JudgmentBuy Article:

Tribal Courts - Judgment Enforcement

By Dr. William Sassman, M.Div, Ph.D.
DrSassman@gmail.com

(Guale, Yamassee, Comanche, Mechica, Creek, Seminole, Shushini, Akaichak of Alaska, Mennefer Tanasi, Xi Anu Washitaw et al.)

Full faith and credit shall be extended to tribal court judgments and protection orders vide 28 United States Code Section 1738 and 18 United States Code Section 2265, respectively. The question of whether a tribe is a federally recognized tribe, a treaty tribe, or a tribe with no treaty and with no federal recognition shall gain no traction in God's Law, Ancient Tribal Codes and Natural Law.

Tribes have inherent sovereignty predating European contact acknowledged, recognized and approved by the Papal Bull Sublimus Deus of 1537; the Royal Proclamation of 1763; the Northwest Ordinance of 1787; Article 1, section 8, clause 3 - the Indian Commerce Clause, U.S. Constitution; and all statutes and federal court decisions that are not inconsistent with God's Law, Ancient Tribal Codes and Natural Law. Proof of Indian ancestry or evidence of Indian adoption (25 United States Code, Section 372a) shall suffice to consider any person as an enrolled tribal member of any tribe.

Money judgments shall be sent to the Tribal Collections Lawyers for swift closure and conclusion with 90 days of award of such judgments. Money judgments may also be sent overseas for collection under existing treaty law with some nation-states which shall invoke the Uniform Foreign Money-Judgments Recognition Act of 1963 to enforce their judgments from an overseas bank. Nontribal governments, agencies, instrumentalities, corporations, societies, non-government organizations (NGOs) are advised to be fully cognizant of federal Indian law as memorialized in Felix S. Cohen's Handbook of Federal Indian law. Appeals from all tribal court judgments shall be reviewed by the Tribal Council of Elders. These Rules will undergo changes as and when applicable or necessary.

RECIPROCITY OF NON-TRIBAL COURT ORDERS, JUDGMENTS AND DECREES

Tribal courts may render reciprocity for orders, decrees and judgments from non-tribal courts on a case-by-case basis if one of the parties is an enrolled tribal member; Due diligence shall be performed by tribal courts to ascertain, examine and determine if natural law, the maxims of equity, tribal law or federal Indian law are being compromised, or at variance with settled and consecrated legal principles that defines tribes and tribal members; Tribal governments wish to live in peace and harmony with their non-tribal neighbors per treaty law, and every effort shall be expended to accommodate non-tribal orders, decrees and judgments in the interests of justice, order and law.

Tribal courts and non-tribal courts shall endeavor to find solutions and remedies to cross-jurisdictional issues based on treaty law and international law in the event federal Indian law or federal common law are in conflict with settled law germane
to ancient tribal codes, natural law and tribal law.

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Dutch Treatment of the American Indian, With Particular Reference to New
Enforcement of Judgment in the United States The FSIA and State-Sponsored Terrorism: Enforcement of Judgment Execution of 
Judgments in Â§ 1605A Cases Many of the judgments rendered under the terrorism exception have been substantial, sometimes exceeding $100 million. Most have been default [...] Â In Weininger v. Castro, the court stated, â€œ[Here a judgment against a terrorist party exists, not only its blocked assets, but the assets of its agencies and instrumentalities can be used to satisfy the judgment.â€ Extent of property interest. One sharply contested set of questions concerns the extent of the terrorist partyâ€™s interest in the blocked assets required for attachment and the appropriate choice of law in making this determination.