



BY AUTHORITY OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF ELDERS

IST SESSION

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

FOR

UAXASHAKTUN AK PAKAL MUURS NATION

REGARDING

**EVIDENCE OF ASQU-SHAMAL'S (LAND MASS KNOWN AS
NORTH AMERICA) RETURN TO ITS RIGHTFUL HEIRS
IN EQUITY**

PROPOSED AND PRESENTED BY GRAND CHIEF **TORIANO OBASHANGO-EL TO BE REVIEWED BY THE GCOE FOR
POTENTIAL ENACTMENT INTO LAW**

VOLUME I

1445 MOORISH COUNT

13.0.II.II.I7 LONG COUNT

JUNE 18, 2024 GREGORIAN COUNT

We the GCOE will examine the evidence that suggest...

1. Great Britain never acquired title to North America in any fashion via the Doctrine of Discovery, and although that doctrine supported Christian discovery, Great Britain's discovery was subject to discovery made by prior Christian people. Please review Johnson v. McIntosh (1823). The early Christian Moors of old Mauretania had colonized and named America "Asqu-Shamal" approximately 1,012 years prior to Christopher Columbus' arrival. If Great Britain had no lawful title, then it was impossible to pass lawful title to the United States of America.
2. The teachings of Ya'shua Ha Mashiakh, i.e. Isa Al Messi, were known and taught on these American lands as early as the 4th and 5th centuries A.D. by the Christian Moors of old Mauretania. Ya'shua Ha Mashiakh said in the Gospel of Matthew at chapter 5, verses 17-18 in the Holy Bible, that the laws of The Most High Yahuweh Hawasha Washa Allah are forever present and immutable. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled has resolved and affirmed this in their Statutes at Large found at 96 Stat. 1211, and is accepted as their law under Public Law 97-280.
3. Noble Drew Ali recorded our adherence to the Holy Qur'an in the Cook County Recorder of Deeds Office in Illinois under instrument number 10105905. The Holy Qur'an confirms the Holy Bible in several Ayats within several Surahs.
4. The Bourne Stone landmark of Kumassakumkanit, Massachusetts was a proclamation given by Hanno the Navigator, in which he claimed this land in annexation to the Punic Iberian Carthaginian Empire in the east. The mounds of North America are testaments of our ancestors who built civilization in this land as well. This boundary stone and these mounds are protected under Deuteronomy 19:14 and 27:17. It is further affirmed in Psalm 16:6, Proverbs 22:28 and 23:10. These passages speak specifically to land inheritances.
5. The Muurs within the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation have ancient genetic ties to the people who were responsible for Asqu-Shamal and the Bourne Stone, as well as the mounds, and therefore have a dual nature inheritance established by blood. We wish to honor our ancient forefathers and foremothers in the fullest and correct capacity as possible by stepping into our position as the rightful heirs and beneficiaries of these ancient claims and deeds without hesitation or molestation from colonial descendants. Equity regards the beneficiary as the true owner.

Based on these 5 points Toriano ObaShango-El, initiates a claim that ties the land of North America named in antiquity "Asqu-Shamal" to the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs. The Grand Council of Elders will examine the who, what, when, where and how as illustrated through the Johnson v. McIntosh (1823) case law, Epigraphic society translation of the Moroccan migration to the Americas, as well as pre-Columbian resource comparisons, and various Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nations genetic documents.

It's likely Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, France and other European nations were not aware of Asqu-Shamal. Christians had been coming to North America since the 4th century and established a church here in the 5th century. These Christians were Muurs. Johnson v. McIntosh case (1823) highlights the error in Britain's claim to this land. United States Chief Justice John Marshall gave

his opinion with regards to the case law. The highlighted points come from Great Britain's point of view with the understanding that the United States is Great Britain's offspring.

Johnson v. Macintosh excerpt 1

In this first effort made by the English government to acquire territory on this continent, we perceive a complete recognition of the principle which has been mentioned. The right of discovery given by this commission, is confined to countries "then unknown to all Christian people;" and all of these countries Cabot was empowered to take possession in the name of the king of England. Thus asserting a right to take possession, *577 notwithstanding the occupancy of natives, who were heathens, and, at the same time, admitting the prior title of any Christian people who may have made previous discovery.

In this excerpt the U.S. acknowledged and admitted any Christian people prior to Europeans (Coptic Christians) or anyone before Great Britain who made a previous discovery must be acknowledged. The Mauretians were here approximately 1200 years before Great Britain. There is a possibility that at the time they perhaps did not know about North African Christianity because Christianity had taken root in North and Northwest Africa and Rome was still operating under the mythological Gods (Zeus, Jupiter, Mercury) *etc.* and they were at war with the Christians. By the time Rome had adopted Christianity in the 4th century 325 AD, North Africa had already had Christianity for approximately 200 years. When the Vandals invaded North Africa, they crossed the pillars of Hercules now known as the Strait of Gibraltar. The Mauretians then fled and sailed to Asqu-Shamal (land now known as North America) and set up landmarks in the 4th century in the Arkansas Narrows Cave Rock Shelters with the death and resurrection of Ya'shua Ha Mashiakh. The Mauretians returned again in the 5th century and established the church in Connecticut and named the land Asqu-Shamal and recorded the journey in epigraphic records in stone. That recorded journey in North Africa gave truthful testimony in the name of Christ (which is an affidavit). So what does this mean? ***Prior Christian discovery had already been made, the continent had already been named.***

Johnson v. Macintosh excerpt 2

By the treaty concluded the war of our revolution, Great Britain relinquished all claim, not only to the government, but to the "propriety and territorial rights of the United States," whose boundaries were fixed in the second article. By this treaty, the powers of the government, and the right to soil, which had previously been in Great Britain, passed definitively to these States. We had before taken possession of them, by declaring independence; but neither the declaration of independence, nor the treaty confirming it, could give us more than that which we before possessed, or to which Great Britain was before entitled. It *585 has never been doubted, that either the United States, or the several States, had a clear title to all the lands within the boundary lines described in the treaty, subject only to Indian right of occupancy, and that the exclusive power to extinguish that right, was vested in that government which might constitutionally exercise.

This excerpt tells us that if Great Britain recognized prior Christian claims before them then the title (prior claim) supersedes theirs (Great Britain's). In this case land title can only be granted to the old Mauretians (Muurs). The United States title is hinged on Great Britain's title. Great Britain cannot have title if there is a prior Christian discovery. It's worth noting that because of the prior Mauretian Christian (Muurs) discovery that the crown cannot pass the United States any more rights than what they too possessed as stated in the above excerpt. You cannot pass title to the United States when your interest in the land was subject to a prior claim.

Johnson v. Macintosh excerpt 3

The power now possessed by the government of the United States to grant lands, resided, while we were colonies, in the crown, or its grantees. The validity of the titles given by either has never *588 been questioned in our Courts. It has been exercised uniformly over territory in possession of the Indians. The existence of this power must negative the existence of any right which may conflict with, and control it. An absolute, must be an exclusive title, or at least a title which excludes all others not compatible with it. All our institutions recognise the absolute title of the crown, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and recognise the absolute title of the crown to extinguish that right. This is incompatible with an absolute and complete title in the Indians.

According to this excerpt, absolute title comes from the crown, however the crown also honors and acknowledges prior Christian title before it! The term “Indian” is a misnomer. “Indian” is a term used in order to categorize property under the Vatican and the Doctrine of Discovery and to remove those that identify themselves with that term from the aspect of civilization and prior discovery. The crown needs to identify you with a term that has no standing in law which is in this case the term “Indian.” The misnomer “Indian” was in truth referring to the true land owner termed Muur (Mauretanians).

Johnson v. Macintosh excerpt 4

This opinion conforms precisely to the principle which has been supposed to be recognized by all European governments, from the first settlement of America. The absolute ultimate title has been considered as acquired by discovery, subject only to the Indian title of occupancy, which title the discoverers possessed the exclusive right of acquiring. Such a right is no more incompatible with a seisin in fee, than a lease for years, and might effectually bar an ejectment.

This excerpt refers to Great Britain having “seisin in fee” which gives them absolute ownership, however as has been illustrated this seisin in fee (due to the prior Mauretanian Christian discovery) was never valid and thus void.

Johnson v. Macintosh excerpt 5

It has been contended that, in this proclamation, the king transcended his constitutional powers; and the case of Campbell v. Hall, (reported by Cowper,) is relied on to support this position.

*595 It is supposed to be a principle of universal law, that, if an uninhabited country be discovered by a number of individuals, who acknowledge no connexion with, and owe no allegiance to, any government whatever, the country becomes the property of the discoverers, so far at least as they can use it. They acquire title in common. The title of the whole land is in the whole society. It is to be divided and parceled out according to the will of the society, expressed by the whole body, or by that organ which is authorized by the whole to express it.

If the discovery be made, and possession of the country be taken, under the authority of an existing government, which is acknowledged by the emigrants, it is supposed to be equally well settled, that the discovery is made for the whole nation, that the country becomes a part of the nation, and that the vacant soil is to be disposed of by that organ of the government which has the constitutional power to dispose of the national domains, by that organ in which all vacant territory is vested by law.

The above documents represent the works of Barry Fell and the Epigraphic Society Council, James P. Whittall II, Margaretta S. Handke (for the Bureau of Land Management), *Ancient American Magazine etc., et al.* The larger excerpts are the translations of ancient Arabic/Berber texts that are extremely important with regards to tying the ancient civilization to its heirs. The larger documents after the cover marked *formerly the Polynesian Epigraphic Society* (gold cover with black text) refer specifically to the Bourne Stone. These documents and many others discuss several detailed points regarding the discovery and analysis on inscriptions, land discovery, *etc.* as discussed below...

Discovery of Inscriptions:

- **Significance:** The document highlights the importance of discovering inscriptions in understanding the history and culture of ancient civilizations. These inscriptions are often found on monuments, artifacts, and various historical objects, providing a wealth of information about the past.
- **Methodologies:** It details the methodologies used in uncovering and interpreting these inscriptions, emphasizing the meticulous work involved in epigraphy, which includes deciphering ancient scripts and languages.

Author's Opinion on Land Discovery:

- **Geographical Extent and Territorial Claims:** The author discusses how inscriptions serve as evidence of the geographical extent and territorial claims of ancient civilizations. By analyzing these inscriptions, historians can map out ancient boundaries and understand the expansion and contraction of empires.
- **Reconstruction of Historical Narratives:** These discoveries help in reconstructing historical narratives by providing tangible evidence of settlement patterns, trade routes, and interactions among different cultures. They are crucial in piecing together the history of regions that might otherwise lack written records.

Iberic Language and Morocco:

- **Linguistic Connections:** The document delves into the linguistic connections between the Iberic inscriptions found in the Iberian Peninsula and those discovered in Morocco. It suggests that these similarities indicate a historical relationship between the populations of these regions.
- **Cultural Interactions:** The analysis points to significant cultural interactions, such as trade, migration, and possibly shared governance. The inscriptions reveal not just linguistic ties but also cultural and economic exchanges that shaped the development of these civilizations.

Implications for Historical Understanding:

- **Interconnectedness of Ancient Civilizations:** The findings challenge the notion of isolated civilizations by highlighting the interconnectedness of ancient societies. The inscriptions provide evidence of extensive networks of trade and cultural exchange across the Mediterranean and beyond.
- **Socio-Political and Economic Conditions:** Inscriptions offer insights into the socio-political and economic conditions of the time, revealing details about governance, religious

practices, and daily life. This helps historians gain a more comprehensive understanding of ancient civilizations.

Technological and Methodological Advances:

- **Modern Techniques:** The document also discusses the use of modern techniques and technologies in the field of epigraphy. Advances in imaging, digital reconstruction, and linguistic analysis have significantly improved the ability to decipher and interpret ancient inscriptions.

Biblical Scriptures

The Scriptures below have been reviewed by Noble Antonio El an ordained and credentialed minister from Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation.

1. Leviticus 25:23-24: "The land must not be sold permanently, because the land is mine and you reside in my land as foreigners and strangers. Throughout the land that you hold as a possession, you must provide for the redemption of the land."

This passage highlights the idea that land ultimately belongs to God and should not be sold permanently, emphasizing the need for fairness and the opportunity for redemption.

2. Micah 4:4: "Everyone will sit under their own vine and under their own fig tree, and no one will make them afraid, for the Lord Almighty has spoken."

This verse speaks to the vision of equitable land ownership where each person has their own place to live peacefully and securely.

3. Isaiah 65:21-22: "They will build houses and dwell in them; they will plant vineyards and eat their fruit. No longer will they build houses and others live in them, or plant and others eat. For as the days of a tree, so will be the days of my people; my chosen ones will long enjoy the work of their hands."

These verses emphasize the right to enjoy the fruits of one's labor and to live in the homes they build, suggesting a sense of equity and justice in land ownership.

4. Numbers 36:7: "No inheritance in Israel is to pass from one tribe to another, for every Israelite shall keep the tribal inheritance of their ancestors."

This law was intended to maintain equitable distribution of land among the tribes of Israel, preventing the concentration of land in the hands of a few and ensuring that each tribe retained its ancestral inheritance.

5. Numbers 34:1-12

1. "The Lord said to Moses,
2. "Command the Israelites and say to them: 'When you enter Canaan, the land that will be allotted to you as an inheritance is to have these boundaries:
3. "'Your southern side will include some of the Desert of Zin along the border of Edom. Your southern boundary will start in the east from the southern end of the Dead Sea,

4. cross south of Scorpion Pass, continue on to Zin and go south of Kadesh Barnea. Then it will go to Hazar Addar and over to Azmon,
5. where it will turn, join the Wadi of Egypt and end at the Mediterranean Sea.
6. ““Your western boundary will be the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. This will be your boundary on the west.
7. ““For your northern boundary, run a line from the Mediterranean Sea to Mount Hor
8. and from Mount Hor to Lebo Hamath. Then the boundary will go to Zedad,
9. continue to Ziphron and end at Hazar Enan. This will be your boundary on the north.
10. ““For your eastern boundary, run a line from Hazar Enan to Shepham.
11. The boundary will go down from Shepham to Riblah on the east side of Ain and continue along the slopes east of the Sea of Galilee.
12. Then the boundary will go down along the Jordan and end at the Dead Sea. ““This will be your land, with its boundaries on every side.””

These verses are significant for several reasons related to land ownership and the fulfillment of God's promises to the Israelites:

1. **Divine Allocation:** The passage emphasizes that the land is given by God to the Israelites. This divine allocation signifies that the land belongs to God, and He has the authority to distribute it according to His will.
2. **Fulfillment of Promises:** The delineation of the boundaries fulfills the promises God made to the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob about giving their descendants a specific land (Genesis 15:18-21, Exodus 23:31).
3. **Defined Boundaries:** The detailed description of the boundaries provides clarity and prevents disputes among the tribes of Israel regarding the extent of their inheritance. It establishes a clear and unambiguous claim to specific territories.
4. **Organizational Structure:** By defining the land boundaries, God is organizing the nation of Israel into a structured community with designated areas for each tribe. This organization is crucial for the social, economic, and political stability of the nation.
5. **Historical and Theological Importance:** These boundaries have historical significance as they mark the initial geographic extent of Israel. Theologically, they reflect God's faithfulness and the concept of a holy, divinely-ordained homeland for His chosen people.
6. **Symbol of God's Sovereignty:** The passage reinforces the idea that God is sovereign over all nations and lands. The specific allocation to Israel serves as a testament to His control over world affairs and His ability to fulfill His covenant promises.

These passages and many others show a range of perspectives on land, including its divine gift, equity, inheritance, ethical use, and social justice implications.

Summary Of Evidence

1. **Historical Evidence of Title:** The submission claims that the Muurs/Moors are the rightful owners of North America, based on a historical lineage that predates the arrival of Christopher Columbus by over a thousand years. It argues that Great Britain never legally acquired title to North America through the Doctrine of Discovery, as earlier discoveries by Christian Moors invalidated subsequent claims.

2. **Religious and Cultural Claims:** The document states that the teachings of Ya'shua Ha Mashiakh (Jesus Christ) were present in America as early as the 4th and 5th centuries A.D.,

brought by the Coptic Christian Muurs. This is supported by references to historical and religious texts, including the Holy Bible and the Holy Qur'an.

3. Ancient Landmarks and Inheritance: It cites landmarks such as the Bourne Stone in Massachusetts and various mounds across North America as evidence of ancient Muur presence and civilization. The document claims that these physical markers, along with genetic ties to the land, support the Muurs' inheritance and rightful ownership.

4. Legal and Equitable Claims: The submission references various legal precedents and resolutions, such as *Johnson v. McIntosh* (1823) and Public Law 97-280, to argue that the Muurs are the de jure owners of the land. It emphasizes the principle that equity regards the beneficiary as the true owner.

5. Bourne Stone Landmark: The Bourne Stone in Massachusetts is presented as an ancient proclamation by Hanno the Navigator, claiming the land for the Punic Iberian Carthaginian Empire. This stone serves as a boundary marker, linking the Muurs to ancient civilizations that had settled in North America long before European colonial powers. The inscriptions on the Bourne Stone and other mounds are tied to biblical passages (Deuteronomy 19:14, 27:17; Psalm 16:6; Proverbs 22:28, 23:10) that affirm the sanctity of land inheritances and boundary markers.

6. Early Christian Church in Connecticut: The document references a 5th-century Christian church in Connecticut, identified through epigraphic evidence. Greek and North African inscriptions found at the site, along with Greek cupule patterns and other religious symbols, link this church to early Christian Moors who arrived in America from North Africa during the Vandal invasions. The epigraphic evidence here suggests a well-established presence of Christian Moors who practiced and taught their faith on these lands centuries before Columbus.

7. Paleo-American Aborigine Muur and Pre-Columbian American Moor Abstract of Title: The document includes references to various inscriptions and artifacts, such as the Abstract of Title from www.pulaskiclerk.com (Real Estate Instrument No. 2017026407, pp. 88-89) and publications by the Epigraphic Society. These inscriptions, often in scripts that predate European colonization, provide historical evidence of the Muurs' presence and their naming of the land as Asqu-Shamal.

8. Inscriptions Supporting Religious and Cultural Continuity:

The document cites the recorded adherence to the Holy Qur'an and its confirmation of the Holy Bible, drawing a continuous line of religious and cultural heritage from ancient times to the present. Noble Drew Ali's recording of their faith and its practices in Cook County, Illinois, is presented as a legal and epigraphic affirmation of their identity and rights.

9. The epigraphic summary of evidence includes:

- Ancient inscriptions on stones and mounds.
- Greek and North African inscriptions in early Christian churches.
- Recorded historical and religious texts linking the Muurs to early American settlements.
- Legal documents and abstracts of title that trace the Muurs' claims to pre-Columbian times.

This evidence provides irrefutable proof that the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs are the rightful inheritors of the land, based on a combination of historical presence, religious practices, and legal principles, and genetic ties that predate European claims.

Questions, Answers, & Observations

1. **Assessing and Scrutinizing Information:** All of the included documentation critically evaluates historical, religious, and legal evidence to support the claim of title. Errors and benefits are identified through rigorous analysis, ensuring the information aligns with the Muurs' historical narrative and legal principles.
2. **Why Does This Claim Constitute Title?** The claim constitutes title because it is based on a continuous and documented presence of the Muurs on the land, supported by historical inscriptions, religious teachings, and legal precedents that predate European colonization.
3. **How Does the Claim Constitute Title?** It constitutes title through a combination of epigraphic evidence, historical documents, religious adherence based on natural law, and legal arguments that establish the Muurs' long-standing connection and ownership of the land in an allodial freehold, fee simple absolute heirship.
4. **What Evidence Do You Have That This Claim Constitutes Title?** The evidence includes ancient inscriptions (e.g., Bourne Stone), early Christian church records, legal documents like the Abstract of Title, and references to historical and religious texts that validate the Muurs' presence and claims to the land.
5. **Weakness in case law exposed:** The case law *Johnson v. McIntosh* (1823), did not account for the prior claims of Christian Muurs who had established presence in North America centuries before European discovery. This omission weakens the validity of later colonial claims.
6. **Equity Granting Title Due to Weakness in Case Law:** Equity can grant title because the prior claim by the Muurs, based on historical presence and documented evidence, predates and undermines the legitimacy of later colonial claims. The descendants of the original claimants are still present, supporting the continuity of their title.
7. **Doctrine of Discovery and Prior Christian Nations:** The Doctrine of Discovery, as interpreted in *Johnson v. McIntosh*, is based on Christian discovery. However, if prior Christian nations (such as the early Christian Moors) had already brought Christian discovery to the land, it challenges the legitimacy of later claims. The doctrine of Christianity, aligned with the Mosaic law, upholds the sanctity of prior claims and teachings.
8. **Mosaic Law on Landmarks:** Mosaic law, as referenced in Deuteronomy 19:14 and 27:17, emphasizes the importance of not moving or altering ancient landmarks. These landmarks signify the inheritance and rights of the original claimants. Mosaic law supports the protection of these landmarks as evidence of rightful ownership and inheritance.

Conclusion

The archaeological records provide **irrefutable** proof that the Muurs are the rightful inheritors of the land, based on the historical presence with the Muurs being "**first in time**" to set foot on the North American Continent with recorded land claims carved permanently into stone face rock on the Bay of Massachusetts with the definitive instructions "do not deface"; the "**first in time**" as religious pioneers to not only land on the North American Continent, but also construct ancient

Christian Churches in Connecticut over 1,000 years before the fictitious notion that Christopher Columbus ever set foot in North America when in reality he landed in the Bahamas (“San Salvador”); and the legal evidence that **voids** all claims that the British ever acquired proper, clean, and lawful title to North America and that the American colonists post the Revolutionary War inherited a false and flawed title that cannot withstand even the most lenient of scrutiny. This begs the question and we challenge – **“May any party or nation with superior title please step forth and present your historical evidence and records to refute the Muurs?”** It clearly was not England, Spain, France, Portugal, Holland or any of the European powers who relied on the Johnson v. Macintosh ruling to favor Christian explorers to North America. It clearly was not the American colonists who claimed rights to North America via their flawed title from England, who legally and lawfully had **no** land rights to pass title onto the American Colonist post Revolution. The American Colonists cannot even challenge rights to the land via adverse possession as the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, Papers of the Continental Congress, Washington, D.C., item 88 and Founders Online, National Archives definitively show that in 1789 George Washington wrote a letter stating that he was “unanimously appointed... the “supreme executive Authority, [of the] Nation...” when he addressed Sidi Mohammed, the Sultan of Morocco, and declared that “[t]he Encouragement which your Majesty has been pleased, generously, **to give to our Commerce with your Dominions**; the Punctuality with which you have caused the **Treaty** with us to be observed, and the just and **generous Measures taken, in the Case of Captain Proctor**, made a deep Impression on the United States, and confirm their Respect for, and **Attachment to your Imperial Majesty**”... and... “while [Washington] remain[s] at the Head of this Nation, [he] shall not cease to promote every Measure that may conduce **Friendship and Harmony**, which so happily subsist between **your Empire** and them...” Washington acknowledged in his hand-written archived letter that the land was indeed the Empire of the Muurs and was under the **dominion** and control of the Sultan and the American Colonists were merely and effectively renters or leasees via the trust and usufruct that was established via the Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Moroccan Empire in 1787 and reaffirmed in 1836. In no way, shape, or form was American Colonists’ use of the land hostile to the Empire of Morocco as the Treaty is still in effect to this day and it was clearly not exclusive as the indigenous Muurs continued to live in North America and utilize the land alongside the American Colonists. Consequently, even a claim of adverse possession cannot pull rightful title away from the Muurs as the requirements abovementioned for this argument are devoid of **ALL** of the legal elements needed to make such a claim. We therefore conclude and assert our claim beyond a reasonable doubt that there exist **no parties** with superior title to the Muurs and the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation. Mosaic law unequivocally supports the protection and recognition of ancient landmarks as evidence of rightful ownership.





Decision Of The Grand Council Of Elders

Based on careful consideration and detailed analysis of all the evidence presented by **Toriano ObaShango-EI**, we the Grand Council of Elders the Legislative Ministry, are unanimous in proclaiming the land known as North America named in antiquity Asqu-Shamal as property of Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation, in title and equity...

By the Authority of the Grand Council of Elders we hereby approve:

In Sege Asqu Shamal Redditur
(In law Asqu-Shamal is returned)

This will be sent to the Executive Ministry for enactment into Law





**Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Grand Council of Elders
Signs of Nature (Signatures)**

Arthemis Haltiwanger - El
Empress Arthemis Haltiwanger El^{©TM}

Ausanta Beasley - El
Empress Ausanta Beasley El^{©TM}

Stacie Cade - El
Empress Stacie Cade El^{©TM}

Wanel Thomas Bey
Empress Wanel Thomas Bey^{©TM}

Anthony George Quinn - El
Noble Anthony Quinn El^{©TM}

Dennis Williams - El
Noble Dennis Williams El^{©TM}

Leon Fennell - Bey
Noble Leon Fennell-Bey^{©TM}

Timothy Cadmar Williams - Bey
Noble Timothy Cadmar Williams Bey^{©TM}

Tracy Moor - El
Noble Tracy Moor-El^{©TM}





Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Executive Ministry Grand Chief and Grand Sheik Signs of Nature (Signatures)

On this date July 18, 2024 the Executive Ministry of Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation, by the authority of the Grand Council of Elders hereby enact *An Sege Asqu Shamal Redditur* into law.

Toriano ObaShango-El

Grand Chief, Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation, Executive Ministry
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Grand Sheik Ronnie Johnson Bey

National Grand Sheik, Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation, Executive Ministry
Ronnie Johnson Bey^{©™}

