



Indigenous Criminal Tribunal of Turtle Island (North America) for the Prosecution of Personhood(s), whether Corporate or Individual, Responsible for Serious Violations of Creator's Law, Treaty Law, International Humanitarian and Tort Law(s) Committed in the Territory of the North America (Turtle Island) during the lifetime of said Personhood(s) whether Corporate or Individual, since 1776.

First World Citizen Members
of the
Eskowskewyak [INDIGENOUS] Criminal Tribunal
for the
TURTLE ISLAND TRIBAL NATION
of the
ESKOWSKEWYAK KNEYOYAWUK

The Citizen Member Peoples of the Eskowskewyak Kneyoyawuk of Puskow Sahgaiegun of Miskanahkministik (Turtle Island) under the exact sacred laws of the First Creation, who are endowed by the Creator of all things, seen and unseen, into the borderless boundaries of the prairies and the forests from the north to the south, the east to the west, and from the seas to the seas of Turtle Island.

No other voice speaks for the first world Citizen Members of Eskowskewyak Kneyoyawuk Tribes except the first government Okimaw (Grand Chief) Okimawatikoowien.

Issued on 7 October 2019 by
The Grand Chief
of the
Peace Pipe, Friendship and Alliance Treaty
of the
Eskowskewyak Kneyoyawuk Tribes

Spokesman
for the
Turtle Island Grand Chief Elder's Council

www.TurtleIslandTribalNation.org

THE
TURTLE ISLAND TRIBAL NATION
declares that
The Creator's Law is the Supreme Law of Turtle Island

Furthermore

Treaties made by the Eskowskewyak Kneyoyawuk Original Peoples of Turtle Island are
inviolable, and Supreme to Constitutional Law

as recognized by the second world laws

The United States of America
(Article 6 of the U.S. Constitution)

and

The Dominion of Canada
(Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982)

UPDATED STATUTE OF THE INDIGENOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	7
The Creator’s Law: The Principal Law of Miskanahkministik (Turtle Island) and rights of the ESKOWSKEWYAK KNEYOYAWUK of Puskow Sahgaiegun of Miskanahkministik (Turtle Island)	
Article 1.....	11
Competence of the Indigenous Tribunal	
Article 2.....	11
Grave breaches of Creator’s Law	
Article 3.....	11
Grave breaches of Treaty Law	
Article 4.....	14
Grave breaches of Indigenous Life or Liberty	
Article 5.....	14
Violations of the laws or customs of war	
Article 6.....	15
Genocide	
Article 7.....	15
Crimes against humanity	
Article 8.....	16
Personal jurisdiction	
Article 9.....	16
Individual criminal responsibility	
Article 10.....	17
Territorial and temporal jurisdiction	
Article 11.....	17
Concurrent jurisdiction	
Article 12.....	17
Non-bis-in-idem	
Article 13.....	18
Organization of the Indigenous Tribunal	

Article 14.....	18
Composition of the Chambers	
Article 15.....	19
Qualifications of judges	
Article 16.....	19
Officers and members of the Chambers	
Article 17.....	19
Rules of procedure and evidence	
Article 18.....	19
The Prosecutor	
Article 19.....	20
The Registry	
Article 20.....	21
Investigation and preparation of indictment	
Article 21.....	21
Review of the indictment	
Article 22.....	22
Commencement and conduct of trial proceedings	
Article 23.....	22
Rights of the accused	
Article 24.....	23
Judgement	
Article 25.....	24
Penalties	
Article 26.....	24
Appellate proceedings	
Article 27.....	24
Review Proceedings	
Article 28.....	25

Enforcement of sentences

Article 29.....	25
Pardon or commutation	

Article 30.....	25
Co-operation and judicial assistance	

Article 31.....	26
The status, privileges, and immunities of the Indigenous Tribunal	

INTRODUCTION

North America is the birthplace of the original people of Turtle Island, the true and proper identification of the eternal inheritance granted to the original peoples of Turtle Island when Creation was completed as recorded in our oral history and later recorded upon sacred birch bark scrolls. Here our spiritual, religious and political identity was shaped under Creator's Law. The first families of the ESKOWSKEWYAK KNEYOYAWUK spread to the North, South, East and West forming interlocked families and communities, maintaining the original laws of Creation and respect for the Mother Earth.

CREATOR'S LAW

The Principle Law of Turtle Island

Provided to the ESKOWSKEWYAK KNEYOYAWUK in their creation AND PLACEMENT UPON Miskanahkministik (Turtle Island) by the Great Spirit, the one Creator of all things seen and unseen, as recorded in oral and written history.

Article I Origin of First Law

Section 1. All things in all forms in all degrees in all places are Spirit. This Spirit exists from One Source, One Creator, and there is One Law governing all of Creation. All things under the Sun, are Nourished equally by the Sun, and shall exist in Co-Existence.

Section 2. The Creator made Man as the last form of life to be placed on Turtle Island. Man exists as Spirit in the image of the Creator with a body of flesh provided by the Mother Earth and is given Creator's Law to live in brotherhood with all life that surrounds him, in Co-Existence.

Article II Individual Rights

Section 1. All Original Peoples of Turtle Island are endowed by their Creator, the One Creator of all things visible and invisible, who placed them on Turtle island without borders or constraint as recorded in our Creation Story first in oral form following the Great Flood, and next upon birch bark scrolls. All Original Peoples of Turtle Island are bestowed by the One Creator with:

Section 2.

- 2a. the Right of Abode upon Turtle Island,
- 2b. the Right to Clean Water upon Turtle Island,
- 2c. the Right to Sustenance upon Turtle Island,
- 2d. the Right to Shelter upon Turtle Island, and
- 2e. the Right of Individual Freedom and Liberty upon Turtle Island free of any constraining influence of foreign or domestic entities other than to remain in compliance with Creator's Law.

Article III Individual Obligations

Section 1. The Original Peoples of Turtle Island are only constrained to be good people and to think, speak, and act with the Heart, the compass of the Spirit, by following the sacred teachings and laws of Love, Courage, Humility, Truth, Respect, Wisdom, and Honesty in all that they do upon our Sacred Mother Earth.

Section 2. All Original Peoples of Turtle Island are to honor the four sacred medicines given by the One Creator for the physical and spiritual well being of man: Sage, Semah, Sweet Grass, and Cedar.

Section 3. The moral and legal obligation and responsibilities of the Original People upon Turtle Island under Creator's Law:

3a. The Law of Love

Knowing love is to know peace therefore your love must be unconditional. Love the weak, love your friends, family, and strangers unconditionally. Love the widow, beggar and orphan equally as you love your spouse, sibling, and children.

3b. The Law of Courage

Facing a problem with integrity is a true demonstration of bravery. Accept unpleasant consequences in the path of doing what is right. Be long suffering in adversity and choose good words and actions regardless of the outcome.

3c. The Law of Humility

Humility is to know that we are a part of creation. Always consider yourself equal to one another. Never think of yourself as being better or worse than anyone else. Always show compassion, calmness, meekness, gentleness in voice and action, and

with patience. Always maintain balance and equality with all of life, including plants, and animals.

3d. The Law of Truth

Truth is having the knowledge of our cultural teachings. Never show deception to another, never commit and omission to another, and always speak truth on all things in all moments upon your walk upon Turtle Island.

3e. The Law of Respect

A way to honor creation is by showing respect. Respect all parts of creation in all degrees whether they seem large or small, meaningful or inconsequential. Demonstrate honor and value to all people and things and show courteous consideration and appreciation. Honor the traditional teachings we have been given and the teachings and beliefs another has been given. Honor your families, others, and yourself. Do not to bring harm to anyone or anything intentionally.

3f. The Law of Wisdom

To cherish knowledge and to apply it in your life is wisdom. Seek intelligence and knowledge from sunrise to sunset. Always use sound judgement and a positive attitude.

3g. The Law of Honesty

Be honest first with yourself with truth and action. Be guided by truth and always be honest with yourself and others. Give full value to both the efforts of our own and others. Walk through life with integrity, truthfulness, and be trustworthy in all things.

3h. The Law of Unity

Never shall the Original Peoples of Turtle Island use or allow the use of a river, a mountain, an invisible line upon Turtle Island to establish a means of division, or to determine the value and worth of another life.

Section 4. The Law of Co-Existence

4a. The Great Spirit is in all things; in the air we breathe, the birds, the trees, the flowers, the working bees, in all of Creation equally. Therefore, Original Peoples are to refrain from selfishness and self-importance, greed and vanity, and to do all things with restraint in order to maintain balance and harmony with the Creation that surrounds them, of which does not require Man to exist, but Man requires to Exist.

4b. All Original Peoples are charged to protect the Mother Earth from entities foreign and domestic. In doing so the Mother Earth will sustain the future generations whose promise we carry today in our actions. Harm the Mother Earth, and she will Cleanse you, even as illness is removed from a body by fever and water.

4c. Therefore, have respect, concern, love in your heart for sustaining, protecting, and honoring life. Have care and concern for all items that sustain life, such as Water, Soil, and Sky and protect these things even as your own life.

The Indigenous Criminal Tribunal Charter

Having been established by the Grand Chief Elder's Council acting under the Proclamation and Charter of the Turtle Island Tribal Nation (1944 and 2019), formerly known as the North American Indian Nation; the Indigenous Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Person(s) Responsible for Serious Violations of Creator's Law, Treaty Law, International Humanitarian and Tort Law(s) Committed in the Territory of the North America (Turtle Island) during the lifetime of said Personhood(s) whether Corporate or Individual, since 1776. (hereinafter referred to as "the Indigenous Tribunal") shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Article 1

Competence of the Indigenous Tribunal

The Indigenous Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons, in absentia or in person, responsible for serious violations of Creator's Law, Treaty Law, International Humanitarian and Tort Law(s) Committed in the Territory of the North America (Turtle Island) during the lifetime of said Personhood(s) whether Corporate or Individual, since 1776, in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Article 2

Grave breaches of Creator's Law

The Indigenous Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons, of Indigenous or Non-Indigenous Descent, in absentia or in person, committing or ordering to be committed grave breaches of Creator's Law, namely acts in violation of Article II, Section 2 and Section 4, upon Turtle Island.

Article 3

Grave breaches of Treaty Law

The Indigenous Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons, in absentia or in person, committing or ordering to be committed grave breaches of the treaty law regarding:

Violations of The Two Row Wampum Treaty of 1613 from 1776 to present date:

Established the mutual agreement of coexistence and non-interference, otherwise known as the two boat treaty, ensuring that European powers and their ancestors acting on Turtle Island (North America) or as severed sovereign entities have no jurisdiction over the original peoples of Turtle Island, for as long as sun rises and sets and the grass grows green.

Violations of The Jay Border Cross Treaty of 1793 from 1793 to present date:

Established agreement signed between the United States and the British respecting the rights of the original peoples of Turtle Island to "freedom of passage" without resistance over the European border established between the British (and British Commonwealths to include future British Commonwealth incarnations) and Americans, who both being British, established a line of separation following the Revolutionary War in order to establish peace. Establishes the mutual understanding that the indigenous domain and territory *"is as the river flows, as the bird flies and as the wind blows."* upon Turtle Island.

Additionally, any treaty covering the period of 1776 to present that is in violation of international Tort Law and enacted with vitiating elements. Such treaties found in violation of tortfeasance or vitiating elements will be noted as well as resulting fiduciary damages incurred with interest applicable in relation to inflation.

Vitiating elements are thus defined:

Misrepresentation

A misrepresentation is an untrue or misleading statement of fact which induces a person into a contract. The misled party may normally rescind the contract and may be awarded damages as well (or instead of rescission). There are three categories of misrepresentation: fraudulent, negligent and innocent.

Mistake

A mistake is an erroneous belief (at the time of contracting) that certain facts are true. If raised successfully, an allegation of mistake may lead to the contract being declared void or voidable; but to be effective the mistake must be "operative". There are three types of contractual mistake: 'unilateral mistake', 'mutual mistake' and 'common mistake'.

Undue influence

Undue influence is an equitable doctrine whereby a person takes advantage of a position of power over another person. This inequality in bargaining power may vitiate the weaker party's consent.

Duress

Duress in contract law involves illegitimate threats or violence of a physical nature used to compel someone to do something. Where the threat is a contributing reason for entering into an agreement, even if not the main reason, the agreement may be voided.

Incapacity

Natural persons (people) or juridical persons (such as corporations) should have full capacity if they are to be bound. "Sober sane adults" have full capacity, but minors, persons with a mental disability and intoxicated persons have reduced capacity.

Illegality

An agreement must be lawful in both form and content. *An agreement to commit a crime is not a lawful contract.* An agreement required to be by deed (such as a transfer of land, or most leases) that is only simple (merely oral or in writing) may be unenforceable.

Frustration

Frustration occurs where a contract becomes impossible to perform, or where performance would be pointless or substantially different from that anticipated. Unlike some other vitiating factors, the contract here is valid up until the "frustrating event".

Unconscionability

Treaty or Contract terms that are so extremely unjust, or overwhelmingly one-sided in favor of the party who has the superior bargaining power, that they are contrary to good conscience. Typically, an *unconscionable* contract is held to be unenforceable because no reasonable or informed person would otherwise agree to it. The perpetrator of the conduct is not allowed to benefit, because the consideration offered is lacking, or is so obviously inadequate, that to enforce the contract would be unfair to the party seeking to escape the contract.

Article 4

Grave breaches of Indigenous Life or Liberty

The Indigenous Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons, in absentia or in person, committing or ordering to be committed grave breaches of Indigenous human life or liberty upon Turtle Island, namely the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the Creator's Law and Treaty Law:

- (a) wilful killing;
- (b) torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;
- (c) wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health;
- (d) extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
- (e) compelling a prisoner of war or a civilian to serve in the forces of a hostile power;
- (f) wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or a civilian of the rights of fair and regular trial;
- (g) unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a civilian;
- (h) taking civilians as hostages.

Article 5

Violations of the laws or customs of war

The Indigenous Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons, in absentia or in person, violating the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) employment of poisonous weapons or other weapons calculated to cause unnecessary suffering;
- (b) wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity;
- (c) The wanton, cruel, violent, deliberate, unprovoked attack, or bombardment, by whatever means, of undefended towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings;
- (d) The wanton, cruel, violent, deliberate, unprovoked seizure of, destruction or wilful damage to sacred sites, locations, and objects;
- (e) The wanton, cruel, violent, deliberate, unprovoked plunder of public or private property.

Article 6

Genocide

1. The Indigenous Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute (in person or in absentia) persons committing genocide as defined in paragraph 2 of this article or of committing any of the other acts enumerated in paragraph 3 of this article.
2. 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.
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 7

Crimes against humanity

The Indigenous Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons, in absentia or in person, responsible for the following crimes when committed in armed conflict, whether international or internal in character, and directed against any civilian population:

- (a) murder;
- (b) extermination;
- (c) enslavement;
- (d) deportation;
- (e) imprisonment;

- (f) torture;
- (g) rape;
- (h) persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds;
- (i) other inhumane acts.

Article 8

Personal jurisdiction

The Indigenous Tribunal shall have jurisdiction over natural persons, corporate personhoods, or in absentia (deceased) persons, pursuant to the provisions of the present Statute.

Article 9

Individual criminal responsibility

1. A personhood, natural or corporate, who planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of a crime referred to in articles 2 to 5 of the present Statute, shall be individually or collectively if a Corporate Personhood, responsible for the crime.
2. The official position of any accused person, whether as Head of State or Government or as a responsible Government official, shall not relieve such person of criminal responsibility nor mitigate punishment. Neither shall “in absentia” or death preclude such officials from criminal responsibility nor mitigate judgement.
3. The fact that any of the acts referred to in articles 2 to 5 of the present Statute was committed by a subordinate does not relieve his superior of criminal responsibility, applies additionally to persons acting in positions of authority or responsibility within a Corporate Personhood to include a State Government, if he knew or had reason to know that the subordinate was about to commit such acts or had done so and the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.
4. The fact that an accused person acted pursuant to an order of a Government or of a superior shall not relieve him of criminal responsibility but may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the Indigenous Tribunal determines that justice so requires.

Article 10

Territorial and temporal jurisdiction

The territorial jurisdiction of the Indigenous Tribunal shall extend to the territory of North America, including its land surface, airspace and territorial waters. The temporal jurisdiction of the Indigenous Tribunal shall extend to a period beginning on 4 July 1776 or the British peoples known as the British Colonies illegal construction of the United Colonies to become the United States, to become the United States of America. In addition to the British people's construction of the Corporation of Canada in London, England in 1867, independent Corporate authority in 1931, and subsequent illegal Constitutional creation upon First Law lands in 1982. In addition to the Spanish people's construction of the United Mexican States otherwise known as "Mexico" declared as a political entity illegally in 1810 and recognized illegally by the Nation of Spain in 1821.

Article 11

Concurrent jurisdiction

1. The Indigenous Tribunal and Indigenous Reservation or First Nation Tribal courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute persons for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Norther America since 4 July 1776.
2. The Indigenous Tribunal shall have primacy over tribal or Corporate State (government) Personhood courts. At any stage of the procedure, the Indigenous Tribunal may formally request tribal and national courts to defer to the competence of the Indigenous Tribunal in accordance with the present Statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Indigenous Tribunal.

Article 12

Non-bis-in-idem

1. No person shall be tried before a national court for acts constituting serious violations of indigenous humanitarian law under the present statute, for which he or she has already been tried by the Indigenous Tribunal.
2. A person who has been tried by a national court for acts constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law, pertaining to crimes against indigenous persons, communities or peoples, upon prior colonized lands and currently occupied by colonialist governments (of 2nd Law Creation (Occupier Formulation)) may be subsequently tried by the Indigenous Tribunal only if:

- a. the act for which he or she was tried was characterized as an ordinary crime; or
 - b. the national court proceedings were not impartial or independent, were designed to shield the accused from international criminal responsibility or the case was not diligently prosecuted.
3. In considering the penalty to be imposed on a person convicted of a crime under the present Statute, the Indigenous Tribunal shall consider the extent to which any penalty imposed by a national court on the same person for the same act has already been served.

Article 13

Organization of the Indigenous Tribunal

The Indigenous Tribunal shall consist of the following organs:

- (a) the Chambers, comprising three Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber;
- (b) the Prosecutor; and
- (c) a Registry, servicing both the Chambers and the Prosecutor.

Article 14

Composition of the Chambers

1. The Chambers shall be composed of a maximum of 12 permanent independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same Indigenous tribal group upon Turtle Island.
2. A maximum at any one time of three permanent judges shall be members of each Trial Chamber. A section of a Trial Chamber shall have the same powers and responsibilities as a Trial Chamber under the Statute and shall render judgement in accordance with the same rules.
3. Six of the permanent judges shall be members of the Appeals Chamber. The Appeals Chamber shall, for each appeal, be composed of three of its members.
4. The Grand Chief of the Peace Pipe, Friendship and Alliance Treaty may, at the request of the Chief Justice of the Indigenous Tribunal appoint, from among the hereditary headman or Grandmother Elders or Grandfather Elders of any Indigenous Tribal Community, reserve additional judges to be present at each stage of a trial to which they have been appointed and to replace a judge if that judge is unable to continue sitting.

Article 15

Qualifications of judges

The permanent judges shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required per Creator's Law, the First Law of Turtle Island, for appointment to the highest judicial offices. In the overall composition of the Chambers and sections of the Trial Chambers, due account shall be taken of the experience of the judges in Creator's law, International law per the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and Treaty Law upon Turtle Island by the Corporate personhoods of the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada and the United Mexican States.

Article 16

Officers and members of the Chambers

1. The Grandmother Elders or Chief Tribunal permanent judges of the Trial and Appeals Chambers of the Indigenous Tribunal shall be the Co-Presidents of the Indigenous Tribunal.
2. The Co-Presidents of the Indigenous Tribunal shall reside over the Trial and Appeals Chamber and shall preside over its proceedings with at a minimum 2 judges in presence for a quorum of 3 at all times to proceed in trial or appeal chambers.

Article 17

Rules of procedure and evidence

The judges of the Indigenous Tribunal shall receive evidence for the conduct of the pre-trial phase of the proceedings, trials and appeals, the admission of evidence, from the prosecutor as well as in open forum from individual criminal complaints to be reviewed, approved/rejected, and filed as addendums to the overall criminal complaint proceedings.

Article 18

The Prosecutor

1. The Prosecutor shall be responsible for the investigation and prosecution of persons (personhoods) responsible for serious violations of Creator's Law, Treaty Law, International Humanitarian and Tort Law(s) Committed in the Territory of the North America (Turtle

Island) during the lifetime of said Personhood(s) whether Corporate or Individual, since 1776.

2. The Prosecutor shall act independently as a separate organ of the Indigenous Tribunal. He or she shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other source.

3. The Office of the Prosecutor shall be composed of a Prosecutor and such other qualified staff as may be required.

4. The Prosecutor shall be approved by the Grand Chief of the Peace Pipe, Friendship and Alliance Treaty. He or she shall be of high moral character and possess the highest level of competence and experience in the Creator's Law, Treaty Law, International Law per the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and Tort violations per historical record. The Prosecutor shall serve for a four-year term unless a violation of the Creator's Law is found and proven to have occurred per judgement of the unanimous agreement of the Grand Chief Elder's Council and the Grand Chief of the Peace Pipe, Friendship and Alliance Treaty.

5. The staff of the Office of the Prosecutor shall be appointed by the Grand Chief of the Peace Pipe, Friendship and Alliance Treaty on the needs of the Prosecutor as they present themselves.

Article 19

The Registry

1. The Registry shall be responsible for the administration and servicing of the Indigenous Tribunal.

2. The Registry shall consist of a Registrar and such other staff as may be required.

3. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Grand Chief of the Peace Pipe Friendship and Alliance Treaty after consultation with the Presidents of the Indigenous Tribunal. He or she shall serve for a four-year term and be eligible for reappointment.

4. The staff of the Registry shall be appointed by the Grand Chief of the Peace Pipe, Friendship and Alliance Treaty on the recommendation of the Registrar.

Article 20

Investigation and preparation of indictment

1. The Prosecutor shall initiate investigations ex-officio or based on information obtained from any source, particularly from Governments, United Nations organs, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organisations or individual victims or corporate personhood victims. The Prosecutor shall assess the information received or obtained and decide whether there is enough basis to proceed.
2. The Prosecutor shall have the power to question suspects, victims and witnesses, to collect evidence and to conduct on-site investigations. In carrying out these tasks, the Prosecutor may, as appropriate, seek the assistance of the State or Tribal authorities concerned.
3. If questioned, the suspect shall be entitled to be assisted by counsel of his own choice and expense.
4. Upon a determination that a clear case exists, the Prosecutor shall prepare an indictment containing a concise statement of the facts and the crime or crimes with which the accused is charged under the Statute. The indictment shall be transmitted to a judge of the Trial Chamber.

Article 21

Review of the indictment

1. The judge of the Trial Chamber to whom the indictment has been transmitted shall review it. If satisfied that a clear case has been established by the Prosecutor, he/she shall confirm the indictment. If not so satisfied, the indictment shall be dismissed.
2. Upon confirmation of an indictment, the judge may, at the request of the Prosecutor, issue such orders and warrants for the arrest, detention, surrender or transfer of persons, and any other orders as may be required for the conduct of the trial.

Article 22

Commencement and conduct of trial proceedings

1. The Trial Chambers shall ensure that a trial is fair and expeditious and that proceedings are conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure and evidence, with full respect for the rights of the accused and due regard for the protection of victims and witnesses.
2. A person against whom an indictment has been confirmed shall, pursuant to an order or an arrest warrant of the Indigenous Tribunal, be taken into custody, immediately informed of the charges against him and transferred to the Indigenous Tribunal.
3. The Trial Chamber shall read the indictment, satisfy itself that the rights of the accused are respected, confirm that the accused understands the indictment, and instruct the accused to enter a plea. The Trial Chamber shall then set the date for trial.
4. The hearings shall be public unless the Trial Chamber decides to close the proceedings in accordance with its rules of procedure and evidence.

Article 23

Rights of the accused

1. All persons shall be equal before the Indigenous Tribunal.
2. In the determination of charges against him, the accused shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing.
3. The accused shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the provisions of the present Statute.
4. In the determination of any charge against the accused pursuant to the present Statute, the accused shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:
 - (a) to be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him;
 - (b) to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing;

(c) to be tried without undue delay;

(d) to be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require.

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

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

(g) not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt unless acting as an agent of an accused Corporate Personhood as they do not possess the individual liberty against self-incrimination.

Article 24

Judgement

1. The Trial Chambers shall pronounce judgements and impose sentences and penalties on persons convicted of serious violations for serious violations of Creator's Law, Treaty Law, International Humanitarian and Tort Law(s) Committed in the Territory of the North America (Turtle Island) during the lifetime of said Personhood(s) whether Corporate or Individual, since 1776.

2. The judgement shall be rendered by a majority of the judges of the Trial Chamber and shall be delivered by the Trial Chamber in public. It shall be accompanied by a reasoned opinion in writing, to which separate or dissenting opinions may be appended. At a minimum it shall consist of:

(a) nature of the crime or violation committed

(b) culprit of the crime or violation

(c) scope of culpability (or conspiracy if present)

(d) redress and amends required to satisfy judgement

(e) change required to prevent recurrence of the crime or violation

Article 25

Penalties

1. The penalty imposed by the Trial Chamber shall be limited to imprisonment and/or financial redress and amends. In determining the terms of imprisonment, the Trial Chambers shall have full discretion based upon the nature of the offense.
2. In imposing the sentences, the Trial Chambers should consider such factors as the gravity of the offence and the individual circumstances of the convicted person.
- 3. In addition to imprisonment, the Trial Chambers may order the return of any property and proceeds acquired by criminal conduct, including by means of duress, to their rightful owners.**

Article 26

Appellate proceedings

1. The Appeals Chamber shall hear appeals from persons convicted by the Trial Chambers or from the Prosecutor on the following grounds:
 - (a) an error on a question of law invalidating the decision; or
 - (b) an error of fact which has occasioned a miscarriage of justice.
2. The Appeals Chamber may affirm, reverse or revise the decisions taken by the Trial Chambers.

Article 27

Review proceedings

Where a new fact has been discovered which was not known at the time of the proceedings before the Trial Chambers or the Appeals Chamber and which could have been a decisive factor in reaching the decision, the convicted person or the Prosecutor may submit to the Indigenous Tribunal an application for review of the judgement.

Article 28

Enforcement of sentences

Imprisonment shall be served in a location designated by the Indigenous Tribunal from a list of indigenous tribal locations which have indicated to the Grand Chief of the Peace Pipe, Friendship and Alliance Treaty their willingness to accept convicted persons. Such imprisonment shall be in accordance with the applicable law of the indigenous tribal location concerned, subject to the supervision of the Indigenous Tribunal.

Article 29

Pardon or commutation of sentences

If, pursuant to the applicable law of the indigenous tribal location in which the convicted person is imprisoned, he or she is eligible for pardon or commutation of sentence, the State concerned shall notify the Indigenous Tribunal accordingly.

The Co-Presidents of the Indigenous Tribunal, in consultation with the judges, shall decide the matter based on the interests of justice and the general principles of law.

The Grand Chief of the Peace Pipe, Friendship and Alliance Treaty also possesses the distinct right and privilege to pardon any and all persons held by any party, entity, state, convicted by any court, or jurisdiction within the boundaries of Turtle Island. Failure to comply with such pardons will be deemed a violation of First Law and persons or personhoods will be subject to Indigenous Tribunal prosecution.

Article 30

Co-operation and judicial assistance

1. States and indigenous tribal peoples upon Turtle Island shall co-operate with the Indigenous Tribunal in the investigation and prosecution of persons accused of committing serious violations of Creator's Law, Treaty Law, International Humanitarian and Tort Law(s) Committed in the Territory of the North America (Turtle Island) during the lifetime of said Personhood(s) whether Corporate or Individual, since 1776.

2. All parties shall comply without undue delay with any request for assistance or an order issued by a Trial Chamber, including, but not limited to:

(a) the identification and location of persons;

- (b) the taking of testimony and the production of evidence;
- (c) the service of documents;
- (d) the arrest or detention of persons;
- (e) the surrender or the transfer of the accused to the Indigenous Tribunal.

Article 31

The status, privileges and immunities of the Indigenous Tribunal

1. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 shall apply to the Indigenous Tribunal, the Grand Chief of the Peace Pipe, Friendship and Alliance Treaty, the judges, the Prosecutor and his staff, and the Registrar and his staff.
2. The judges, the Prosecutor and the Registrar shall enjoy the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys, in accordance with international law.
3. The staff of the Prosecutor and of the Registrar shall enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to officials of the United Nations under articles V and VII of the Convention referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.
4. Other persons, including the accused, required at the seat of the Indigenous Tribunal shall be accorded such treatment as is necessary for the proper functioning of the Indigenous Tribunal.