management

40% to be distributed among the registered Nationals who lived within the provincial dominions for a minimum of three consecutive (3) years from the prior accounting period (this may also include those of subject status, yet their amount would be half that of a National)

The Accounting method used for managing the accounting for revenues and distributions shall be simple debit / credit accounting; no double-entry accounting.

5. Any and all allodial claims to lands within our dominions shall be held in Allodial, Aboriginal, Paramount, Clear Perfect Title. The National Trust shall be the 1st Lien Holder on all lands claimed allodial by the Government and by the Nationals.

The National Trust, via Trustees, shall liaison with the Hajib/Secretary of State to facilitate the conveyance of claims and titles required for lands and conveyances (automobiles).

The National Trust in conjunction with the Hajib/Secretary of State shall facilitate the claims on abandoned lands within our dominions.

6. Also, The National Trust and Hajib/Secretary of State shall establish protocols for interfacing with foreign occupiers who are occupying our dominions, parcel by parcel, to facilitate amicable and equitable rents.

The Hajib/Secretary of State shall operate on behalf of the Nationals Trust by asserting our right of review/ oversight/and approval or not for developments within our provincial dominions.

7. Money, Currency, Fiat, Federal Reserve Notes, Private Commercial Paper, and Crypto Currencies are all forms of exchange used in trade and commerce.

Money is Gold and Silver coinage. One troy a=ounce of Silver, one troy ounce of Gold, also broken down into smaller ounce denominations are for the full payment of all debts.

Currency can be any commodity used and agreed upon by the trading or commercial partners to use to consummate trade and commercial intercourse.

Fiat is a term used to describe all other forms of money/currency besides Gold and Silver. Fiat is counterfeit due to the fact that it is only valued by the consent of the users, having no intrinsic value by its' own merit.

Federal Reserve Notes are bills or notes of exchange issued by the Federal Reserve to be used for the revenue accounting, management, and taxation upon the United States citizen. This is the common form of exchange instrument used in Northwest Amexem, North America.

Private Commercial Paper is any form of negotiable instrument used to satisfy obligations in trade or commerce. These obligations can be represented as bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, deeds of trust, letters of credit debentures, as well as investment instruments such as stocks, bonds, commodities, currencies, and securities of all types.

Crypto Currencies, electronic currencies, block chain and all forms of electronic currency exchange mediums are new to the environment of international trade and commerce. These currencies are primarily used by countries that have chosen a corporation as opposed to a sovereign status.

Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania shall reserve the right to use real money and currency as described above in order to facilitate the required trade and commerce agreements and arrangements for the Provincial Government. Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania reserves the right to coin/mint money as needed.

Article 10: General Provisions

1. This government shall be fully representative. No one serving in an office shall receive a salary, compensation, or other financial gift structure. Every official is entitled to receive within reasonable limits, with documentation, reimbursement for expenses incurred while carrying out government affairs. Each official is also a National and will receive the same benefit from national distributions that all other Nationals receive.

2. Every elected or appointed official works for the people who are the Nation. Any attempt to confer upon oneself a title other than the title they are elected to is prohibited and will subject the official to investigation for infractions against the people, their office, and the national government.

3. There shall be two (2) status' within Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania. Those two (2) status' are: National and Subject. Both are of the human family and are not intellectual properties or trusts.

- 1) A National; one who is by birthright and bloodline of their Moroccan mother. One who has declared and proclaimed their nationality standing as a Moroccan National. Also, one who has made a specific pledge via Oath and Allegiance to this Provincial Government within the dominions of the greater Moroccan Empire, thus denouncing any prior allegiance and oath to a foreign power.
- 2) A Subject: one who is by the DNA of the Moroccan father and any National pledging an oath to the State within the first three years domiciling within the States dominion. This would be temporary. Also, one who has made a specific pledge via Subject Status and Oath and Allegiance to this Provincial Government within the dominions of the greater Moroccan Empire. Subject status prohibits one from holding a national office, receiving full allotment from the National Trust, and holding allodial title to aboriginal land. Also, they are denouncing any prior assumed allegiance to a foreign power.

4. In every society there are crimes which affect the well-being of the people in adverse ways. Five (5) crimes shall herein be addressed as anathema to the civil function and free expression in our nation. These five (5) crimes are:

- 1 - Theft of personal or national property
- 2 - Damaging personal or national property
- 3 - Causing physical harm to any woman, man, or child
- 4 - Causing the death via murder or any woman, man, or child

5 - Treason against the nation and the Nationals

All the crimes listed must have an injured party, victim and/or personal witness to the fact, which can be attested to by oath and affirmation.

The Qazi shall oversee the adjudication of the case regarding the crimes committed. The sentence required by the Qazi shall be unique to each situation for the first three (3) crimes. Thereafter, the crimes of murder and Treason have specific penalty and punishments mandated.

The Sutrah shall oversee the required investigation into each of these crimes along with the Shariff. Their investigative protocols shall be in respect of all the National's/Subject's unalienable rights; and their findings shall be presented to the Qazi for preparing the necessary court proceeding.

The first three (3) crimes, theft, property damage and causing physical harm, must have an injured party, affidavit of fact attesting to the crime by the victim, evidence corroborating the affidavit of fact, and at least one witness.

The fourth crime of murder must have evidence showing proof of deceased person, evidence showing cause of death, and witnesses corroborating the evidence beyond a show of doubt. Capital Punishment shall be administered with cause by this Provincial Government.

The punishment for the crime of murder shall be in two (2) categories:

First: the murder was committed by a National or Subject upon a citizen of a foreign nation:

In this first instance, after complete investigation and adjudication the National or Subject is found guilty of murder, they shall be turned over to the offended nations' officials for further sentencing and punishment. Thus, there shall be complete and irrevocable expulsion from the nation for the offending National or Subject, and destruction of any evidence of national allegiance on file with a proviso to follow international law and treaties in their adjudication and sentencing. Notification of this punishment shall follow them throughout the Moroccan Empire.

Second: the murder was committed by a National or Subject against a National or Subject.

In this second instance there shall be a complete investigation. If the National or Subject is found guilty of murder after complete investigation, adjudication and sentencing, the punishment of death shall be carried out immediately.

The fifth crime is treason against the nation and the Nationals, which carries a penalty of capital punishment. To be found guilty of Treason, two (2) witnesses to the overt act against the Nation shall be sufficient to initiate a full investigation into the Treason. The two (2) witnesses must each provide an affidavit of fact detailing in explicit fashion the entire scope of what was witnessed including all parties involved. After complete investigation, adjudication and sentencing the punishment shall be carried out immediately.

5. Whenever conduct of an official is in question, whether for an official position or for disciplinary action, the parameters used for making such assessment and evaluation as to their capacity for behavioral compliance, conformity and allegiance to The Law of Restoration (constitution), the Dalil Aziz shall be guided by the five points of light of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice: The Seven Hermetic Principles, being 1) Mentalism, 2) Correspondence, 3) Vibration, 4) Polarity, 5)

Rhythm, 6) Cause and Effect, 7) and Gender; the Seven Virtues of Maat, being 1) Truth, 2) Justice, 3) Propriety, 4) Harmony, 5) Balance, 6) Reciprocity and 7) Order; the 10 Principles of Maat, to have 1) Control of Thought, 2) Control of Action, 3) Devotion to One's Purpose, 4) Faith in the Mater's ability to teach the Truth, 5) Faith in one's ability to assimilate the Truth, 6) Faith in one's ability to wield the Truth, 7) Freedom from resentment under persecution, 8) Freedom from resentment under wrong, 9) Ability to distinguish right from wrong, and 10) the Ability to distinguish the real from the unreal; and the 42 Declarations of Innocence as follows:

- 1) I have done no wrong.
- 2) I have not robbed.
- 3) I have not acted with violence.
- 4) I have not killed.
- 5) I have not been unjust.
- 6) I have not caused pain.
- 7) I have not desecrated holy places.
- 8) I have not lied.
- 9) I have not wasted food.
- 10) I have not spoken evil.
- 11) I have not committed sodomy.
- 12) I have not caused the shedding of tears.
- 13) I have not sown seeds of regret.
- 14) I have not been an aggressor.
- 15) I have not acted guilefully.
- 16) I have not laid waste the ploughed land.
- 17) I have not entered into conspiracy.
- 18) I did not bear false witness.
- 19) I have not been wrathful.
- 20) I have not committed adultery.
- 21) I have not committed rape.
- 22) I have not polluted myself.
- 23) I have not caused terror.
- 24) I have not polluted the earth.
- 25) I have not spoken in anger.

- 26) I have not turned from words of rights and truth.
- 27) I have not uttered curses.
- 28) I have not initiated a quarrel.
- 29) I have not been excitable or contentious.
- 30) I have not prejudiced.
- 31) I have not been an eavesdropper.
- 32) I have not spoken overmuch.
- 33) I have not committed treason against my ancestors.
- 34) I have not wasted water.
- 35) I have not done evil.
- 36) I have not been arrogant.
- 37) I have not blasphemed the one most high.
- 38) I have not committed fraud.
- 39) I have not defrauded temple offerings.
- 40) I have not plundered the dead.
- 41) I have not mistreated children.
- 42) I have not mistreated animals.

These 5 Points of Light, 7 Hermetic Principles, 7 Virtues of Maat, 10 Principles of Maat, and the 42 Declarations of Innocence stand as the foundation for our societal, cultural, and spiritual development.

Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice must be proclaimed and practiced by all Moroccan Nationals and Moroccan Subjects of Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania. Whereas barbarism, inequality, tyranny, slavery or servitude, oppression, and disregard for inalienable human rights all over the world is and shall always be outlawed and not permitted within the affairs of men.

All human beings of planet earth must proclaim peace and equality as a common standard of achievement for all peoples of all nations, promote and educate universal observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms to the youth and jus sanguine heirs of the planet earth.

All human beings, nationals, and subjects have the equal and inalienable right to life, security, international and jurisdictional status through their State, liberty, education, religion, property, not be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment both as free nationals or prisoners, protection, and equal rights before a competent national tribunal, and have the freedom to a peaceful assembly and association.

Article 11: Supremacy Clause

The supreme law of the land is this Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation as well as all treaties made, or which shall be made under our national seal and flag. Our delegation of authority for establishing this Law or Restoration are “The Great Law of Peace” from what is today known as the Iroquois Confederacy; “The Treaty of Peace and Friendship” between the United States and the Sultan of Morocco, 1786/87 and 1836; The Jay Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between Great Britain and the United States of America, 1794; the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Great Britain and Morocco (the Empire). Signed, in English and Arabic languages, at Tangier, December 9, 1856; Right of Protection in Morocco – July 3, 1880; General Act of The International Conference of Algeciras, April 7, 1906; Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, May 23, 1969, April 24, 1970, and entered into force on January 27, 1980; and for general reference and support, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Law Nations universal jus sanguine claim of Self Determination, and the allodial right to establish our own cultural, social, economic, political and civilized society on our own land.

This provincial government and all Nationals therein shall stand upon the five points of Light of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice. We the autochthonous, aboriginal, and indigenous people within our dominions here in northwest amexem, northwest Africa, north America, turtle island and the northgate shall remain true to the ideals of law and jurisprudence herein reflected.

NOTE: Supreme law of the land including the power to make treaties with other provincial government or tribal governments given they accept an allodial and jus sanguine status.

Article 12: Amendment Protocol

The power to amend this Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation is in the hands of the Dalil Aziz. A vote of 85% by the Dalil Aziz and the Moroccan Nationals voting, is required to approve any bill which would amend this Law of Restoration, Reinstitution, and Reaffirmation. Before the vote can be taken, approval must be given, after full scrutiny for constitutional compliance is applied by the Qazi, the Wazir APras and the Secretariate. Each and every Moroccan National must be given the opportunity to cast a vote either yea or nay regarding the amending bill in question.

Note: Delineation of powers to amend this constitution with circumstances and protocols for amendment.

Ratified this day: 15-Jumada I 21, 1444 AH / December 15 2022

Amendments:

The name of the Government is now and furthermore to be known as Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania from Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Delaware New Jersey Pennsylvania.

The latitude and longitude for the State.

State Seal.

State Flag.

By:

Autograph: Apostle Yahuda El
Apostle Yahuda El
(Seyaraha)

Autograph: Brahiym Aliym Pindar Bey
Brahiym Aliym Pindar Bey
(Wazir Al'rais)

Autograph: YeSharon Akasha El Rose Bey
YeSharon Akasha El Rose Bey
(Hajib)

Autograph: Yousef Raheem Ali
Yousef Raheem Ali
(Cadi)

Autograph: Jamez King El
Jamez King El
(Mufti)

Autograph: Nasir Ibn Abdullah Bey
Nasir Ibn Abdullah Bey
(Chief Qazi)





Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania

"To Restore, Reinstitute, and Reaffirm the Moroccan Empire"

(EX FACTIS JUS ORITUR / EX-INJURIA JUS NON ORITUR)

CIRCLE 7 - EXHIBIT B

State Seal

Description: The seal for all Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania State Nationals is the Matriarchal Council. Starting with Earth Mother to the left on top is a personification of nature that focuses on the life-giving and nurturing aspects of nature by embodying it, in the form of the mother. To her right is Mineral Mother to represent Gold, Silver, Zinc, and many more minerals of the body and wealth of Mother Earth. The Buffalo to represent the protections of the peoples, freedom, and sovereignty. The three great turtles represent the Matriarchal Council. The turtles are symbolic of Mother Earth's creation. When Mother Earth was settled, she split into three dimensions to bring balance to the universe. Bring forth humanity, the shifting of the Earth, and the cycles of the moon.





Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania

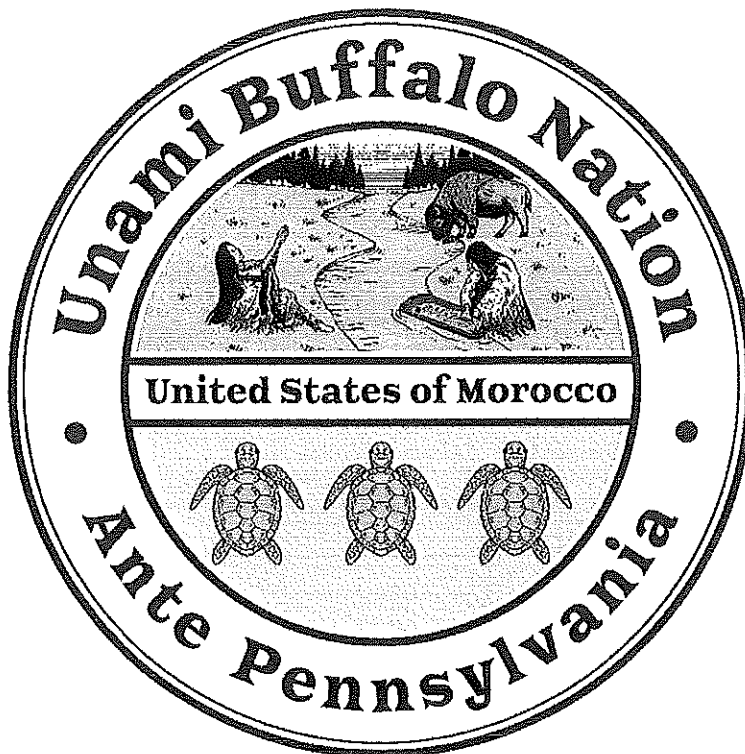
"To Restore, Reconstitute, and Reaffirm the Moroccan Empire"

(EX FACTIS JUS ORITUR / EX-INJURIA JUS NON ORITUR)

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Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania

"To Restore, Reinstitute, and Reaffirm the Moroccan Empire"

(EX FACTIS JUS ORITUR / EX-INJURIA JUS NON ORITUR)

CIRCLE 7 - EXHIBIT C

STATE FLAG

Description: The flag for all Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania State Nationals is the Matriarchal Council. Starting with Earth Mother to the left on top is a personification of nature that focuses on the life-giving and nurturing. To her right is Mineral Mother to represent Gold, Silver, Zinc, and many more minerals of the body and wealth of Mother Earth. The Buffalo to represent the protections of the peoples, freedom, and sovereignty. The three turtles representing when Mother Earth was settled, she split into three dimensions to bring balance to the universe. Bring forth humanity, the shifting of the Earth, and the cycles of the moon. Our State motto is Ex Factis Jus Oritur means Law arises from facts. Ex-Injuria Jus Non Oritur means law does not arise from injustice.



Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania

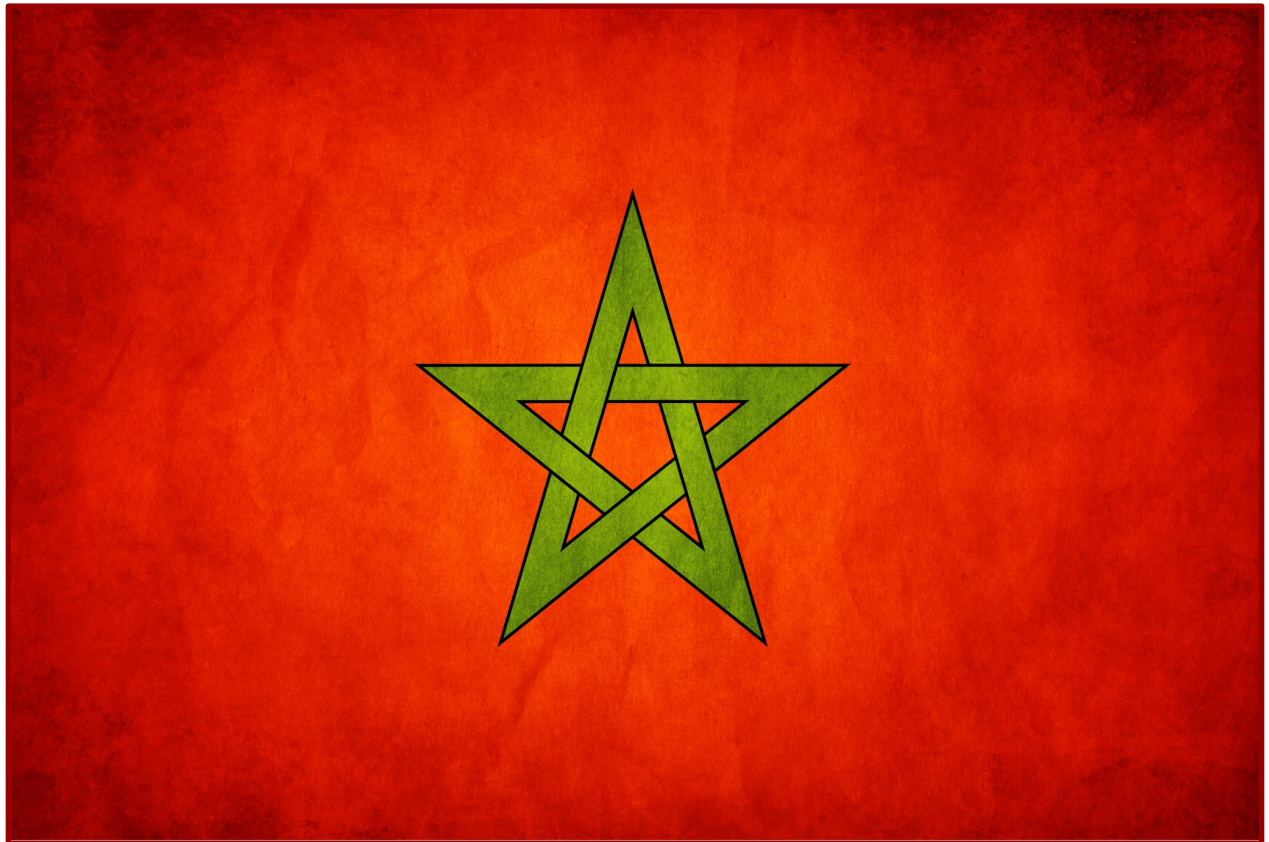
“To Restore, Reinstitute, and Reaffirm the Moroccan Empire”

(EX FACTIS JUS ORITUR / EX-INJURIA JUS NON ORITUR)

- EXHIBIT D

EMPIRE OF MOROCCO FLAG

Description: The flag for all Moorish Nationals is, and shall remain, the Crimson Red Canopy with the Green five pointed Pentagram, defined by black lines which represents the “Sovereign Flag of the Empire of Morocco”, Al Moroccan – the Mother of Flags, Evidence and Declaration of our Natural Descent to this land, the Moroccan Empire..





Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania

"To Restore, Reinstitute, and Reaffirm the Moroccan Empire"

(EX FACTIS JUS ORITUR / EX-INJURIA JUS NON ORITUR)

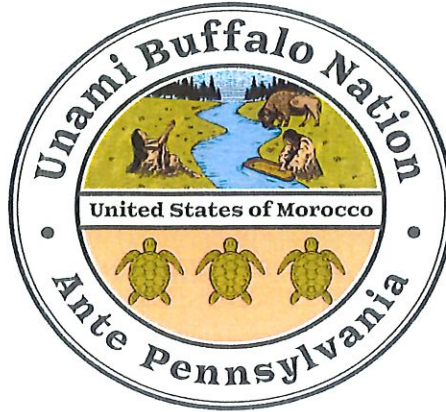
CIRCLE 7 - EXHIBIT E

NATONAL OATH & ALLEGIANCE

The official 'National Allegiance & Oath' for all Moroccan Nationals under the existing and pre-existing Sovereignty of the Moroccan Empire.

As well as,

The official (State) 'Oath & Allegiance' for all Moroccan Nationals Registered and Recognized by Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania (A Provincial State Government under the existing and pre-existing Sovereignty of the Moroccan Empire).



Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania
“To Restore, Reinstitute, and Reaffirm the Moroccan Empire”
(EX FACTIS JUS ORITUR / EX-INJURIA JUS NON ORITUR)

Oath & Allegiance

~ For Moroccan Nationals ~

I, _____ A Moroccan National

do solemnly affirm and pledge my allegiance to support and defend the Constitution for Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania.

I will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution for Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania and hereby declare on oath, that I absolutely and entirely abjure any and all assumed allegiance to any foreign country, jurisdiction, and State.

In my oath and allegiance to this State’s Constitution and laws, may I always be guided by the five principles of light. Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice. All Law.

Appellation _____ Date ____/____/____

Signature _____

Seal

RIGHT OF PROTECTION IN MOROCCO – JULY 3, 1880, Article 15. Any subject of Morocco who has naturalized in a foreign country, and who shall return to Morocco, shall after having remained for a length of time equal to that which shall have been regularly necessary for him to obtain such naturalization, choose between entire submission to the laws of the Empire and the obligation to quit Morocco, unless it shall be proved that his naturalization in a foreign country was obtained with the consent of the Government of Morocco

UBN 1001 – Moroccan Nationals

Mufti Initials _____

OFFICE USE ONLY

Nationality ID No.

Plate No.