



The Government of The United States of America
War Crimes Tribunal
for The United States of America
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Constitution of the War Crimes Tribunal for The United States of America

Article 1.

In pursuance of the [Establishment](#) of the War Crimes Tribunal for The United States of America (hereinafter called "the Tribunal") signed on March 29th 2015 by the Ministry of Trusts of the Reign of the Heavens Society Temple, the Tribunal is hereby proclaimed to re-establish law and order so therefore when a comprehensive body of laws is legally established, the Tribunal will no longer be necessary, otherwise the Tribunal shall adhere to the Law of Nations and International law not in conflict with the Law of Nations for the just and prompt trial and punishment of International war criminals within the metes and bounds and seaward boundaries of The United States of America, and

Article 2.

The Tribunal shall consist of three members, each with an alternate. One member and one alternate shall be appointed by each of the Signatories. The alternates shall, so far as they are able, be present at all sessions of the Tribunal. In case of illness of any member of the Tribunal or his/her incapacity for some other reason to fulfill his/her functions, his/her alternate shall take his/her place, and

Article 3.

Neither the Tribunal, its members nor their alternates can be challenged by the prosecution, or by the Respondents or their Representatives. Each Signatory may replace its members of the Tribunal or his/her alternate for reasons of health or for other good reasons, except that no replacement may take place during a Trial, other than by an alternate, and



Article 4

(a) The presence of all three members of the Tribunal or the alternate for any absent member shall be necessary to convene the Tribunal, and

(b) The members of the Tribunal shall, before any trial begins, agree among themselves upon the selection from their number of a Lead Judge, and the Lead Judge shall hold office during the trial, or as may otherwise be agreed upon by all three members. The principle of rotation of a Lead Judge for successive trials is agreed, and

Article 5.

In case of need and depending on the number of the matters to be tried, other Tribunals may be set up; and the establishment, functions, and procedure of each Tribunal shall be identical, and shall be governed by this Constitution in accordance with the Law of Nations, and

II. JURISDICTION AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 6.

The Tribunal established and proclaimed within Article 1 hereof for the just and prompt trial and punishment of International war criminals within the metes and bounds and seaward boundaries of The United States of America shall have the power to try and punish persons subject to the following [Law Forms and Interpretation Rights](#) whether as individuals or as members of organizations, committed any of the following crimes, and

The following acts, or any of them, are crimes coming within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal for which there shall be individual responsibility:

(a) **CRIMES AGAINST PEACE:** namely, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing; and

(b) **WAR CRIMES:** namely, violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity, murder or ill-treatment by medical experimentation of inhabitants/civilians without voluntary consent; and



(c) CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY: namely, murder, extermination, genocide, enslavement, and other inhumane acts committed against any inhabitant/civilian population, before or during the war; or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated, and

Leaders, organizers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any persons in execution of such plan, and

Article 7.

The official position of Respondents, whether as Heads of State or responsible officials in Government Departments, shall not be considered as freeing them from responsibility or mitigating punishment, and

Article 8.

The fact that the Respondent acted pursuant to order of his/her Government or of a superior shall not free him/her from liability, but may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the Tribunal determines that justice so requires, and

Article 9.

At the trial of any individual member of any group or organization the Tribunal may declare in a publication of record (in connection with any act of which the individual may be convicted) that the group or organization of which the individual was a member was a criminal organization, and

After a Judgment and Order is issued by the Tribunal, the Tribunal shall give such notice as it thinks fit that the prosecution intends to ask the Tribunal to make such declaration and any member of the organization will be entitled to apply to the Tribunal for leave to be heard by the Tribunal upon the question of the criminal character of the organization. The Tribunal shall have power to allow or reject the application. If the application is allowed, the Tribunal may direct in what manner the applicants shall be represented and heard, and

Article 10.

In cases where a group or organization is declared criminal by the Tribunal, the competent national authority of any Signatory shall have the right to bring individuals to trial for membership therein before the Tribunal. In any such case



the criminal nature of the group or organization is considered proved and shall not be questioned, and

Article 11.

The Tribunal shall have the right to take proceedings against a Respondent charged with crimes set out in Article 6 of this Constitution in his/her absence, if he/she has not been found or if the Tribunal, for any reason, finds it necessary, in the interests of justice, to conduct the hearing in his/her absence, and

Article 12.

The Tribunal shall draw up rules for its procedure. These rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, and

III. COMMITTEE FOR THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMINALS

Article 13.

Each Signatory shall appoint a Special Prosecutor for the investigation of the charges against and the prosecution of major war criminals.

The Special Prosecutors shall act as a committee for the following purposes:

- (a) to agree upon a plan of the individual work of each of the Special Prosecutors and his/her staff,
- (b) to settle the final designation of war criminals to be tried by the Tribunal,
- (c) to approve the True Bill of Indictment and the documents to be submitted therewith,
- (d) to render the True Bill of Indictment and the accompany documents with the Tribunal,

The Committee shall act in all the above matters by a majority vote and shall appoint a Chairman as may be convenient and in accordance with the principle of rotation: provided that if there is an equal division of vote concerning the designation of a Respondent to be tried by the Tribunal, or the crimes with which he/she shall be charged, that proposal will be adopted which was made by the party which proposed that the particular Respondent be tried, or the particular charges be preferred against him/her, and



Article 14.

The Special Prosecutors shall individually, and acting in collaboration with one another and the Great Jury for the American National Union of The United States of America, also undertake the following duties:

- (a) investigation, collection and production before or at the Trial of all necessary evidence,
- (b) the preparation of the True Bill of Indictment for approval by the Committee in accordance with paragraph (c) of Article 13 hereof,
- (c) the preliminary examination of all necessary witnesses and of all Respondents,
- (d) to act as prosecutor at the Trial,
- (e) to appoint representatives to carry out such duties as may be assigned them,
- (f) to undertake such other matters as may appear necessary to them for the purposes of the preparation for and conduct of the Trial.

It is understood that no witness or Respondent detained by the Signatory shall be taken out of the possession of that Signatory without its assent, and

IV. FAIR TRIAL FOR RESPONDENTS

Article 15.

In order to ensure fair trial for the Respondents, the following procedure shall be followed:

- (a) The True Bill of Indictment shall include full particulars specifying in detail the charges against the Respondents. A copy of the True Bill of Indictment and of all the documents rendered with the True Bill of Indictment, translated into a language which he/she understands, shall be furnished to the Respondent at reasonable time before the Trial.
- (b) During any preliminary examination or trial of a Respondent he/she will have the right to give any explanation relevant to the charges made against him/her.
- (c) A preliminary examination of a Respondent and his/her Trial shall be conducted in, or translated into, a language which the Respondent understands.
- (d) A Respondent shall have the right to conduct his/her own defense before the Tribunal or to have the assistance of Representative.



(e) A Respondent shall have the right through himself/herself or through his/her Representative to present evidence at the Trial in support of his/her defense, and to cross-examine any witness called by the Prosecution, and

V. POWERS OF THE TRIBUNAL AND CONDUCT OF THE TRIAL

Article 16.

The Tribunal shall have the power

- (a) to summon witnesses to the Trial and to require their attendance and testimony and to put questions to them,
- (b) to interrogate any Respondent,
- (c) to require the production of documents and other evidentiary material,
- (d) to administer oaths to witnesses,
- (e) to appoint officers for the carrying out of any task designated by the Tribunal including the power to have evidence taken on commission, and

Article 17.

The Tribunal shall

- (a) confine the Trial strictly to an expeditious hearing of the cases raised by the charges,
- (b) take strict measures to prevent any action which will cause reasonable delay, and rule out irrelevant issues and statements of any kind whatsoever,
- (c) deal summarily with any contumacy, imposing appropriate punishment, including exclusion of any Respondent or his/her Representative from some or all further proceedings, but without prejudice to the determination of the charges, and

Article 18.

The Tribunal shall not be bound by technical rules of evidence. It shall adopt and apply to the greatest possible extent expeditious and nontechnical procedure and shall admit any evidence which it deems to be of probative value, and

Article 19.

The Tribunal may require to be informed of the nature of any evidence before it is entered so that it may rule upon the relevance thereof, and



Article 20.

The permanent seat of the Tribunal shall be in York within the State of Pennsylvania within The United States of America. The first meetings of the members of the Tribunal and of the Special Prosecutors shall be held at within the territory of the States of the Union of The United States of America in a place to be designated by the Tribunal, and

Article 21.

One or more of the Special Prosecutors may take part in the prosecution at each Trial. The function of any Special Prosecutor may be discharged by him/her personally, or by any person or persons authorized by him/her, and

The function of Representative for a Respondent may be discharged at the Respondent's request by any Representative qualified to conduct cases before the Courts of his/her own country, or by any other person who may be authorized thereto by the Tribunal, and

Article 22.

The proceedings at the Trial shall take the following course:

- (a) The Clerk shall convene the court.
- (b) The True Bill of Indictment shall be read in court.
- (c) The Tribunal shall ask each Respondent whether he/she pleads "guilty" or "not guilty."
- (d) The prosecution shall make an opening statement.
- (e) The Tribunal shall ask the prosecution and the defense what evidence (if any) they wish to submit to the Tribunal, and the Tribunal shall rule upon the admissibility of any such evidence.
- (f) The witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined and after that the witnesses for the defense. Thereafter such rebutting evidence as may be held by the Tribunal to be admissible shall be called by either the prosecution or the defense.
- (g) The Tribunal may put any question to any witness and to any respondent, at any time.
- (h) The prosecution and the defense shall interrogate and may cross-examine any witnesses and any Respondent who gives testimony.
- (i) The defense shall address the court.



- (j) The prosecution shall address the court.
- (k) Each Respondent may make a statement to the Tribunal.
- (l) The Tribunal shall deliver judgment and pronounce sentence, and

VI. JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE

Article 23.

The judgment and order of the Tribunal as to the guilt or the innocence of any Respondent shall give the reasons on which it is based, and shall be final and not subject to review, and

Article 24.

The Tribunal shall have the right to impose upon a Respondent, on conviction, death or such other punishment as shall be determined by it to be just, and

Article 25.

In addition to any punishment imposed by it, the Tribunal shall have the right to deprive the convicted person of any stolen property and order its delivery to the Trustee for the War Crimes Tribunal for The United States of America, and

Article 26.

In case of guilt, sentences shall be carried out in accordance with the orders of the Tribunal, which may at any time reduce or otherwise alter the sentences but may not increase the severity thereof. If the Special Prosecutor, after any Respondent has been convicted and sentenced, discovers fresh evidence which, in its opinion, would found a fresh charge against him/her, the Special Prosecutor shall report accordingly to the Committee established under Article 14 hereof, for such action as they may consider proper, having regard to the interests of justice in accordance with the Law of Nations Chapter XIII Of Justice and Polity. §158. A nation ought to make justice reign, and

VII. EXPENSES

Article 27.

The expenses of the Tribunal and of the Trials, shall be charged by the Signatories against the funds allotted for maintenance of the Tribunal.





So, accepted and acknowledged by the Judges for the War Crimes Tribunal for The United States of America, and the office of the Special prosecutor for the War Crimes Tribunal for The United States of America, on this 139th Day in the year of Yahweh 6023, translated the 5th day of August in the two thousand and twenty-first year of the new covenant in Yahushua's name.



Christopher Michael Pridgen

David Lee Outtz, Sr.



Jason Marinero



[Signature]



Shirley Thomas Papp



Allyson Thomason





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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, **Alice Cenicerros**, certify **under penalty of bearing false witness** under the laws of The United States of America **that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct** according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief.

The office of the registrar accepts and acknowledges the document:

Constitution of the War Crimes Tribunal for The United States of America

and is recorded on:

139th Day in the year of Yahweh 6023, translated the 5th day of August in the two thousand and twenty-first year of the new covenant in Yahushua's name.

Document Date

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This is a true and exact reproduction of the document officially recorded and placed on file in the office of the registrar for The United States of America.

Date Issued: 156th day in the year of Yahweh, six thousand and twenty three, and the 22nd day of August two thousand and twenty first year of the new covenant in Yahushua's name.

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