



**Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples of Northwest Amexem
Northwest Africa / North America / 'The North Gate'**

Affidavit of Fact

Writ in the Nature of Discovery and Disclosure

**!!!!!!Notice of Treason, Kidnapping, Violation of Human Rights –
De-Nationalization, Deprivation of Rights!!!!!!**

From: Natural Peoples of the Americas
Near Corporate CITY OF ST. LOUIS,
CITY OF FERGUSON, etc.
Missouri Republic

To: Mayor JAMES KNOWLES III
Corporate CITY of FERGUSON, MO
222 S. Florissant Rd.
Documentation Department, etc.
Corporate FLORISSANT, MO and 63135
United States Republic, North America

Date: August 10, 2014 (1435 M.C.)

Cause of Action:

On the date of August 9th, 2014, Aboriginal Indigenous American “Michael “Mike Mike” Brown Jr. was EXECUTED by officers of the CITY OF FERGUSON, MO, POLICE DEPARTMENT. Natural Citizens of the Americas (North America/Northwest Amexem) assembled peacefully at the site of the EXECUTION (@ Canfield Apts. On Canfield Dr., in FERGUSON, MO 63136) and were eventually met by un-warranted members of ST. LOUIS COUNTY POLICE DEPT. and numerous other MUNICIPALITIES who arrived with five to six K-9 dogs and Officers being armed with AR-15 assault rifles and high powered shotguns.

Officers attempted to intimidate the Natural People and made unlawful requests for the People to abandon their Native Land and disperse from the site of the EXECUTION. Witnesses to the fatal shooting and execution were intimidate and even kidnapped and their video phones confiscated illegally and the evidence destroyed. The Natural Aboriginal Americans then traveled by foot and vessel to corporate headquarters of CITY OF FERGUSON POLICE DEPT. in order to get information about the killing and gain information on who was the officer that MURDERED our Aboriginal Brethren. After many attempts to gain information and even going inside the station of the Police physically no information was given. During this questioning the Captain was asked for the CITY OF FERGUSON’s DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY ORDER that gives them the power to operate on the Land of the Aboriginal Copper skinned Americans. No Delegation of Authority was received upon demand by the People. The CITY OF FERGUSON were informed of the Rights of the People and their obligation to Protect and Serve the Natural People of the Americas, being the Aboriginal Indigenous People of African Descent (Moorish Americans).

The CITY OF FERGUSON, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, ST. LOUIS CITY, and its many subordinate MUNICIPALITIES HAVE TAKENUP ARMS AGAINST THE PEOPLE and IN HARMONY WITH THE INTERNATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, and DIVINE LAWS: THE PEOPLE HEREBY AFFIRM OUR ALLEGIANCE TO OUR AFRICAN NATIONS, TRIBES, AND CLANS, being SOVERIGNS, FREE-HOLD by INHERITANCE, and HEIRs of THE LAND KNOWN AS NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND THE ENJOINING ISLANDS. WE THE PEOPLE DO NOT SUBMIT UNDER ANY FORMS OF THREATS, INTIMIDATION, COERCION, NOR DURESS OUR NATURAL DIVINE RIGHT TO RECEIVE JUSTICE FOR THE CONSTANT MURDER AND EXECUTION OF OUR PEOPLE (KNOWN BY BLACK, AFRICAN-AMERICAN, COLORED, AND NEGRO...HOWEVER BEING THE TRUE ABORIGINAL INDIGENOUS AMERICANS OF THIS DOMICILE.)

WE THE PEOPLE HEREBY CHARGE THE CITY OF FERGUSON WITH MURDER OF Aboriginal Indigenous American Michael Brown Jr. BEING ONE OF MANY OF OUR PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN TARGETED AND ASSASINATED BY EUROPEAN COLONIAL POWERS ACTING UNDER THE GUISE OF CORPORATE NAMES: *CITY OF FERGUSON, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, CITY OF JENNINGS, ETC.*

WE THE PEOPLE ALSO CHARGE THE ABOVE MENTIONED CORPORATE POWERS WITH BEING IN VIOLATION ON THE BELOW RIGHTS AND DECLARATIONS, WHICH ARE VIOLATIONS OF THE US CONSTITUTION, UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF GENOCIDE, UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, AND THE UNIVERSAL LAWS PRACTICED BY OUR ANCESTRAL CREED PRIOR TO EUROPEAN COLONIALIZATION OF OUR PEOPLE HERE IN THE AMERICAS.

United States Constitution - Amendment 4: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and 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.

The United States Constitution - Article VI, Clause 2 and 3 of Clause 2: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; any Thing in the Constitution or the Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. Clause 3: The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification by any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Rule 4: Arrest Warrant or Summons on a Complaint: (b) Form. (1) Warrant. A warrant *must*: (D) be signed by a **judge**.

“Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them. Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436, 125:”

“Once Challenged, jurisdiction cannot be assumed, it must be proved to exist.” Stuck v Medical Examiners 94 Ca 2d 751.211, P2d 389.

13 Supreme Court Cases/Precedent/Res Judicata:

1. The Right to Travel; The Right to Mode of Conveyance; The Right to Locomotion are all absolute rights, and the Police cannot make void the exercise of rights. **State v. Armstead, 60 s. 778, 779, and 781:**

2. The use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental right of which the public and Natural Beings cannot be rightfully deprived. **Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago 337 Illinois 200, 169 NE 22, ALR, Ligare v. Chicago 139 ILL. 46, 28 HE 934, Boone v. Clark 214 SW 607, 25 AM jur (1 st), Highways, sec. 163:**

3. The right to Park or Travel is part of the Liberty of which the Natural Person, citizen cannot be deprived without “due process of law” under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution. **Kent v. Dulles 357 US 116, 125:**

4. The Right of a citizen to Travel upon the public highways and to transport one’s property thereon, either by carriage or automobile, is not a mere privilege, which a City may prohibit or permit at will, but a common right, which he / she has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. **Thompson v. Smith 154 SE 579:**

5. State Police Power extends only to immediate threats to public safety, health, welfare, etc., **Michigan v. Duke 266 US, 476 Led. At 449: which driving and speeding are not. California v. Farley Ced. Rpt. 89, 20 CA3d 1032 (1971):**

6. The State is prohibited from violating substantive rights. *Owens v. City*, 445 US 662 (1980); and it cannot do by one power (eg. Police power) that which is, for example, prohibited expressly to any other such power (eg. Taxation / Eminent Domain) as a matter of law. **US and UT v. Daniels, 22 p 159, nor indirectly that which is prohibited to it directly. Fairbanks v. US 181, US 283, 294, 300:**

7. Traveling in an automobile on the public roads was not a threat to the public safety or health and constituted no hazard to the public, and such a traveler owed nothing more than “due care” (as regards to tort for negligence) to the public and the owner owed no other duty to the public (eg. State), he / she and his / her auto, having equal rights to and on the roadways / high- ways as horses and wagons, etc.; this same right is still substantive rule, in that speeding, running stop signs, traveling without license plates, or registration are not threats to the public safety, and thus, are not arrestable offenses.

Christy v. Elliot, 216 I 131, 74 HE 1035, LRA NS 1905 – 1910: California v. Farley 98 CED Rpt. 89, 20 CA 3d 1032 (1971).

8. Under The United States Republic’s Constitutional system of Government and upon the individuality and intelligence of the citizen, the state does not claim to control one’s conduct to others, leaving one the sole judge as to all that affects oneself. **Mugler v. Kansas 123 US 623, 659 – 60:**

9. Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them. **Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436, 125:**

10. The claim and exercise of Constitutional Rights cannot be converted into a crime. **Miller v. Kansas 230 F 2nd 486, 489:**

11. For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party (Corpus Delicti) There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional right. **Sherer v. Cullen 481 F. 945:**

12. If any Tribunal (court) finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. **Louisville v. Motley 2111 US 149, 29S. CT 42. “The Accuser Bears the Burden of Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt”.**

13. “Lack of Federal Jurisdiction cannot be waived or overcome by agreement of parties”. **Griffin v. Matthews, 310 F supra 341, 342 (1969):** and “Want of Jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of parties.” **Industrial Addition Association v. C.I.R., 323 US 310, 313.**

In Accordance with the articles of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People the Respondent(s)/Defendant(s) Have ALREADY violated the following International Laws:

Right to Full Enjoyment of Human Rights

Article 1

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

Freedom from Discrimination

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.

Right to Self-Determination

Article 3

Indigenous people 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.

Right to Self-Government

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.

Right to a Nationality

Article 6

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Right to Life, Physical, and Mental Integrity, Liberty and Security of Person

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 act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

Right to Culture

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.

Right to Belong to a Nation

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 this right.

Right to Indigenous Territorial Settlement and Freedom from Relocation

Article 10

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

Right to Protection in Media and News

Article 15

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to 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.

Right to Access of All Forms of Non-Indigenous Media

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. State 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.

Right to Consul and Self-Presentation

Article 18

Indigenous people have the right to participate in decision-making in matter 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.

Right to Recognition of Indigenous Customs

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.

Right to Repossession of Land or Restitution

Article 28

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise 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 or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

Right to Freedom from State Military Action

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.

Right to Determine Own Identity

Article 33

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of the 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.

Right to Observance and Recognition

Article 37

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements 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.

Right to aid of the State in Recognition

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.

Right to Financial and Technical Assistance

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.

Right to Prompt Remedy

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 the States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

Article 42

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

In Accordance with the articles of The Declaration of Human Rights (1948) the Respondent(s)/Defendant(s) Have ALREADY Violated the following International Laws:

Corporate Wardship Affiliation

Article 4

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

Torture and Cruel Punishment

Article 5

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

Freedom from Arrest and Detention

Article 9

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

Right to Effective Remedy

Article 8

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

De-Nationalization

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Deprivation of Property

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Failure to Comprehend and Enforce International Law

Article 30

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

In Accordance with Articles 1-6 in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by Resolution 260 (III) A of the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1948, the State (USA) must under international law undertake to prevent and to punish all acts of Genocide;

Article 1

The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

Article 2

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article 3

The following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) Genocide
- (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- (d) Attempt to commit genocide;
- (e) Complicity in genocide.

Article 4

Persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3 shall be punished whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals.

Article 5

The Contracting Parties undertake to enact, in accordance with their respective Constitutions, the necessary legislation to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and, in particular, to provide effective penalties for persons guilty of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3.

Article 6

Persons charged with genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3 shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction.

Pursuant to Article III, Section II of the United States Constitution Judicial Authority is vested in the Supreme Court or a lower court which has a "Certified Delegation of Authority Order".

For the record, on the record, and let the record show forward a copy of the Superior Court Missouri 15 certified Delegation of Authority Orders confirmed by Congress as a lawful and formal Discovery.

If no copy of the Certified Delegation of Authority Order is received within the specified time frame of this Affidavit of Fact - Writ of Discovery shall stand as Law affirming that CITY OF FERGUSON and aforementioned corporate enclaves (including but not limited to, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI) does not have Jurisdiction as per Article III, Section II of the United States Constitution.

“Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them. Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436, 125:”

“The claim and exercise of Constitutional Rights cannot be converted into a crime. Miller v. Kansas 230 F 2nd 486, 489: “

“Ministerial officers are incompetent to receive grants of judicial power from the legislature, their acts in attempting to exercises such powers are necessarily nullities.”
Burns v Sup Ct. SF, 140 Cal 1.

For the record, on the record, and let the record show from where do you derive your authority and jurisdiction in this matter.

“Once Challenged, jurisdiction cannot be assumed, it must be proved to exist.”
Stuck v Medical Examiners 94 Ca 2d 751.211,P2d 389.

2) Let it be noted for the record, on the record and let the record show a response is required 3 days from receipt of this **Affidavit of Fact**, recorded and dated August 10, 2014. However, due to the extenuating circumstances you shall not be granted this luxury.

You are hereby ordered to immediately release ANY peoples of African Descent that have been kidnapped and held hostage, in connection with the Murder of Aboriginal American Michael “Mike Mike” Brown Jr., by CITY OF FERGUSON, MO POLICE DEPARTMENT.

For the record, on the record, and let the record show, all peoples of African Descent (Negro, Black, African-American, Colored, etc.) and in FACT in full life (*Propria Persona*)/Natural Person/ Aboriginal Indigenous Americans, in Harmony with the Res Judicata of the US Supreme Court and the International Law and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1787).

We DEMAND the immediate Dismissal of all tickets/warrants/bills/contracts and charges against Our People under ANY fraudulent, **ALL CAP WARDSHIP NAMES THAT WERE FORCED ON US AT UPON BIRTH, BY THREAT, DURESS, AND COERCION.**

This said Legal Notice to Principal is a Legal Notice to Agent; and this Legal Notice to Agent is a Legal Notice to Principal.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT ALL THE AFOREMENTIONED INFORMATION IS TRUE AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH (Ma’at). THE UNDERSIGNED ALSO DECLARE THAT WE ARE IN FACT NOT CORPORATE CITIZENS BUT TRUTHFULLY IN FULL LIFE (IN PROPRIA PERSONA) AND ARE ABORIGINAL INDIGENOUS AUTONOMOUS AMERICANS AND RESERVE, RETAIN, FULLY EXERCISE OUR UNALIENABLE RIGHTS WITH IMPUNITY.



Sincerely Yours,



By: Olajuwon A. O. R. L. X. Ali

Name: Natural Person, In Propria Persona, Authorized Representative.
All Rights Reserved

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND LAW of the *New Black Panther Party for Self-Defense*,
Aboriginal Autonomous Indigenous Moorish American National

Witness: _____

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