

PROPHECY OF THE CONDOR AND EAGLE

Ancient prophecies of the Americas teach the people to unite. One prophecy is the union of the tears of the Condor of Urin and the Eagle of Hanan which signifies the union of the people of the North with the South.

The union of these tears would close our wounds and fortify our spirit, body and thought. The Great Spirit would open furrows, and in each furrow would water its seed, and in each step would spring battalions of men who would bare their chests to fend off the daggers of the enemy. They would reach out with their hands to erase oppression, exploitation and injustice, and they would write on the huge page of the sky the sacred word of liberty.

The union, according to the prophecy, should occur at this time. The ensuing time period will be born with a new spirit. This new spirit will unite once again the red nations of North, Central and South parts of the hemisphere.

THIS IS THAT TIME

This Treaty is made and entered into this 14th day of February 2024 (Effective Date), by and between the signing authority of the undersigned Nations.

A Treaty of Peace, Relationship, Nation Building, National, International and Intercontinental Trading relationship is made between the signing authorities of undersigned Nations.

The representing Nations have agreed to the following articles in a Good Way:

Nothing in the body of this Treaty is an attempt to impede and/or diminish in any way the sovereignty of the original nations of this Treaty.

ARTICLE I.

The Treaty was founded by the signing Nations, inclusive of Turtle Island and Mother Earth via self-determination, self-governance, and development resource for the original Sovereigns, as un-surrendered, unconquered, unceded Signing Nations of this Treaty.

The Treaty's mission is to assist in the building of capable Sovereign Nations, that may effectively pursue and ultimately realize their own ethical, economic and community development objectives. This effort, which we call "Nation Building," is the central focus of this Treaty and fulfills this mission by:

1. working together to obtain comprehensive, proficient and enhanced guidance designed to meet the needs of all sovereigns.
2. providing Nations and other policymakers with relevant strategic analysis, accessible research on governance and development for all Nations.
3. assisting with informational resources and tools on governance and development.
4. collaborating with all Nations regarding their governance, their assessment, and/or their strategic organizational development.

This Treaty is comprised of the original Sovereign Nations and allows for multilateral cooperation, respects its community, welcomes visitors, and promotes peace.

The Original Sovereign leaders from each of the Signing Nations play an integral role in development and growth of this Treaty. These leaders will provide guidance and oversight on an ongoing basis to advise signatories on the Treaty's strategic direction.

ARTICLE II.**Nation-Building**

We, the signatories, are united for Nation-Building, including efforts of Nations to increase their capacities for self-governance, self-determination, economic development, and a viable future for the next 7 generations: for building proper Infrastructure, Housing, Food Source, Medical, Education, Training, Security, Economic Resources, Environmental Preservation and Conservation (water, land, air), Industry and Trades. Nation-Building involves creating institutions of self-government that are culturally appropriate to each Nation and that are effective in addressing the Nation's challenges domestically and

internationally. Nation-Building involves developing the Nation's capacity to make timely, strategically informed decisions. This includes its own affairs and to implement those decisions consistent with customs and usage of each Nation.

Nation-Building involves a comprehensive effort to rebuild an efficient and secure livelihood.

A Nation-Building approach recognizes that Nations are confronted with the problems of contemporary communities, including:

- how to build effective and harmonious communities
- how to develop vigorous economies that fit their circumstances and cultures
- how to solve difficult social challenges
- how to achieve their own objectives while interacting with other Nations and communities
- how to manage their environment and natural resources
- how to develop and manage education and holistic health
- how to balance change and cultural continuity

A Nation-Building approach understands that Original Sovereign Nations aim to improve community life, preserve their distinctive Nationhood; become consistent and effective problem-solvers; create solutions for educational programs and training.

Community implementation of effective and culturally appropriate systems designed for raising living standards and building successful livelihoods.

These challenges are paramount to the foundation of Nation-Building and require a culturally appropriate response.

ARTICLE III.

Mission

1. To create efficient ways for original Sovereign Nations to work together and with other Nations. We will endeavor to maintain international peace, security and measures for the prevention of breach of trust and other breaches of the peace. To prevent human right violations, we must pursue removal of threats to the peace and suppress acts of aggression. By conforming with these principles of fundamental justice, we will

achieve peaceful means through the international treaties. This will settle international disputes in accordance with the Treaties.

2. To develop friendly relations among Nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights; to self-determination, self-governance, self-sufficiency, self-autonomy, self-actualization and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems regarding economic, social, cultural, environmental and/or humanitarian character. This will promote and encourage respect for indigenous treaties and human rights for their fundamental freedoms without discrimination.
4. This Treaty's goal is the enhancement of prosperity, thereby reducing poverty in the Nations, with promotion of investments and international trades. These investments and trades must not imply or attempt to impede and/or diminish in any way the sovereignty of any of the signatory original Sovereign Nations.
5. To promote shared prosperity with the goal of income growth for each of the Nations.
6. To be a nucleus for harmonizing the actions of original Sovereign Nations with other Nations in the attainment of these common ends.

ARTICLE IV.

Treaty Members

The Treaty Member(s) must act in good faith and carry out any obligations outlined within this Treaty.

ARTICLE V.

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of this Treaty. Thereby, the original sovereign Nations must agree to live in peace and harmony with all Nations.

The original Sovereign Nations agree to safeguard the freedom of their respective Nations and to respect other Nations.

The original Sovereign Nations agree to safeguard their nation's common heritage, culture, principles, freedom, rights and law. The original Sovereign Nations seek to promote

stability and well-being worldwide. The Parties are resolved to unite their efforts for collective support, for the preservation of peace, security, and to further defend those rights. Therefore, the Signatories agree to this United International Indigenous Nations Treaty (UIINT).

ARTICLE VI.

- . Without acceding to a jurisdiction foreign to the Treaty, the United International Indigenous Nation acknowledges, accepts and honours portions of the following agreements:
- . The Two Row Wampum, 1613 <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6586970/>
- . The Agreement between Dekis and Queen Victoria
The Year 1665 on the [Queen Victoria's 1835 Bargain](#)
- . The Royal Proclamation, 1763
indigenousfoundations.ca/RoyalProclamation1763
primarydocuments.ca/royal-proclamation-1763
- . The Niagara Treaty, 1764 www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/Treaty-of-niagara-1764
- . Declaration of Independence: **1776 The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America**, <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript>
- . The Jay Treaty traité de Londres), 1794
TheCanadianEncyclopedia.ca/jays-Treaty
- . The Louisiana Purchase: <https://www.history.com/topics/19th-century/louisiana-purchase>
- . Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights
- . Organization of American States Charter, 1948 OAS Charter
<https://www.oas.org/dil/1948%20charter%20of%20the%20organization%20of%20american%20states.pdf>

- . The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Nations, 2008
https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf
- . The American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Nations, 2016
<https://tinyurl.com/57cjmfwu>
- . The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation - United Nations Treaty Collection 2625
https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/docs/A_RES_2625-Eng.pdf
- . First Continental Encounter of Indigenous Peoples
<https://www.alloprof.qc.ca/en/students/vl/history/the-first-interactions-between-indigenous-peoples-and-europeans-h1326>
- . Robinson-Treaty
<https://www.anishinabek.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Robinson-Superior-Treaty.pdf>

ARTICLE VII.

Without acceding to a jurisdiction foreign to the Treaty, the United International Indigenous Nation acknowledges, accepts and honours portions of the following agreements:

1. The Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of State, 1933
<https://www.oas.org/juridico/english/sigs/a-40.html>
2. The Nuremberg Code, 1946 (muhc.ca/sites/TheNurembergCode.pdf)
3. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961
legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/conventions/9_1_1961.pdf
4. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 [ICESCR](#)

ARTICLE VIII.

Without acceding to a jurisdiction foreign to the Treaty, the United International Indigenous Nations acknowledges, accepts and honour the rights in these international laws as declared by the following ;“International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights”:www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/cescr.pdf Especially excerpts: [Article 1](#) (All inclusive Article 1-28)

- Article 1. “All nations have the right of self-determination.”
Article 2. “All nations may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural Wealth and resources.”

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas from “United Nations Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Human Rights core instrument”

Especially excerpts from Article 14.3

<https://tinyurl.com/3n7y79bh>

A trust fund shall be established in accordance with the relevant procedures of the General Assembly, to be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and rules of the United Nations, with a view to providing expert and technical assistance to States Parties, with the consent of the State Party concerned, for the enhanced implementation of the rights contained in the Covenant, thus contributing to building national capacities in the area of economic, social and cultural rights in the context of the present Protocol.

The provisions of the present article are without prejudice to the obligations of each State Party to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant.

ARTICLE X.

Without acceding to the jurisdiction of the United Nations, only the Registration and Publication of Treaties, according to Article 102, of the United Nations Charter is hereby complied to.

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

ARTICLE XI.

Whereas the undersigned hereby further agrees and asserts that the validity and bona fides of the appended IIT Constitution, belonging to the respective sovereign nations, may be added to by two-thirds vote of the same.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS TRIBUNAL (IIT)

<https://iicfs.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Constitution-Working-Revision.pdf>

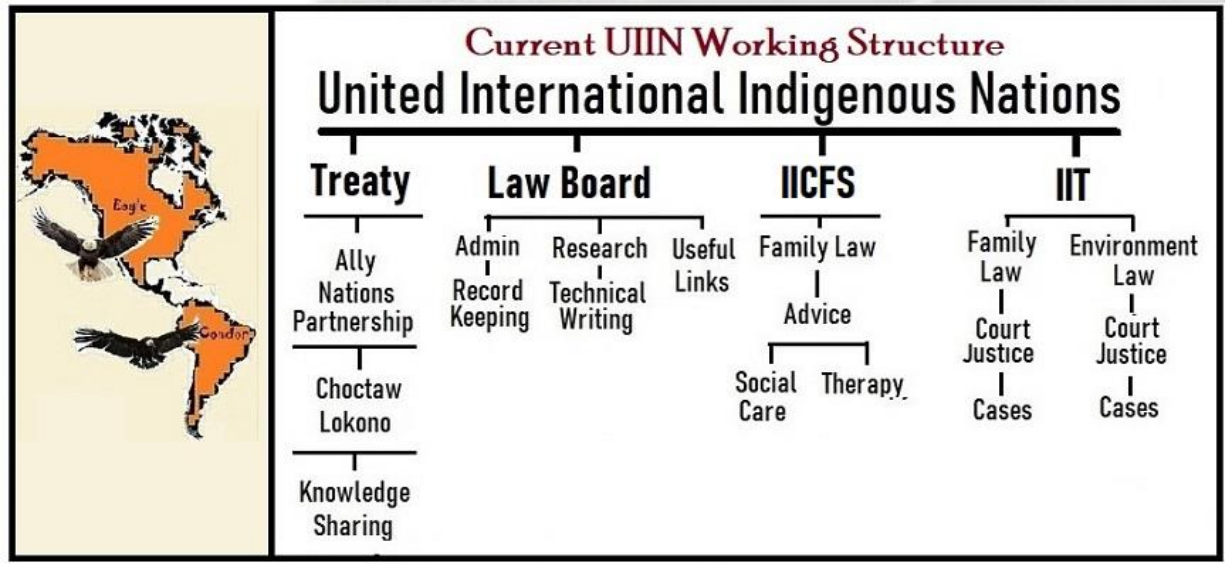
ARTICLE XII.

United International Indigenous Nations may create and maintain Peace Makers for each participating Nation, funded by each Nation to aid, assist and defend each Nation, which includes their commerce, prevention dangerous goods, and protection of natural resources. Peace Makers will uphold the International Indigenous Tribunal (IIT) Orders to reconstruct, rebuild, remedy, reconcile past human rights abuses, and order inquiries into the disappearances of human rights activists, leaders and nation(s), animals and ecosystems.

ARTICLE XIII.

We the undersigned do hereby acknowledge the validity of the International Indigenous Tribunal.

Upon a 2/3 majority vote of the signatories, an International Indigenous Tribunal (IIT) may convene to hear international issues between nations. The IIT will consist of one or more panels of 3-7 judges, sent from each participating sovereign nation. Each nation state may send between 1-3 judges, to sit at the IIT, to hear and adjudicate matters brought under the IIT's competent jurisdiction.



ARTICLE XIV.

Each Nation will trade using any acceptable, complementary medium of exchange to their nation.

ARTICLE XV.

Each Nation will recognize each other’s passport, identity, diplomatic ID, and allow the bearer to pass freely, without delay or hindrance, and aid. The onus is on the bearer of the identification documents to prove the validity of their credentials.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Nations hereto have caused this Treaty to be fully executed in good faith and sincerity by their signatories.

By signing below, Nations acknowledge they have read, understand and agree to the spirit and intent of the United International Indigenous Nations Treaty.

In witness whereof, the Nations have hereunto set their hands and seals, thus caused this Treaty to be executed and delivered as of the date set forth herein below.

Ongoing Signatory Nations



Signatory Authority and Seal

Grand Chief Wabiska Mukwa

Print Name: Wabiska Mukwa

30 thousand years and growing

"At the place of spearing fishes and eels".

Title: Grand Chief

Date: 02-24-2024



Signatory Authority and Seal

Miko Hehewuti

Print Name: Miko Hehewuti
Title: Chief
Date: 03-10-2024

Signatory Authority and Seal
Print Name:
Title:
Date:

Signatory Authority and Seal
Print Name:
Title:
Date: _____

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Signatory Authority and Seal

Print Name:

Title:

Date: _____

This publication has been prepared by the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs, as a guide to the Secretary-General's practice, as a depository of multilateral treaties and the Secretariat's practice in relation to the registration and publication of treaties under article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. It is intended as a contribution to the United Nations efforts to assist States and international organizations in engaging effectively in the international Treaty framework. Written in simple language and with the aid of diagrams and step-by-step instructions, the Handbook touches upon a wide range of aspects of Treaty law and practice.

https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Resource.aspx?path=Publication/TH/Page1_en.xml

OPEN FOR ONGOING SIGNATURE

https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/events/2017/Treaties/list_english_open_signature.pdf

The list below is a selection of treaties which are currently open for signature

A simple signature (signature subject to ratification) is permitted for most multilateral treaties for a specified period, though some multilateral treaties remain open for signature indefinitely. By signing, the State has not expressed its consent to be bound by the Treaty, which does not occur until the State ratifies, accepts or approves the Treaty. However, a signature does mean that a State is obliged, in good faith, to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty (article 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969).

SELECTED MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY GENERAL WHICH ARE OPEN ONGOING FOR SIGNATURE

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. New York, 7 March 1966
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
- Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. New York, 10 December 2008
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
- Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
- International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. New York, 30 November 1973
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. New York, 18 December 1979

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. New York, 6 October 1999
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 10 December 1984
- Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 18 December 2002
- Convention on the Rights of the Child. New York, 20 November 1989
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. New York, 25 May 2000
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. New York, 25 May 2000
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. New York, 19 December 2011
- Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. New York, 15 December 1989
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. New York, 18 December 1990
- Agreement establishing the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. Madrid, 24 July 1992
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. New York, 13 December 2006
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. New York, 13 December 2006
- International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. New York, 20 December 2006
- United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea. New York, 11 December 2008
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. New York, 10 September 1996
- International Cocoa Agreement, 2010. Geneva, 25 June 2010
- United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration. New York, 10 December 2014
- Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok, 19 May 2016
- Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. New York, 7 July 2017. Open for signature as from 20 September 2017.

Glossary

Attorning

Acceptance of authority.

Breach of Trust:

Broken agreement, contract, covenant, duty, obligation, promise, laws, rights, Treaty.

Complimentary Medium of Exchange:

Any goods, services, monetary notes, currencies, digital or otherwise agreed upon by 2 or more parties used in contracts, commerce, trade between those parties.

Consensus:

100% agreement. document for a sovereign nation.

Constitution:

Initiating document for a sovereign country.

De jure:

Lawful authority, 7 Treatying to rights, treatying to laws.

Good Way:

Motives and acts taken that are morally and ethically beneficial to all beings.

HAGUE CONVENTION

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Hague-Conventions>

Harmony:

A united, allied, bilateral or multi-lateral relationship between beings and Nations, with reciprocating, mutually beneficial interests shared between those beings and Nations.

Indigenous, Original, Aboriginal, Native, Metis, Original Sovereign, Indian, Inuit, Bands, Tribes, People and First Nations Beings:

Beings who first occupied and owned an area of land or land mass, as keepers of the land as directed by the Prime Creator, prior to colonial contact. May also include beings who have been adopted by the first owners/occupiers of land and self-determine with the first owners/occupiers of the land through adoption.

International Common Law Court of Justice:

An international common law court convened for the people, by the people.

Law:

God's law, Native law, natural law, customs, equity practices, rules of conduct, traditions and usage.

Livelihood:

The ability to pursue, acquire and sustain the necessities of life, as well as enjoyment of life.

Leaders:

Individuals who have skills and personality, and are appointed in responsibilities of trust and authority, for the benefit of a Nation or group of beings.

Mother Earth:

The Earth Mother, Gaia (Gaea) is the creative life force who is known as "Mother of All". She was born from the initial consciousness light source during the evolving creation of the whole universe.

Nation(s)/Organization(s):

A large family and/or a community, who may have a common heritage, culture, language, and goals for common good, uniting as a sovereign group of beings who hold supreme power, who may or may not have declared statehood, who may or may not be a recognized as an independent country.

Nation Building:

The process of developing a Nation.

Nationhood:

The state of being a Nation.

International Indigenous Tribunal:

An international court convened by all signing nations.

United International Indigenous Nations Treaty:

Agreement signed by all members of the International Indigenous Nations, establishing the laws, guidelines and procedures of the United Indigenous Nations worldwide organization.

Other Nations:

Nations who have not signed the O.P.F.T (Operation of Political Funding Treaties)

Peace Makers:

United International Indigenous Nations peace enforcement.

Peacemakers "preserve the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." (Ephesians 4:3)

Relationship:

Conduct of behaviour between two parties, beings or Nations.

Self-actualization:

Refers to an enlightened maturity characterized by the achievement of goals, acceptance of oneself, and an ability to self-assess in a realistic and positive way.

Self-determination:

The right to freely choose one's own sovereignty. Free choice of one's own acts or states without external compulsion

Self-governance:

The right of a woman, man or group to exercise all necessary functions of regulation without intervention from an external authority, who also accept the roles and responsibilities of a Nation.

Signing Nations:

Sovereign Nations who have signed the United International Indigenous Nations Treaty.

Sovereign:

Autonomous, independent, self-sufficient, self-governing, self-determining, individual, being or Nation.

State:

1. The particular condition that someone or something is in at a specific time.
2. A nation, country or territory considered as an organized political community under one government.

Treaty of Peace:

An agreement to live in harmony.

Turtle Island/AbyaYala (mature land):

The name for the lands known as North and South America, and the Caribbeans. It is a name used by some Indigenous beings who believe their land was formed on the back of a turtle. The core of this creation story relates to a time when the planet was covered in water.

Undersigned:

Signatories who autographed the United International Indigenous Nations Treaty.

Wrestle:

To debate, deliberate, to problem solve, to attempt to find mutual resolution.

United Nations Charter

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text>