AMBASSADOR Michael Parsons
COUNTRY OF THE CHILCOTIN
c/o DCC #3501687
710 SOUTH 17TH STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA [68102]

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE
JULY 22, 2018
ARTICLE 27(2) VIENNA CONVENTION ON
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS," OFFICIAL
CORRESPONDENCE IS INVIOLABLE"

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07/24/2018
US POSTAGE $001.84⁰
ZIP 68102
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RUDY DAVIS
P.O. BOX 2088
FORNEY, TEXAS 75126-6647

THIS MAIL WAS SENT FROM THE DOUGLAS COUNTY CORRECTIONAL CENTER. OMAHA, NE

GREETINGS,

1. THIS DVD CONTAINS THE VIDEO OF WEVERKA AND THE UNDERCOVER FBI AGENT WHO WERE TRYING TO TRAP HIM. THE VIDEO # 1 SHOWS WEVERKA'S ONLY INTERESTED IN HELPING WHO HE WAS LEAD TO BELEAVE WERE CHILCOTIN TRIBAL MEMBERS OR OTHERWISE WORKING FOR THE CHILCOTIN. VIDEO #2 SHOWS WEVERKA STANDING ON THE WING OF THE AIRPLANE WITH THE DOOR OPEN EXPLAINING HOW HE HAD BEEN INSIDE THE PLANE DAILY CHECKING THE BATTERY BEHIND THE SEAT TO ASSURE IT WAS FULLY CHARGED. HE OFFERED THE FBI AGENTS ACCESS TO THE PLANE BUT THEY DECLINED AT THAT TIME. THEN WEVERKA ADMITS ANOTHER PILOT HAD EVEN BEEN IN THE PLANE TO MOVE IT OUT OF THE HANGER SO HE COULD GET HIS PLANE OUT. SO MUCH FOR THE PLANE BEING "SECURED" THE ENTIRE 2 1/2 MONTHS AS FBI SPECIAL AGENT CZEPLEWSKI LIED IN HIS AFFIDAVIT.
2. REGARDING THE AFFIDAVIT OF JUSTICE HOLLAND OF THE USCT FEBRUARY 22, 2018 TELL SUE THAT PAGE 44 PARAGRAPH 84 IS INCORRECT, SHE DID NOT KNOW WHAT WAS IN THE PLANE.
3. PLEASE SHARE THIS INFO WITH THE SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION'S ALAN GOTLY AND THE U.S. CONCEAL CARRY ASSOCIATION'S TIM SCHMIDT. PLEASE COPY THE VIDEO AND FORWARD AS NEEDED AND POST ALONG WITH A NOTATION OF MY NOTATION ABOVE IF POSSIBLE.
PLEASE NOTE IT IS UNDER WEVERKA OR PARAPLANE VIDEO, THEN CLICK PLAYER AND CONVERT AS NEEDED.
I PRAY THIS PROOF WILL OPEN THE EYES OF ANYONE WHO STILL DOUBT NOT SEE THE FBI AND DOJ ARE ROGUE AGENCIES.
NOW, DOES ANYONE REALLY BELIEVE THE SHERIFF AND 8 MAN FBI SWAT TEAM SEARCHED EVERY INCH OF THE HANGER AS THEY "TOSSED IT"? THE TERM TOSS IT WAS USED BY THE RAID TEAM AS THEY TOOK THE BUILDING APART. DID THEY REALLY WANT EVERYONE TO BELIEVE A PIECE OF PAPER ON THE WINDOW THAT SAID PROPERTY OF COUNTY OF CHILCOTIN STOPPED THEM? THEY THINK EVERYONE IS STUPID. WALK SACRED

President Donald J. Trump July 05, 2018
The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue Washington, D.C., 20510

Greetings President Trump,

I am writing you for help. The following is a narrative of the ongoing history of abuse by the Tipton County Tennessee corrupt ol boy network and their accomplices against me and my family. I have included several attachments including a letter requesting the release of Mrs. Parsons, my wife of 33 years who was extorted into pleading guilty to false charges to prevent the deaths of our animals.

Narrative of the history of abuse

In 1998, Mrs. Parsons and I bought a small family farm and began building our dream home. However, in 2006, after years of being terrorized with being shot at, (4) of our pets being murdered and witnessing the Tipton County Government corruption and cover-ups, I ran for County Executive. Despite news reports indicating I had won by a landslide, the next day the votes were flipped and when I discovered how the tabulation was rigged I sued to void the election. Being a county wide election this would not only have resulted in new elections for County Executive, but also for Sheriff, all judges, District Attorney, District Public Defender, Court Clerk, County Register, Constables, County Commissioners and School Board Members. Although I filed suit in Chancery Court, the Circuit Court judge who was on the ballot I was seeking to void, and thereby having a conflict of interest, illegally acted as Chancery judge and denied my subpoena of evidence proving the votes were flipped and dismissed the suit. I then appealed.

In 2007 during the appeal, an unknown man who was a friend of the County Executive I was suing over the election attacked my family without provocation. The perpetrator shot 29 times at Mrs. Parsons, our pet wolf-hybrid Brandi and me. From 100 yards away, his spray of 29 bullets flew past our heads and hit Brandi in the back as she stood in front of me. I held her as she took her last breaths and she died in my arms. Then at the direction of his accomplice, the perpetrator hid his rifle in the back of a truck, the two refused to drop their pistols, refused to submit to a citizen's arrest and walked away. I confiscated the rifle to prevent its further use against us and then gave it to deputies who arrived more than half an hour later. Then while advising deputies of the crimes committed against my family, they called the General Sessions judge, (also on the ballot I was suing to void) and he ordered them to arrest me. When a deputy asked what the charge was, he said, "I'll think of something and tell him in the morning." Clearly, the deputies calling a judge on a Sunday night at 7pm indicated this was not protocol. The next day the judge charged me with aggravated assault for having a gun, which I had a permit to carry, and the perpetrator who shot at us and killed Brandi received no charges.

In 2008 at the preliminary hearing, the same judge who charged me ruled on his own charge against me. Under oath, the perpetrator admitted he initiated the attack without provocation, other than he was mad I was suing his friend, the County Executive. Then the perpetrators' original signed statement indicating he was the aggressor without cause and that I was acting in self-defense was replaced with a new one with facts he could not even remember. The Assistant District Attorney claimed the perpetrators' memory got better with time. I was then indicted by a Grand Jury that was hand-picked by the Election Commission officer manager who was appointed by the County Executive I was suing over the rigged election. The jury foreman's signature was the only one on the indictment and he was hand-picked by the Circuit Court judge in violation of a State Statute requiring random selection of the foreman every 2 years. Apparently, he has been randomly selected for over 20 years in a row.

In 2009, I was forced to stand trial before another hand-picked jury selected by the same Election Commission office manager. The Circuit judge refused to recuse himself despite my pending Federal lawsuit against him for Official Oppression and Judicial Misconduct. He denied my Motion for a Change of Venue sighting my inability to get a fair trial and he forced me to stand trial without legal counsel in violation of both U.S and Tennessee Constitutions as well as Argersinger V. Hamlin U.S. (1972) and the Maxwell case settled by the Tennessee Supreme Court in 2010. I was prosecuted by a DA I was suing for Malicious Prosecution due to his conspiracy to add additional false charges in retaliation for my presenting the crimes committed by the shooter, arresting officer and assistant DA to the Grand Jury. Shortly thereafter, the District Public Defender admitted to me that his assistant overheard the DA and assistant DA conspiracy. I provided a copy of the recorded conversation to the F.B.I who did nothing, to the U.S. Attorney who

refused to take it and the T.B.I, (Tennessee Bureau of Investigation) who laughed and said, "We work for DA Mike Dunavant." I was convicted by jurors who lied under voir dire questioning, including the arresting officers mother-in-law who lied when I asked if she was related to the arresting officer. The arresting officer was also a defendant in my Federal lawsuit for Official Oppression. Another juror lied when asked if he was employed by Tipton County Government since I was suing the County Executive and his job could be at risk if he did not return a guilty verdict.

I am an innocent man who was falsely convicted and railroaded into prison in 2009 because, (1) I refused to sell part of our land to a guy whose relative was in Tipton County Government, (2) because I asked the Tipton County Government to hold his accomplices who were responsible to terrorizing my family accountable, (3) because I ran for elective office, (4) because I sued to exposed a rigged election and (5) because I sued a crooked judge and DA for official oppression.

Ten years of our lives have been stolen from Mrs. Parsons and now they are trying to send me back to prison again via false charges for 10 years to life. Therefore, I ask for your help in my obtaining recognition of my appointment as Ambassador of the sovereign Tsilhqot'in Nation-Country of the Chilcotin, whereby both Mrs. Parsons and I would be protected by Diplomatic Immunity. Then I could continue my ministry helping the Tsilhqot'in Nation develop their natural resources, allowing all of the Tsilhqot'in access to good paying jobs, revenue from their own natural resources and the ability to take back their children from the Canadian Governments child trafficking racket posing as a Foster system where children like Shila Billy are put on drugs for wanting to learn about Christ, put in a cage for running away and reports of sexual abuse were ignored by the Canadian Government who generate millions form that system to balance their books with what is in effect a taxpayer funded, pedophile infested child trafficking racket. This is what I would call a Win, Win, Win proposition. There is even a logging company from Tennessee I have partnered with that would manage the logging operation, which would also provide many jobs and millions in income for the people in Tennessee.

I have petitioned the governor of Tennessee to exonerate me of the false convictions of 2009 but have never heard from him. I know that Governor Haslam's office received my petition but I have no way of knowing if he actually saw it. His exoneration of the original false charges and convictions against me would eliminate the current false charge of unlawful possession of a gun. The fact is, I possessed no gun and there is no law against being "in the vicinity" of a gun. I would also ask for an investigation of the corruption in Tipton County that has and is destroying too many lives. Please see my Bio, character references, an affidavit of a witness to the abuse by Tipton County as well as new evidence provided by a review of this entire case by an impartial international court.

Under duress, without prejudice,

Sincerely, _____

Ambassador Michael Parsons, Country of the Chilcotin 9160 Hwy. 64, Suite 12 #213 Lakeland, Tennessee 38002
c/o: Rudy Davis, ruddavis@yahoo.com 972-839-9848 P.O. Box 2088 Forney TX. 75126-6647
Lonestar1776.com, yearofjubile.com/mikepatsue, mikeparsons.org

PS, In August 2017, I was forced to stand trial for Failure to Appear in Tipton County Tennessee. Although STATE OF TENNESSEE had no proof I was "directed to appear by a lawful authority," as required by T.C.A. 39-116-609, I was convicted by a jury who refused to follow the U.S. or Tennessee Constitutions and Treaties thereto. I was sentenced to 3 years in prison for what was once considered contempt of court, which would result in 10 days of jail and $50.00 fine. And, in August 2017, Mrs. Parsons was framed by the FBI and DOJ who falsely charged her with Conspiracy to solicit the kidnapping of a judge and sheriff. This is a case of entrapment by rouge FBI agents who conspired with the same ol boy network and extorted Mrs. Parsons into pleading guilty or immediately being locked up which would have resulted in the deaths of our animals, which are our family. In December 2017, she was sentenced to 5 years in Federal Prison.

I am currently being held hostage by the DOJ who's rouge U.S. Marshal punched me in the mouth while I was strapped to a chair as a Concentra Medical employee took blood from my arm without my consent or a contract but by demand of an Obama appointed Magistrate Judge of the U.S. District Court in Nebraska. [Case# 4:17CR3038]

December 09, 2017

Ambassador Michael Parsons
Tsilhqot'in Nation-County of the Chilcotin
9160 Hwy 64, Suite 12 #213
Lakeland, Tennessee [38002]
America Republic

Judge Lipman
United States District Court
167 South Main Street
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

Greetings Judge Lipman,

It has come to my attention that my wife and companion of almost 33 years is to appear in your court on December 12, 2017 for sentencing on a matter that is clearly based on entrapment and malicious prosecution. Furthermore, it is clear that she was extorted under threat, duress and coercion to plead guilty to false statements or be immediately jailed with no bond and as a result, all of our animals, which are our family, would be at risk of death. Mrs. Parsons was not represented at that time by counsel who knew or would articulate to the court that she is the wife of an ambassador and thereby immune from prosecution from the civil, criminal or administrative jurisdiction of the United States via the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations Article 31. This matter is Ultra Vires to your corporate charter statutes and as such, this court lacks jurisdiction.

Undisputed Facts and Offer of Proof

In the spring of 2017, it appears that the Tsilhqot'in Indian Nation Court issued an Order for my immediate release and a warrant for the arrest of a Judge who falsely ordered my arrest for failure to appear in his court despite there being no directive to appear. The Tsilhqot'in is a sovereign 1st nation in what you may consider British Columbia Canada. However, the Tsilhqot'in nation has never signed over the rights to that land nor any treaty with Canada. Then their court contacted a fugitive recovery company who said they could effect my release with the court order and transport me to the Tsilhqot'in Nation. Mrs. Parsons was contacted by someone claiming to work for the fugitive recovery company claiming they had all the proper court orders needed to transport me. The representative also said they were looking at working for the Tsilhqot'in nation providing security for their logging operation. Mrs. parsons was then advised by the representative that they would need a few thousand dollars to cover the cost of transporting me. Since she had no money he asked for something of value. He then took her 1991 Ford Ranger truck without even asking for the title or requiring a notarized bill of sale. Then the representative called asking where the judge who ordered my arrest was located. Given the fact that was supposed to be his expertise she thought is was an odd question and stated she had no knowledge of his location. Mrs. Parsons was latter advised that the representative of the fugitive recovery company was actually an FBI agent and via his lies and manipulation is attempting to frame Mrs. Parsons for claims she had no intent in.

Then several weeks later, Mrs. Parsons was advised not ~~be~~ by an indictment of a Grand Jury, but an "information" complaint from the U.S. Attorney, she was being falsely accused of "aiding and abetting to commit conspiracy to kidnap a judge and sheriff. She was told if she plead guilty she could go home and feed her animals, that sentencing would not be until December, that she would not have to turn herself into prison if sentenced until February and she would also be allowed to go home right then without posting any bond. However, if she plead not guilty, she would immediately be put into a federal prison with no bond. And that she if facing a 20 year sentence.

The fact is, if they actually thought she was attempting to kidnap a judge, are we to believe they would just let her walk out of there let alone without a bond? Of course not! It is also interesting that none of the media outlets in Memphis Tennessee mentioned the case. Nothing on TV, radio or print. Does anyone think they would ignore this if there was an actual attempt to kidnap a judge? Of course not! The reason they did not touch this story is because it reeks of government entrapment. Apparently they are waiting to see if this court will do the right thing and dismiss the complaint and thereby preserve the public perception of the courts integrity to not allow it to be use as a tool of vindictive prosecution. This court may not be aware of the fact that I had sued both the judge who ordered my arrest for official oppression and the former District Attorney for malicious prosecution in your court in 2009 relating to a conspiracy to falsely charge me when I had sued challenging the 2006 election in Tipton County Tennessee. That same District Attorney was recently appointed as U.S Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee and is now pursuing Mrs. Parsons.

Mrs. Parsons and I met while we were both working our way through college, were married and have been together almost 33 years. She is a graduate of the University of Memphis and has been an Electrical Design Engineer with Logical System Incorporated for almost 25 years. I went on to work for Federal Express where I became a Manager over aircraft and trucking for East Tennessee. Then I was an adjunct faculty member with Southwest College teaching a professional business course and also involved in Native American Ministry, farming and building our dream home. In 2015 I was adopted by the Tsilhqot'in Nation as a full tribal member for my efforts in my ministry to help them get their children back and shortly thereafter, I was appointed as Ambassador and began working to help them develop their natural resources, allowing all the Tsilhqot'in access to good paying jobs, revenue from their own resources and the ability to take back their children from the Canadian Child Ministry's kidnapping foster system where children like Shila Billy were put on drugs for wanting to learn about Christ, put in a cage for running away and reports of sexual abuse were ignored by the Canadian government who apparently would rather keep generating millions to balance their books with their taxpayer funded, pedophile infested, child trafficking racket. This is what President Trump, and I agree, would be called a Win, Win, Win proposition. I only say this so you can see the degree of dedication we have to each other, our work, our fellow man and just doing the right thing.

Mrs. Parsons is the daughter of Walter Moloney, the former director of Memphis City Parks and Carol Moloney, a former Vice President of Cummons Engines Corporation. She is the grand daughter of Dr. John Houston, the former Chief of Staff at Methodist Central in Memphis and her grand father Mr. Moloney was to President of the Memphis Cotton Merchants Association. Mrs. Parsons and I raised our son Michael Parsons in a loving home of music and ministry whereby he has achieved many successes including being accepted to Julliard Music Conservatory in the 10th grade and offered scholarships to several of the top music conservatories. However, he chose to attend the University of Memphis and with a dual scholarships he was able to achieve his undergraduate in music performances and masters in conducting. While attending the U of M, he also taught music at Second Presbyterian Day School in Memphis, was a music minister at a local church and conductor for several local orchestras. During his education he also traveled the world performing music and with ministry and

since 2007 he has been the Director of bands for Briarcrest Christian High School. I give these details to show the character of Mrs. Parsons family and of our sons work and education as evidence of the support and encouragement Mrs. Parsons and I have provided our son.

In 2007 Mrs. Parsons and I were attacked by a deranged man who was mad I was suing to void a rigged election when evidence proved his friend the Tipton County Executive had the votes flipped. The perpetrator shot 29 times at Mrs. Parsons and I and ultimately killed our pet Brandi while she was in front of me. Despite his unprovoked attack, I was falsely charged for telling him to stop shooting and that he was under citizens arrest. As a former Special Deputy of the Shelby County Sheriff while I was a Special Missions Pilot for the United States Air force Civil Air Patrol performing DEA missions, I was commissioned and aware of enacting a citizens arrest if needed. I was then railroaded into prison by the aforementioned Tipton County Judge and District Attorney without legal counsel and a jury of those loyal to the County Executive I was suing. I give these details only to show the corruption we both have endured over the past 10 years and while I was away, Mrs. Parsons took care of everything including our animals and her 40 hour a week job. Please review the attached letter to President Trump that exposes the ongoing attacks on our family by the corrupt Tipton County ol boy network and their accomplices.

We have many friends who have provided statements to Mrs. Parsons honesty and integrity and given the fact there is not a criminal fiber in her being only proves that the FBI are professionals at criminalizing even the most innocent. I pray during this time leading up to the celebration of the birth of Christ, you will take a stand and exercise the power vested in you and put a stop to the corruption within the agencies that are destroying to many lives, including ours.

Therefore, I request this matter be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction or transfer the matter to the united States Article III Section 2 Constitutional Common Law court of original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors as specified in the Constitution for the united States or the Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in Nation. This court will take judicial notice all courts of the united States are bound to their treaties and as a signatory to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Mrs. Parsons maintains diplomatic immunity that she has not waived and her ~~being~~ forced plea made under threat, duress and coercion does not confer jurisdiction to this court.

Aside from the fact Mrs. Parsons violated no law and no mens rea exist, she is the kindest and most honest lady I have ever known. To the contrary, the FBI and prosecution have abused their power granted by their charters and as such, justice demands this matter be set-aside and an investigation into the tactics used to frame an innocent woman be ordered to prevent further abuse.

Respectfully, Under Duress, Without Prejudice,

Ambassador Michael Parsons
Tsilhqot'in Nation- Country of the Chilcotin

Ambassador Michael Parsons, ACJ (USCT)
Tsilhqot'in Nation, Country of the Chilcotin
Bio

I have a Mechanical Degree from Southwest College, I was a Special Missions Pilot and Officer in the United States Air Force Civil Air Patrol, a former Special Deputy with the Shelby County Tennessee Sheriff, a former Manager with Federal Express over Aircraft and Trucking operations in East Tennessee, an Adjunct Faculty Member at Southwest College, Licensed General Contractor, Licensed Building Inspector and a Radio Talk Show Host on The Voice of Truth with Mike Parsons.

The Voice of Truth is radio ministry dedicated to exposing corruption in government and restoring our Constitutionally recognized God given rights and teaching my fellow American how to be independent, self-sufficient and self-governing. As a man of faith, I was saved at 5, baptized at 8 and now as an Ordained Minister by the Native American Church of Nemenhah and recognized as a medicine man and traditional leader. My way is focused on practicing and promoting reliance on our Creator's ways of natural health care, living independent, self-governed and in harmony with all of God's creation.

I am a farmer and with my wife of 30 years, Mrs. Parsons and I raise organic hay, dairy goats, horses, rabbits, chickens and for 38 years I have raised wolves. I have worked to educate the public and dispel the false myths that wolves are dangerous to man and have provided wolves to autistic children and families seeking the world's best family companion animal.

Mrs. Parsons and I have raised our son in ministry and music and he has attained many successes in both including performances at Julliard Music Conservatory, a Music Minister and conductor for several churches and Orchestras. He has traveled the world playing music and now is the Director of Bands for the largest private Christian School in America.

In 2015 I was adopted into the Tsilhqot'in Nation as a full tribal member and appointed to the position of Associate Chief Justice for efforts with getting their children back from the Canadian government. Like the corporations posing as government here, Canada profits off the backs of the people including Native American children they kidnap for a $300,000 profit per child they use to balance their books.

On January 1, 2016, I was appointed Ambassador of the sovereign Tsilhqot'in Nation, Country of the Chilcotin, working to restore the native children kidnapped by the Canadian Child Ministries by creating a billion dollar timber deal that would provide jobs for all Chilcotin tribal members, as well as people from Tennessee involved in the production, harvesting and management of Tsilhqot'in timber resources. In the Summer of 2016, I was honored to serve notice of the new County of the Chilcotin upon the U.N., seeking peaceful relations with the people of the world.

Political Experience:

- 1994, Republican nominee for District 99 State Representative
- 2006, candidate for Tipton County Executive

Chilcotin National Congress
Box 100, Hanceville, BC V0L 1K0
Ph: 250-394-7042

June 20th, 2016

United Nations Headquarters
Secretary General Ban Ki-moon
1st Ave. and 46th Street,
New York, NY, 10017
Ph: 212-963-1234
Fax: 212-963-4879

Re: Declaration of a New Country Called the "Chilcotin" Upon Sovereign Tsilhqot in Territory

Dear Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and the General Assembly of the United Nations:

We, the collective sovereign Tsilhqot'in Nation via the government of the Chilcotin National Congress and I, Grand Chief Stanley Stump Senior, do hereby bring to the attention of, the Secretary General and all the members of the General Assembly, that we, the collective sovereign Tsilhqot'in Nation hereby assert our rights to declare ourselves, our people, our children, our land, and all that is upon our land the independent country of the "Chilcotin." [Please see attached map for boundries for the country of the Chilcotin.]

Therefore, we, the collective sovereign Tsilhqot'in Nation of the country of the Chilcotin do claim the right of independence from Canada and from the Province of British Columbia; we claim the right to self-government and autonomy, without the interference from British Columbia and Canada or any other nation, government or country[see attached *Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation,* ratified on March 15, 2015] We the collective sovereign Tsilhqot'in Nation of the country of the Chilcotin, claim the right to our own law enforcement/national security, our own national-international judicial system entitled the Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in [see attached *Universal Supreme Court Act*], our own economic system, our own health care system, our own inter-governmental relations, our own departments of welfare, agriculture, environment, child protection, transportation, citizenship, fisheries, wildlife, forestry, mining, hydro, natural resources, statistics, travel/tourism, education, revenue/taxation, without the interference from British Columbia and Canada or any other nation, government or country.

Further, we, the country of the Chilcotin do hereby come in peace before all the members of the General Assembly of the United Nations, inviting (yet not depending on) recognition and peaceful relations with other countries of the world as per our *Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation.* We, the country of the Chilcotin want to inform the General Assembly of the United Nations that according to the 1933 Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, the country of the Chilcotin is a de jure and de facto state, which a) has a permanent population, b)a defined territory, c) a government called the Chilcotin National Congress constituting both hereditary and non-hereditary officials, d) has the capacity to enter into relations with other states, including claims to diplomatic immunity and International Protected Persons status. The country of the Chilcotin hereby relies upon and adopts articles 1-16 of the

stated Convention on the Rights and Duties of States. The country of the Chilcotin particularly emphasizes article 8 & 11 which say,

8)"No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another."

and,

11)"The contracting states definitely establish as the rule of their conduct the precise obligation not to recognize territorial acquisitions or special advantages which have been obtained by force whether this consists in the employment of arms, in threatening diplomatic representations, or in any other effective coercive measure. The territory of a state is inviolable and may not be the object of military occupation nor of other measures of force imposed by another state directly or indirectly or for any motive whatever even temporarily."

By accession and by vote, I am the Grand Chief of the country of the Chilcotin on Tsilhqot'in Territory, rightful spokesperson for the Tsilhqot'in Nation and constituent to the United Nations, welcoming all people around the world, admonishing them to live in peace and cooperation according to our Creator's example and design.

Thank-you,

Hereditary Grand Chief Stanley Stump Sr.
Spokesperson for the Chilcotin National Congress
cc Prime Minister Justin Trudeau
cc President Barak Obama

Chilcotin National Congress
Box 100, Hanceville, BC V0L 1K0
Ph: 250-394-7042

June 20th, 2016

United Nations Headquarters
Secretary General Ban Ki-moon
1st Ave. and 46th Street,
New York, NY, 10017
Ph: 212-963-1234
Fax: 212-963-4879

Re: **Declaration of a New Country Called the "Chilcotin" Upon Sovereign Tsilhqot in Territory**

Dear Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and the General Assembly of the United Nations:

We, the collective sovereign Tsilhqot'in Nation via the government of the Chilcotin National Congress and I, Grand Chief Stanley Stump Senior, do hereby bring to the attention of, the Secretary General and all the members of the General Assembly, that we, the collective sovereign Tsilhqot'in Nation hereby assert our rights to declare ourselves, our people, our children, our land, and all that is upon our land the independent country of the "Chilcotin." [Please see attached map for boundries for the country of the Chilcotin.]

Therefore, we, the collective sovereign Tsilhqot'in Nation of the country of the Chilcotin do claim the right of independence from Canada and from the Province of British Columbia; we claim the right to self-government and autonomy, without the interference from British Columbia and Canada or any other nation, government or country[see attached *Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation,* ratified on March 15, 2015] We the collective sovereign Tsilhqot'in Nation of the country of the Chilcotin, claim the right to our own law enforcement/national security, our own national-international judicial system entitled the Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in [see attached *Universal Supreme Court Act*], our own economic system, our own health care system, our own inter-governmental relations, our own departments of welfare, agriculture, environment, child protection, transportation, citizenship, fisheries, wildlife, forestry, mining, hydro, natural resources, statistics, travel/tourism, education, revenue/taxation, without the interference from British Columbia and Canada or any other nation, government or country.

Further, we, the country of the Chilcotin do hereby come in peace before all the members of the General Assembly of the United Nations, inviting (yet not depending on) recognition and peaceful relations with other countries of the world as per our *Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation.* We, the country of the Chilcotin want to inform the General Assembly of the United Nations that according to the 1933 Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, the country of the Chilcotin is a de jure and de facto state, which a) has a permanent population, b)a defined territory, c) a government called the Chilcotin National Congress constituting both hereditary and non-hereditary officials, d) has the capacity to enter into relations with other states, including claims to diplomatic immunity and International Protected Persons status. The country of the Chilcotin hereby relies upon and adopts articles 1-16 of the

Country Of Chilcotin

Authorized By: Chilcotin National Congress

Effective Date : JULY.01.2016

Tsilhqot'in

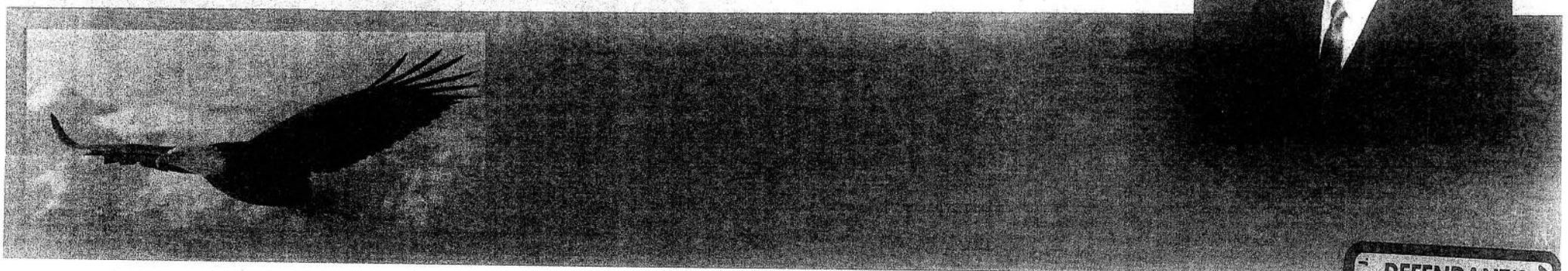
Identification

Name: Michael Wayne Parsons

Status: Tribal Member

Position: Ambassador/Justice/ Diplomat

International Travel Rights: Jay Treaty/Internationally Protected Person



CHILCOTIN NATIONAL CONGRESS

April 24, 2017

All Authorities of the United States of America

RE: Ambassador and Associate Chief Justice Michael Parsons

To Whomever it May Concern:

Ambassador and Associate Chief Justice Michael Parsons is a Tsilhqotin Tribal member and a member of the Chilcotin National Congress in the Country of Chilcotin (formerly British Columbia, Canada). Michael Parsons is not a US citizen.

Michael Parsons has diplomatic immunity based on the appointment to the position of Ambassador by Hereditary Grand Chief of the Tsilhqotin Nation, Country of Chilcotin, Stanley Stump, Sr. on January 01, 2016 and based on the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Article 39, which states that upon appointment by the Country to the position of Ambassador, they are recognized and have diplomatic immunity.

Ambassador Michael Parsons has been exonerated of all prior convictions and charges from the United States, by the Universal Supreme Court of the Chilcotin which under the rules of reciprocity and the Constitution of the Chilcotin National Congress (www.universal supremecourt.org) must be upheld by the United States and abroad.

Therefore, based on all of the above, I, Hereditary Grand Chief Stanley Stump, Sr. request the immediate release of Ambassador Michael Parsons from detention, in accordance with the Vienna Covention on Diplomatic Relations.

Hereditary Grand Chief Stanley Stump, Sr.

Box 228, Highway 20, Alexis Creek, BC V0L 1A0 Phone/ : (250) 394-7042

U.S. DEPARTMENT of STATE
CONSULAR ELECTRONIC APPLICATION CENTER

Print Confirmation

Online Nonimmigrant Visa Application (DS-160)

Confirmation

A A 0 0 6 N W 0 7 6

This confirms the submission of the Nonimmigrant visa application for:

Name Provided:	PARSONS, USCT CHIEF JUSTICE MICHAEL	Location Selected:
Date Of Birth:	05 MAY 1961	VAC U.S. Consulate General Vancouver 1075 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6E 2M6
Place of Birth:	MEMPHIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
Gender:	Male	
Country/Region of Origin (Nationality) :	CHILCOTIN TSILHQOT'IN	
Passport Number:	0000	
Purpose of Travel:	AMBASSADOR OR PUBLIC MINISTER (A1)	Version 01.02.03
Completed On:	19 JAN 2017	
Confirmation No:	AA006NW076	

A A 0 0 6 N W 0 7 6

Please provide to:
Justice Michael Parsons
Fax# 308-995-3101

902-453-3123

EXHIBIT #6
pg 1

U.S. DEPARTMENT of STATE
CONSULAR ELECTRONIC APPLICATION CENTER

Print Confirmation

Online Nonimmigrant Visa Application (DS-160)

Confirmation

A A 0 0 6 N W 0 7 6

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Please provide to:
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Fax# 308-995-3101

402-457-3123
DIPLOMATIC COURIER

EXHIBIT #6
pg 1

COPY

WILLIAM D. BOYER
118 SW 58TH ST.
CAPE CORAL, FL 33914

August 27, 2017

Judge Joe Walker
Tipton County Circuit Court

FILED
SEP 01 2017
MIKE FORBESS, CLERK RE

Re: Michael Parsons

Dear Judge Walker:

I am a retired Navy, corporate, and commercial pilot who served my country as the commander of a nuclear weapons platform—the P-3C Orion—in the 1970s. I have known Mike Parsons since 2006 as a friend and fellow Christian who gives of himself sacrificially. You will not find a man of more admirable character than Mike. He has gone out of his way to help those in need, never asking for anything for himself. He is quick to stand up for his rights and the rights of others, occasionally at an unwarranted price. Like the founders of this great nation who sacrificed their fortunes and lives for you and me to enjoy the freedoms we enjoy, Mike stands for the truth and will not sacrifice the truth on the altar of personal gain, power, or convenience. You and I and everyone else we know can take a lesson from Mike's stand for truth, liberty, and what is right. Samuel Adams perhaps said it better than most:

> If ye love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contest of freedom, go home from us in peace. We ask not your counsels or your arms. Crouch down and lick the hands which feed you. May your chains set lightly upon you, and may posterity forget that ye were our countrymen.

David said it best in his Psalm 15:1-2

> LORD, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? Who shall dwell in the mountain of thy holiness? He that walks in integrity and works righteousness, and speaks the truth in his heart.

Here is a man who speaks the truth, but has been abandoned by the system he has attempted to preserve. It is time to right the wrongs against Mike Parsons and restore his freedom. Please do so.

Respectfully,

William D. Boyer

COPY

P.O. Box 468
Waynesboro, Tennessee 38485
28 August 2017

Joseph Walker
Circuit Court Judge
1801 South College Street
Covington, TN 38019

Dear Judge Walker,

It has come to my attention that a longtime friend of mine, Michael Parsons, is to appear in your Court this coming Friday, 1 September 2017, for sentencing for apparent honestly and legally unsupported crimes brought before you. I previously, in April 2016, prepared an Affidavit concerning my relationship with Mike and my experiences and evaluation of his mental and emotional state; and I believe you received a copy of this. In case you did not, a copy is attached. Nothing has changed since then, and those who have received a copy have not bothered to challenge this Affidavit at any time since then or to inform me of such. It therefore should stands as truth until such time as it is challenged point by point , and I do not consider a 30 day period from date of receipt an unreasonable time to do so before it is accepted as truth, yourself included.

My attached Affidavit explains my relationship and friendship with Mike. In my past military experiences, I have worked at the highest levels of Air Force command including directly for the Vice Commander of Headquarters 7th Air Force which ran the air war in Southeast Asia and directly for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations on the Air Staff in the Pentagon. I provide this information to show you my past, and hopefully add credibility to my input to you, and to help you understand why I would not choose to associate or be friends with and individual who was less than intelligent, honest, hard-working, or honorable.

As I bring this information to your attention, I submit that it is high time that the truth be recognized and that someone step forward who will allow and see that true justice prevails. Having, myself, served almost two years in Southeast Asia air combat operations and having been decorated with the Silver Star, two Distinguished Flying Crosses, the Bronze Star, and 16 Air Medals placing my life on the line numerous times to do so, it grieves me that I may have done so to support a Constitution and a governmental system that has become corrupt and allows injustice such as this to exist and carry the day.

The ball is in your court, Judge Walker; and I challenge you to do what is right by Mike. If lies and false accusations are allowed to carry the day, I would not want to be in the shoes of those who do so when the Lord exercises His vengeance against them—and their families even unto the third generation. It will certainly be a black day.

Sincerely,

Alfred Q. Campbell III

Alfred Q. Campbell, III
Lt. Col., United States Air Force, Retired

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118 SW 58TH ST.
CAPE CORAL, FL 33914

August 27, 2017

Judge Joe Walker
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Respectfully,

William D. Boyer

Bill Boyer
FedEx MD-11 Captain Retired
Cordova, TN 38018
September 3, 2010

Government Officials/News Media/Parole Hearing Officer

and Fellow Tennesseans,

Greetings,

As a witness to the railroading of Mike Parsons at the Kangaroo Court in Tipton County Tennessee I am writing to report to you that there has been a miscarriage of justice that warrants intervention by you today. Michael Parsons, an outspoken Tipton County citizen, was denied due process when he was falsely accused, then tried and sentenced by a judge who had a vested interest in seeing Mr. Parsons incarcerated. Parsons, who (with his radio talk show) had ruffled the feathers of corrupt Tipton County politicians and/or public servants, was unjustly silenced by this politically corrupt cabal by being railroaded through a trial in Tipton County.

A little background...

Judge Walker had previously denied a recount in a hotly contested election involving both himself and Parsons. Parsons then had initiated a civil rights suit against the judge in Federal Court, and the case was still pending when Walker conducted a criminal case in which Parsons was the defendant

These are the facts:

1) Mike Parsons was subsequently (unjustly) charged with a crime after attempting to exercising his right to perform a citizen's arrest of two men, one of which was Barry Laxton who lives down the road from the Parsons Farm on Hughes road in Brighton Tennessee and who testified he shoot 29 times into and in the direction of the Parsons property, in the direction of Mike, his wife and pet wolf-hybrid Brandi whom he hit and killed. Testimony revealed that Laxton shot at Brandi as she ran from Mrs. Parsons to Mr. Parsons.
2) Mike's trial was before Judge Joseph Walker III, against whom he had a Federal lawsuit for Official Oppression when Walker incarcerated Mike for being 30 minutes late to Motion Hearing Walker failed to give Mike advanced notice of as required by Court Rules.
3) Mike's court appointed attorney Rebecca Mills of Ripley Tennessee, attacked Mike outside the court room after he exposed her lying to the court and he requested she be replaced. The Walker appointed social security attorney assigned to counsel Mike for a charge she had no experience with retaliated by getting her buddy, Judge Walker to order Mike to have a psychological evaluation by a psychologist who was known to be a tool for the government. The rigged evaluation recommended Mike have further evaluation and when Mike sought out another evaluation by a disinterested psychologist who said Mike was completely fine, the court ordered another evaluation but let the trial go forward without the evaluation ever being done.
4) He was forced without legal counsel against his demand.
5) When it was revealed that a juror had perjured herself to get on the jury, Judge Walker denied Parsons' motion for mistrial and even denied removal of the juror until forced to do so by testimony embarrassing to the judge;
6) Throughout the trial, Judge Walker exhibited blatant partiality toward the prosecution. He visually "cued" the prosecution to object to Parsons' questions of the witnesses, sustaining all the prosecution's

objections and denying all Parsons' objections.
7) Walker declined to allow Parsons to recall witnesses for the purpose of impeaching another witness' testimony and allowed the prosecution to mischaracterize, and misrepresent facts as politics trumped truth in this travesty of justice.

8) Although Mike was denied Legal Counsel, had no criminal history, and was approved for diversion by the TBI and TDOC, he was sentenced to 7 years in prison in violation of U.S. Supreme Ct. Agersinger v. Hamlin;

Tipton County Court Judge Joe Walker let his own personal interest interfere with the conduct of legitimate jurisprudence in a trial that was conducted the week before Thanksgiving, 2009. How convenient now for Judge Walker to have a chance to pre-empt Parsons' ability to pursue his lawsuit against the judge.

After Parsons was convicted by the jury of only a Class C felony, Judge Walker revoked his bond and incarcerated Parsons pending sentencing, though Parsons had never been charged with any other crimes and had a spotless record. At the sentencing hearing, the Walker-appointed local attorney J. Barney Witherington IV who knew that there were eight to ten character witnesses present in the court waiting to give testimony on Parsons' behalf yet Witherington refused to call those witnesses to the stand, because he knew that these testimonies were required for Mike, who had no prior convictions and was the poster child for diversion, to qualify for diversion which in the end was against Judge Walker's DA Dunavant and County Executive Huffman's financial interest. The truth is that Michael Parsons was a thorn in the side of corruption which he attempted to expose through his radio talk-show program on a local AM station, and through his run for local office (similar to County Mayor), for which he had initially been reported the winner. Since (possibly) Witherington's livelihood depended on his ability to argue cases before Judge Walker...it appeared that Witherington would be "better off" if he just didn't frustrate Walker's efforts to lock Parsons up for an indefinite period of time, so the local politics came into play one more time and Witherington did a less-than-stellar job for his client. Or did he. It was latter discovered that Witherington was actually the family attorney of the shooter, Barry Laxton who killed Mikes pet Brandi. And though an excellent candidate for diversion, Mike was sentenced by Judge Joseph Walker III to seven years for a Class C felony.

As Parsons attempted to mount his appeal with the aid of friends-and-family-supported counsel, Judge Walker and his "good-old-boy" network did everything to frustrate, delay, or prevent the appeal altogether. Motions that Parsons wrote and submitted from his cell were mysteriously misplaced, misfiled, or never made it to the Court Clerk's office to be filed. When I called to request a transcript in June (seven months after the trial) I was told by the trial's court reporter that the transcript had not been ordered by the judge and, though required by law to provide an indigent defendant with a free copy of the transcript, she declined to do so until ordered to do so by Judge Walker.

This is not justice.

Gentlemen, I implore you to take direct interest in exposing this corruption and seeing that justice is done for Michael Parsons and every citizen who stands against this corruption. Exonerate Parsons' who is actually innocent so he can resume his life and support his wife and allow him to continue to speak the truth; and launch a full-scale investigation into the corruption of the Tipton County Justice system.

Sincerely,
William Boyer

File No:U-15-6030;
W2010-02073-CCA-R3-CD;
Hearing Date: December 02, 2015

IN THE UNIVERSAL SUPREME COURT OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN

Between:

Michael Wayne Parsons

Appellant

And:

State of Tennessee

Appellee

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT

[1] This is a final appeal proceeding relating to the wrongful conviction and travesty of justice in case 6030 and subsequent proceedings brought before me, this 2nd day of December 2015 for correction from the Circuit Court of Tennessee at Covington Twenty-fifth Judicial District regarding Mr. Michael Wayne Parsons. As, the duly appointed Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in, an international aboriginal court under the authority of the host Tsilhqot'in Nation's *Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation,* now dispose of this here international matter which the guest nation, the United States of America and the Twenty-fifth Judicial District of the State of Tennessee is obliged to uphold under the full faith and credit doctrine as well as the Host/Guest Nation concept. Pursuant to sections 3(17) of the *Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation* "All rulings by the Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in are final and without appeal and must be upheld by guest nations and international courts and governments;"

[2] On December 02, 2015 the appellant, Mr. Parsons, of aboriginal descent, attorned to the Universal Supreme Court for relief, pursuant to section 3(16) of the *Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation* and section 2 & 3 of the *Universal Supreme Court Act*. It is unknown if service was duly rendered upon the appellee, therefore the State of Tennessee has 30 days after service to apply by written submissions to this court, and only this court, to change or vary this ex parte order/ judgement, pursuant to section 3(17) of the *Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation* and has 45 days to appear before me at the Kamloops USCT Division, British Columbia, to show cause why these findings should not be fixed. I note that nothing in these reasons preclude Mr. Parsons from proceeding with his civil claim either in this court or another venue.

HELD: Mr. Michael Wayne Parsons is hereby exonerated of all prior 2007 convictions; 2 counts of aggravated assault, 2 counts of theft, and burglary of a vehicle are hereby nullified.

HISTORY OF THE CASE:

[3] On September 24, 2007 a neighbour Mr. Barry D. Laxton across the street from 444 Hughes Road in a rural Tennessee community of Brighton, USA, where Mr. & Mrs. Parsons resided, was according to Mr. Laxton's own testimony mowing his lawn when he spotted some of Mr. Parson's dogs (which happened to be a wolf/dog cross, hereafter referred to as "dogs", "dog" or in particular "Brandi"; simply for brevity and dispelling of any myth that a wolf/dog cross is of any other temperament other than the ordinary range of dog breeds) running loose.

[4] There was evidence presented to the court by both parties that Mr. Parsons was a responsible dog owner who kept his dogs in an enclosed, fenced space unless on a leash or otherwise controlled but on this day as at times animals and children sometimes do, some of the dogs escaped or intentionally were, and unknown to the Parsons, let loose from their enclosure and were at large.

[5] I note here that it is highly suspect that the incident which occurred that day just so happened to coincide with a meeting that Mr. Parsons had with his attorney regarding a civil suit against the State of Tennessee with respect to election fraud. I also note it was improper during the underlying proceedings for the General Sessions Judge William Peeler and a Circuit Court Judge, Joseph H. Walker III to have anything to do with this case against Mr. Parsons due to the conflict of interest with respect to the civil suit in which they were named as parties. Instead of recusing themselves from the proceedings as other judges properly had done, they purposefully interjected

themselves into this case and continued to be seized of this case, giving not only the semblance of impropriety but outright conspiracy , collusion and corruption against Mr. Parsons, above Mr. Parsons repeated objections.

THE ALLEGED CRIME:

[6] So on September 24, 2007, while Mr. Laxton, claimed he was mowing his daughter's lawn across the street from the Parsons property to the south. Another neighbour, Mr. King, on the property adjacent to Mr. Parsons's property on the north side of the street, doing mechanical work near a hangar on his father in law's property. Mr. King testified that he saw Mr. Laxton attempting to "shushing away" Mr. Parsons dogs who were at large, on their own property, across the street. Mr. King also testified all the dogs left the vicinity except for one dog named Brandi. Mr. King and Mr. Laxton testified Mr. Laxton went into his daugher's house, retrieved a rifle and went back outside. It has never been explained why Mr. Laxton had his rifle in his daughter's house. Mr. Laxton did not call the Parsons or animal control. Any reasonable person would have called the Parsons, animal control or the police.

[7] Mr. King testified that he incited or egged Mr. Laxton on, becoming an accomplice to the actions of Mr. Laxton by saying, "When the wolf then crossed the ditch, I said, 'You better do something now. He's coming at you.' " By his own testimony he refused or neglected to stop, hinder, or dissuade Mr. Laxton from going across the street with his rifle. Mr. King later told Mr. Laxton to hide his rifle in his (King's) truck.

[8] It was at the point Mr. Laxton stepped off of daughter's property and crossed the street with a semi-automatic rifle in hand that Mr. Laxton ceases to be a victim and becomes the predator, hunter, stalker and perpetrator of the crime that ensues. If Mr. Laxton would have gone inside his daughter's house, instead of going back outside with his rifle, for his protection, in case the dog crossed the road to attack him, he might have had an arguable defence for shooting the dog in self-defense . Instead, Mr. Laxton crossed the street, off his daughter's property, putting himself in close proximity to the dog which he claimed was endangering him. He then fired his semi-automatic weapon towards the north into the Parsons property, fatally killing the dog, attacking Mr. and Mrs. Parsons who were outside looking for their dog. Whether Mr. Laxton shot in the air at first or not, whether the lay of the land had any depressions or ditches in it does not matter because at some point his spray of bullets flew low

enough to hit the dog on the ground, simultaneously endangering the life of Mr. and Mrs. Parsons. Mr. Parsons testified that he heard several bullets fly past him while witnessing Mr. Laxton shooting in his and his wife's direction, eventually killing his dog Brandi, who was in close proximity to both Mr. and Mrs. Parsons. It is here that proof of malice aforethought with willful intention to commit murder of Mr. & Mrs. Parsons exists, that *mens rea* is met . It is plain and obvious if one bullet had been shot into the Parsons property with intent, a crime had been committed. There is ample evidence a barrage of bullets were shot into the Parson residence.

[9] Any reasonable person would question Mr. Laxton's motives for going back outside with a rifle if he felt unsafe outside with Mr. Parson's dogs at large. Mr. Laxton not only went back outside on his daughter's property, but then took steps off his daughter's property, toward the dog across the street, coming into closer proximity to the dog, spraying Mr. Parson's property with bullets, endangering the life of the Parsons. It is to be noted neither Mr. Laxton nor Mr. King reside in the neighbourhood where Mr. Parsons live but were on September 24, 2007 visiting relatives and both happened to be outside doing yard work. In other words, neither were on their own property. This event coincidently was only the 3rd time the Parsons's dogs were ever at large. At trial the issue or possibility of foul play was never raised but attempted murder can be proven.

[10] During the trial, both Mr. Laxton and Mr. King both provided oral and written testimony. Both men testified that they were only shooting at the dog Brandi and not at Mr. & Mrs. Parsons and in effect could not see them therefore were not targeting them. Yet both make admissions of hearing, which can also be heard on tape, that Mr. Parsons yells at them to "Stop shooting", placing Mr. Parsons in Mr. Laxton's line of fire. Whether they had seen Mr. Parsons or not is irrelevant, they heard Mr. Parsons and continued shooting. Mr. Parsons would not have to say, "Stop shooting!" if the shooting had ceased before he arrived. Mr. Parsons testified he even fired his gun in order to get Mr. Laxton's attention to stop shooting in his presence. It was only at this time Mr. Laxton stopped shooting and walked over to Mr. King's vehicle instead of taking his gun to the house of his relatives. Mr. Laxton hid the evidence of his crime. It is the subsequent actions of Mr. Laxton and Mr. King that determine the degree of the crime in my view. Any reasonable person who discovered that they nearly shot another person by accident would have displayed some sort of shock or horror. None of that exists in this case. Had Mr. Laxton and Mr. King

been apologetic when they discovered Mr. & Mrs. Parsons were in their line of fire after the fact or shown some sort of remorse or regret for what could have resulted in the death of the Parsons, it could have been argued that Mr. Laxton had only committed aggravated assault and reckless endangerment. But that is not what occurs. What happens is that Mr. King tells Mr. Laxton to hide the weapon, then Mr. King retrieves his own gun from his truck, claiming the act of picking up his gun was self defense. The question remains as to why the actions of Mr. King were found by the court to be justified as self-defense while the actions of Mr. Parsons were not. Mr. Parsons cannot be guilty of any crime. There was not a word of remorse by either Mr. Laxton or Mr. King for the actions that could have resulted in murder of the Parsons and did result in the death of their dog. Throughout the proceedings, their lack of remorse tends to demonstrate intent to commit bodily harm if not murder, and Mr. King's intent to assist him.

[11] Now I turn my attention to Mr. Parsons. Simply put, a man who cries, "Stop shooting!" is using words of self-defense not aggression. It is clearly evident Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were in Mr. Laxton's line of fire, which renders all subsequent actions of Mr. Parsons to be that of self-defense. Under the law of self-defense even if Mr. Parsons could have returned fire and shot Mr. Laxton, [which he mercifully does not do, I might add, and both Mr. Laxton and Mr. King should be very grateful to Mr. Parsons for that] Mr. Parsons could not be guilty of a crime as he was acting in self-defense in response to a shooter shooting at him, his wife and his dog. [See paragraph 25 herein, Necessity Defense.] Further, Mr. Parsons confiscated Mr. Laxton's rifle as evidence and nothing more, which was prudent to do in this case as the evidence may have disappeared or could have been used by the perpetrator to further his crime. It has been noted Mr. King told Mr. Laxton to hide Mr. Laxton's rifle. Seizing a weapon from a perpetrator at a crime scene can not be deemed as "theft" under any circumstances. Also, Mr. King's actions of reaching for his cell phone instead of his pistol speaks of no imminent danger imposed upon him by Mr. Parsons therefore it was Mr. Parsons who was at all times material the true victim. Fundamentally speaking, due to the fact Mr. Laxton fired the first shot at Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, it should have been clear to law enforcement, judges, the Grand Jury, the trial jury and all those involved with this case Mr. Parsons was acting in self-defense. The fact Mr. Parsons was charged with false and malicious charges which can not in any way be misconstrued or judgment

wrested from actions of self-defense speaks of judicial misconduct, apprehension of bias, discrimination, perjury, fraud, conspiracy and collusion.

[12] Mr. Parsons had every right under law to protect himself by diffusing the danger and threat to himself, his wife, his pets and belongings caused by Mr. Laxton and Mr. King. Mr. Parsons is in the truest sense a hero and an example of courage and bravery, yet as the victim in this case, he was without cause made to suffer, without limiting the scope of his suffering; calumny, false accusation, slander, libel, false arrest, false prosecution, false conviction and false imprisonment, denial of due process, loss of income, loss of business, loss of dog, mental anguish, hardship, assault, pain and cruelty. I am satisfied that the actions Mr. Parsons took on September 24, 2007 was legally correct and in my view worthy of commendation and his suffering worthy of compensation.

[13]Out of an abundance of evidence and proofs of Mr. Parsons's innocence that were brought out in this case, particulars of which I will not reiterate except for Mr. Parsons's dog being found upon examination by the veterinarian and examiner to have no head or frontal bullet fragments or holes only bullet damage to the back which attests to fact that the claim with respect to the dog charging the state's witness, Mr. Laxton is a lie.

THE TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE:

[14] Mr. Parsons as a matter of federal and international law had an undeniable right to counsel. Quoting from the trial transcript at lines 18-10, pp. 2&3 Mr. Parson states that:

> ...I object to this Court taking me to trial today without counsel. Let the record reflect that I do not waive my right to counsel. 'We hold that no person may be deprived of his liberty who has been denied the assistance of counsel as guaranteed in the 6th Amendment. This holding is applicable to all criminal prosecutions including prosecutions for violations of municipal ordinances. The denial of assistance of counsel will preclude the imposition of a jail sentence. Under the rules we announce today every judge will know when the trial is a misdemeanor start that no imprisonment may be imposed even though local law permits it unless the accused is represented by counsel. He will have a measure of the sentences and gravity of the offenses and therefore, know when to name the lawyer to represent the accused before the trial starts. And this is *Argersinger v Hamlin*, 407U.S. 25th, 27th, 31st, 37th, 38th, 40th, of June 12, 1972. Your Honour, I do not waive my right to counsel as guaranteed by the 6th Amendment again.

Judge Walker erred in law by not providing Mr. Parsons an attorney after Mr. Parsons advised the court the previous court appointed attorney withdrew twice, two weeks before the trial date. In response Judge Walker abused his powers by compelling Ms. Mills to sit side chair or as "elbow counsel" to Mr. Parsons during the trial as

well as compelling Mr. Parsons to conduct his own trial. The travesty of justice that occurred at trial included the following elements:

a) Mr. Parsons a pro se litigant had to prepare an entire trial by himself in less than 2 weeks.

b) Mr. Parsons was unable to give instruction to counsel because counsel would not speak to him.

c) Mr. Parsons "elbow counsel" did not utter a word during the trial in Mr. Parsons's defense.

d) Mr. Parsons was suing Ms. Mills, so Ms. Mills was in conflict of interest with respect to Mr. Parsons best interests.

e) In consequence, Mr. Parsons conviction must be nullified because Mr. Parsons neither had counsel nor had waived the right to counsel.

f) The trial court engaged in substantive judicial error by allowing the trial to proceed without effective counsel.

g) It was unconscionable for the Tennessee Court of Appeal to not reverse Mr. Parsons's conviction based on the denial of due process rights to counsel in a matter where incarceration is at issue; this is a flagrant violation of USCA, AM 14 &6.

[15] In addition to the previously stated travesty of justice, both Judge Walker and Peeler were named in the civil suit regarding election fraud by Mr. Parsons. They did not recuse themselves. Quoting again from the trial transcript lines 25,1, pp. 14,15 Mr. Parson and Judge Walker state:

> ...And of course, now that there is a civil lawsuit against the judge, I would ask the judge to recuse yourself. I make that motion now. Court: That request will be denied.

And again at trial transcript lines 11-18, p. 13 it reads:

> And then we had the probable cause hearing in April, for which I asked Judge Peeler to recuse himself, citing the fact that he, individually, ordered my arrest the date of the event via phone conversation with the officers, according to eye witnesses who will testify to that effect and of course, myself, who was told that by officers at the scene."

These judicial indiscretions and improprieties are suspect. On the day of the shooting, Judge Peeler ordered Mr. Parsons's arrest; creating a conflict of interest by subsequently ruling against Parsons at the probable cause hearing, suggesting a set up and conspiracy by these two judges against Mr. Parsons; which is illegal and a criminal offense, violating the laws of Tennessee and the US Constitution, rendering all their rulings against Mr. Parsons void on their face. Judges Peeler and Walker engaged in judicial misconduct by not recusing themselves

due to a conflict of interest. Judges Walker and Peeler erred by seizing themselves with matters relating to Mr. Parsons, abusing their authority over Mr. Parsons and control of this case.

[16] Mr. Parsons was repeatedly denied due process and his rights during this case which consequently resulted in a miscarriage and travesty of justice. The majority of Mr. Parsons objections were denied when they ought not to have been. For example, Mr. Parsons had rightful claim to the witnesses he chose found at trial transcript lines 24-1 pp. 15,16 stating:

> Your Honour, I do not waive my right to compulsory process to subpoena a key witness, Dr. Tina Fisher, whose testimony is crucial to my case.

This right was wrongfully denied by the court along with several other times Mr. Parsons was denied his evidence.

[17] Deputies, sheriffs private investigators and other law enforcement personnel at the scene of the crime were negligent and/or failed to take statements from either Mr. or Mrs. Parsons, and refused to investigate all the evidence at the crime scene.

[18] At some point during the trial it was discovered that during the voir dire, jurors lied about their relationship to the state's witnesses and officials, denying Mr. Parsons of an impartial jury; it was this same partial jury which wrongfully convicted Mr. Parsons.

[19] I accept the 15 page Chronology of Mr. Parsons's in the form of a letter with a Nexus attached to it, as being an accurate depiction of the denials of due process, violations, atrocities, cover ups and travesties of justice suffered by him and his family and I therefore attach it hereto.

[20] There is ample evidence suggesting a collective motive to silence Mr. Parsons during the trial; a travesty of justice done to frame, wrongfully convict and wrongfully imprison Mr. Parsons.

ERROR IN LAW:

[21] The Rule Book of all rule books states at Proverbs 17:15, "He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just, even they both are abomination to the Lord, " and at Zephaniah 3:3, "...her judges are

evening wolves; they gnaw not the bones till the morrow." This herein case is a prime example of a gross miscarriage and travesty of justice which must be corrected and Mr. Parsons fully exonerated. The said judges, district attorney and government employees involved with Mr. Parsons's had a vested interest in silencing Mr. Parsons and preventing him from his civil claim against them which they eventually succeeded obtaining.

[22] The 6th Amendment of the *US Constitution* states:

> "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence."

In *Gideon v Wainwright,* 372 U.S. 355 (1963) rules that indigent defendants must be provided with counsel in all felony cases, especially where incarceration is an issue as stated before in the American seminal case of *Argersinger v Hamlin.* This 6th Amendment was violated during these proceedings by failure to provide Mr. Parsons with effective counsel, by failure to order witnesses and allow evidence in his favor, and failure to provide Mr. Parsons with an impartial jury therefore all 2007 convictions of Mr. Parsons are rendered a nullity and set aside.

[23] The 14th Amendment of the *US Constitution* states:

> Amendment XIV, Section 1.
>
> "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Mr. Parsons was deprived of his liberty and property, without due process of law or equal protection of Law.

[24] Under the *Constitution of Tennessee*, Mr. Parsons was denied his rights as the victim in this case, whereat section 35 states:

> "Section 35.
>
> To preserve and protect the rights of victims of crime to justice and due process, victims shall be entitled to the following basic rights:
>
> (a) The right to confer with the prosecution.

(b) The right to be free from intimidation, harassment and abuse throughout the criminal justice system.
(c) The right to be present at all proceedings where the defendant has the right to be present.
(d) The right to be heard, when relevant, at all critical stages of the criminal justice process as defined by the General Assembly.
(e) The right to be informed of all proceedings, and of the release, transfer or escape of the accused or convicted person.
(f) The right to a speedy trial or disposition and a prompt and final conclusion of the case after the conviction or sentence.
(g) The right to restitution from the offender.
(h) The right to be informed of each of the rights established for victims.

The General Assembly has the authority to enact substantive and procedural laws to define, implement, preserve and protect the rights guaranteed to victims by this section"

[25] In my view this is a classic case where the Tennessee laws of the Necessity of Self-Defense applies and is quoted following:

"The Necessity Defense. Under Tennessee law, conduct that would otherwise be criminal is justified if it is immediately necessary to avoid imminent harm. Moreover, the need to avoid harm must outweigh the harm to society or the interests of others brought about through the defendant's act. T.C.A. § 39-11-609.

Self-Defense. The following statute set forth the defense of self-defense under Tennessee law. Note in particular the italicized provision, which represents an important change in the law.

A person is justified in threatening or using force against another person when and to the degree the person reasonably believes the force is immediately necessary to protect against the other's use or attempted use of unlawful force. The person must have a reasonable belief that there is an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury. The danger creating the belief of imminent death or serious bodily injury must be real, or honestly believed to be real at the time, and must be founded upon reasonable grounds. There is no duty to retreat before a person threatens or uses force. [emphasis added]

Any person using force intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury within the person's own residence is presumed to have held a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or serious bodily injury to self, family or a member of the household when that force is used against another person, not a member of the family or household, who unlawfully and forcibly enters or has unlawfully and forcibly entered the residence, and the person using the force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry occurred.

The threat or use of force against another is not justified if the person consented to the exact force used or attempted by the other individual. The threat or use of force against another is not justified if the person provoked the other individual's use or attempted use of unlawful force, unless: The person abandons the encounter or clearly communicates to the other the intent to do so; and The other nevertheless continues or attempts to use unlawful force against the person. (e) The threat or use of force against another is not justified to resist a halt at a roadblock, arrest, search, or stop and frisk that the person knows is being made by a law enforcement officer, unless:

The law enforcement officer uses or attempts to use greater force than necessary to make the arrest, search, stop and frisk, or halt; and The person reasonably believes that the force is immediately necessary to protect against the law enforcement officer's use or attempted use of greater force than necessary. T.C.A. § 39-11-611.

In *State v. Renner* (1995), the Supreme Court expounded on an important recent change in Tennessee law as it relates to self-defense.

Birch, J. ...

Until recently, Tennessee has traditionally followed the common law "duty to retreat" rule. Under this rule, one is required to retreat, "if reasonably feasible, except in defense of one's home or habitation or in the discharge of official duty."

In 1989, the General Assembly added a "no duty to retreat" rule to the law of self-defense. ... With this enactment, Tennessee joined the majority of jurisdictions which adhere to the "true man" doctrine. ... Under the "true man" doctrine, one need not retreat from the threatened attack of another even though one may safely do so. Neither must one pause and consider whether a reasonable person might think it possible to safely flee rather than to attack and disable or kill the assailant.

... As in all cases of self-defense, the force used must be reasonable, considering all of the circumstances. Moreover, the "true man" rule implies no license for the initiation of a confrontation or an unreasonable escalation of a confrontation in progress.

Whether the "true man" rule applies in a particular case is a matter to be determined by the jury. The jury determines not only whether a confrontation has occurred, but also which person was the aggressor. It also decides whether the defendant's belief in imminent danger was reasonable, whether the force used was reasonable, and whether the defendant was without fault. ...

Related Defenses. In Tennessee, a person is also justified in using force against another person to defend a third person who is in immediate danger. T.C.A. § 39-11-612. One is also justified in using force to prevent a suicide of self-infliction of serious injury. T.C.A. § 39-11-613.

Protection of Property. Tennessee law permits a property owner to use force to prevent or terminate a trespass to land, but deadly force is not permitted. T.C.A. § 39-11-614. This extends to the use of devices, as long as they do not carry a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily harm. T.C.A. § 39-11-616."

[26] Under the *Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation* section 4-Bill of Rights1(a-q) states:

4-Bill of Rights:

1) This CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION guarantees and extends the following fundamental rights and freedoms and the right to not be deprived thereof, to people who elect to stand under this CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION;

a) The right to life, liberty, safety and happiness;
b) The right to freedom of religion and conscience;
c) The right to freedom of thought, belief, opinion, press and speech;
d) The right to be treated fairly and equally at all times;
e) The right to not be subjected to any abuse, discrimination, cruel or unusual punishment;
f) The right to freedom of mobility, association, peaceful assembly;
g) The right to vote, call a referendum, peaceful protest and voice grievances;
h) The right to pursue a livelihood, own and advance property without oppressing others;
i) The right to be free from corrupt, immoral and tyrannical practices, laws and rulings;
j) The right to be free from crime and criminals;
k) The right to be presumed innocent and treated as such, until proven guilty;

l) The right to a speedy, just and fair trial;
m) The right to choose family rehabilitation, family counseling and parental training in lieu of family separation;
n) The right to personal rehabilitation, edification, alternative medicines, therapies;
o) The right to be informed of the truth;
p) The right to freedom from oppression, genocide, poisoned food, air, water, bodily harm;

CONCLUSION:

[27] For all the reasons above, it is hereby ordered that Mr. Michael Wayne Parsons was wrongfully and falsely charged and wrongfully and falsely convicted on counts of aggravated assault, burglary of a vehicle , theft by the State of Tennessee. The wrongful convictions are nullified and set aside and Mr. Parsons is fully exonerated henceforth. I make a *Vancouver (City) v Ward*, 2010 SCC 27 ruling. The State of Tennesssee is ordered to pay Mr. Parsons $5000 per diem accrued for each day Mr. Parsons spent in incarceration with respect to the 2007 conviction.

[28] Mr. Parsons is free to seek further relief and compensation for business loss, aggravated and punitive damages, and libel and slander. The 2007 felony conviction is to be expunged from Mr. Parsons's record. The Appellees are to pay court costs to the Universal Supreme Court in the amount of $10,000. The 2014 indictment will be dealt with separately.

By the Court:

The Honourable Chief Justice
of the Universal Supreme Court

PETITIONER

BY SPECIAL APPEARANCE ONLY

AMBASSADOR Michael Parsons OF THE SOVEREIGN TSILHQOT'IN NATIONS- COUNTRY OF THE CHILCOTIN, A LIVE MAN, UNDER DURESS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE

TO: U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE JOHN GERRARD

c/o: THE CLERK OF THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT

100 CENTENNIAL MALL, SUITE 587 FEDERAL BUILDING

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68508

NOTICE

PETITIONER HEREBY GIVES NOTICE AS A MATTER OF RIGHT, MAY:

MOTION TO DISMISS FOR STATUTORY VAGUENESS

4:17 CR 3038

BACKGROUND

ON APRIL 19, 2017, AN ALLEGED FEDERAL GRAND JURY ALLEGEDLY RETURNED AN INDICTMENT CHARGING AN UNDISCLOSED ALL CAPITAL LETTER MICHAEL WAYNE PARSONS WITH ONE COUNT OF POSSESSION OF A FIREARM, IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 922 (g)(1). PRIOR TO INDICTMENT ON JANUARY 12, 2017, PETITIONER WAS ARRESTED IN ARAPAHO NEBRASKA BY THE FBI ON AN UN-RELATED CHARGE OF FAILURE TO APPEAR IN A STATE OF TENNESSEE COURT. PETITIONER WAS HELD IN NEBRASKA UNTIL MARCH WHEN HE WAS TRANSPORTED TO TENNESSEE ABSENT AN EXTRADITION HEARING AND A PENDING WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT IN NEBRASKA. ON SEPTEMBER 22, 2017 PETITIONER WAS TRANSFERED TO FEDERAL CUSTODY WHERE HE REMAINS TO DATE.

ARGUMENT

THE RECENT U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISION IN SESSIONS V. DIMAYA, 584 U.S. ___ (2018), HELD THE FOLLOWING:

> THE VOID-FOR-VAGUENESS DOCTRINE, AS WE HAVE CALLED IT, GUARANTEES THAT ORDINARY PEOPLE HAVE "FAIR NOTICE" OF THE CONDUCT A STATUTE PROSCRIBES, PAPACHRISTOU V. JACKSONVILLE, 405 U.S. 156, 162 (1972). AND THE DOCTRINE GUARDS AGAINST ARBITRARY OR DISCRIMINATORY LAW ENFORCEMENT BY INSISTING THAT A STATUTE PROVIDE STANDARDS TO GOVERN THE ACTIONS OF POLICE OFFICERS, PROSECUTORS, JURIES, AND JUDGES. SEE KOLENDER V. LAWSON, 461 U.S. 352, 357-358 (1983). IN THAT SENSE, THE DOCTRINE IS A COROLLARY OF THE SEPARATION OF POWERS- REQUIRING THAT CONGRESS, RATHER THAN THE EXECUTIVE OR JUDICIAL BRANCH, DEFINE WHAT CONDUCT IS SANCTIONABLE AND WHAT IS NOT. CF. id., AT 358, N. 7 ("IF THE LEGISTURE COULD SET A NET LARGE ENOUGH TO CATCH ALL POSSIBLE OFFENDERS, AND

LEAVE IT TO THE COURTS TO STEP INSIDE AND SAY WHO COULD BE RIGHTFULLY DETAINED. IT WOULD SUBSTITUTE THE JUDICIAL FOR THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT" (INTERNAL QUOTATION MARKS OMITTED)).

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT HAS HELD BOTH THE FIFTH AMENDMENT INDICTMENT CLAUSE AND THE SIXTH AMENDMENT NOTICE CLAUSE REQUIRES AN INDICTMENT TO "SUFFICIENTLY APPRISE THE DEFENDENT OF WHAT HE MUST BE PREPARED TO MEET." RUSSELL V. UNITED STATES, 369 U.S. 749, 763 (1962). TO FAIRLY APPRISE THE ACCUSED OF WHAT HE MUST BE PREPARED TO MEET, CRIMINAL STATUTES MUST BE REVIEWED FOR VAGUENESS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF A "PERSON OF ORDINARY INTELLIGENCE," GRAYNED V. CITY OF ROCKFORD, 408 U.S. 104, 108 (1972). THAT IS BECAUSE "VAGUE LAWS MAY TRAP THE INNOCENT BY NOT PROVIDING FAIR WARNING." Id. IN CONNALLY V. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION CO., 269 U.S. 385 (1926), THE U.S. SUPREME COURT HELD THAT "A STATUTE WHICH EITHER FORBIDS OR REQUIRES THE DOING OF AN ACT IN TERMS SO VAGUE THAT MEN OF COMMON INTELLIGENCE MUST NECESSARILY GUESS AT ITS MEANING AND DIFFER AS TO ITS APPLICATION VIOLATES THE FIRST ESSENTIAL OF DUE PROCESS OF LAW." Id. AT 391. "PENAL STATUTES PROHIBITING THE DOING OF CERTAIN THINGS, AND PROVIDING A PUNISHMENT FOR THEIR VIOLATION, SHOULD NOT ADMIT OF SUCH A DOUBLE MEANING THAT THE CITIZEN MAY ACT UPON THE ONE CONCEPTION OF ITS REQUIREMENTS AND THE COURTS UPON ANOTHER." Id. AT 391. "IT IS ESTABLISHED THAT A LAW FAILS TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE IF IT IS SO VAGUE AND STANDARDLESS THAT IT LEAVES THE PUBLIC UNCERTAIN AS TO THE CONDUCT IT PROHIBITS...." GIACCIO V. PENNSYLVANIA, 382 U.S. 399, 402 (1966).

THE INDICTMENT IN THE INSTANT CASE READS AS FOLLOWS:

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

ON OR ABOUT THE 11TH DAY OF ~~FEBRUARY~~ JANUARY JWS/JT, 2017, IN THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,

MICHAEL WAYNE PARSONS,

HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT FOR A TERM

EXCEEDING ONE YEAR, TO WIT: AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ON NOVEMBER 23, 2009, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF TIPTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, DID KNOWINGLY POSSES IN AND AFFECTING INTERSTATE COMMERCE A FIREARM AND AMMUNITION, THAT IS, A ROCK RIVER 5.56 LAR-15 ASSAULT RIFLE, 637 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION (87 ROUNDS OF .223 AMMUNITION FURTHER IDENTIFIED AS LIGHT ARMOR PIERCING AMMUNITION AND 550 ROUNDS OF .300 BLACKOUT AMMUNITION), SAID FIREARM AND AMMUNITION HAVING BEEN SHIPPED AND TRANSPORTED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE, IN VIOLATION OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 922 (g)(1).

18 U.S.C. § 922 (g)(1) STATES IN PERTINENT PART:

" IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON... WHO HAS BEEN CONVICTED IN ANY COURT OF, A CRIME PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT FOR A TERM EXCEEDING ONE YEAR... TO SHIP OR TRANSPORT IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE, OR POSSESS IN OR AFFECTING COMMERCE, ANY FIREARM OR AMMUNITION; OR TO RECEIVE ANY FIREARM OR AMMUNITION WHICH HAS BEEN SHIPPED OR TRANSPORTED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE." (EMPHASIS ADDED)

"IN CASES WHERE THE INDICTMENT TRACKS THE WORDS OF THE STATUTE CHARGING THE OFFENSE, THE INDICTMENT WILL BE HELD SUFFICIENT SO LONG AS THE WORDS UNAMBIGUOUSLY SET FORTH ALL ELEMENTS NECESSARY TO CONSTITUTE THE OFFENSE." UNITED STATES V. DAVIS, 336 F.3d 920, 922 (9TH CIR. 2003); SEE ALSO UNITED STATES V. FITZGERALD, 882 F.2d 397, 399 (9TH CIR. 1989). THE INDICTMENT DOES NOT TRACK THE WORDS OF THE STATUTE CHARGING THE OFFENSE. ADDITIONALLY, THE ACCUSED "HAS A RIGHT TO BE APPRISED OF WHAT OVERT ACT THE GOVERNMENT WILL TRY TO PROVE AT TRIAL. SEE UNITED STATES V. RESENDIZ-PONCE, 549 U.S. 102, 106 (2007). THE INDICTMENT MUST "FULLY, DIRECTLY, AND EXPRESSLY, WITHOUT ANY UNCERTAINTY OR AMBIGUITY, SET FORTH ALL THE ELEMENTS NECESSARY TO CONSTITUTE THE OFFENCE INTENDED TO BE PUNISHED." SEE UNITED STATES V. CARLL, 105 U.S. 611, 612 (1882) (EMPHASIS ADDED)

HERE, THE INDICTMENT, AND THE STATUTE ARE BOTH INSUFFICIENT BECAUSE THEY DO NOT APPRISE

A PERSON OF ORDINARY INTELLIGENCE SPECIFICALLY WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL TRY TO PROVE AT TRIAL. WILL THE GOVERNMENT TRY THE ACCUSED AT TRIAL IN THE PRESENT TENSE REGARDING THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ELEMENT? HOWEVER, IT NOW APPEARS THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT TRY THE ACCUSED IN THE PRESENT TENSE, ACCORDING TO THE GOVERNMENT'S RECENT DISCOVERY DISCLOSURES. ADDITIONALLY, THE AVERAGE PERSON WHO IS CHARGED WITH THIS STATUTE COMMONLY ASK HIS OR HER LEGAL COUNSELOR QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS MATTER. QUESTIONS SUCH AS, "I DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH INTERSTATE COMMERCE, SO WHY AM I BEING CHARGED FOR THIS?" WHICH IS THE EXACT QUESTION PETITIONER ASKED THE ASSISTANT FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER JOHN VANDERSLICE AND APPOINTED LEGAL COUNSELOR DON SCHENSE, BUT NEITHER COULD ANSWER THE QUESTION. IT WAS ALSO SAID, "I HAVE NEVER SHIPPED OR TRANSPORTED A FIREARM, SO WHY AM I CHARGED WITH THIS STATUTE?

ACCORDING TO MERRIAM-WEBSTER, THE OFFICIAL SCRABBLE PLAYERS DICTIONARY, FOURTH EDITION (2005), "HAS" IS DEFINED AS "A PRESENT 3d PERSON SINGULAR OF HAVE." Id.; "HAVING" IS DEFINED AS "PRESENT PARTICIPLE OF HAVE." Id.; AND "HAD" IS DEFINED AS "A PAST TENSE OF HAVE." Id.

THE WORD "HAS" AS OPPOSED TO THE WORD "HAD" WAS USED IN THE STATUTE. "HAS" IS THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR, PRESENT INDICATIVE VERB, MEANING AN ACTION OR SITUATION THAT IS CURRENTLY ONGOING OR ACTIVE; WHERE "HAD" IS THE PAST TENSE PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB HAVE, MEANING IN A PREVIOUS ACTION OR SITUATION. SO IF ONE WERE CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS OF SHIPPING OR TRANSPORTING, OR IF ONE WAS THE DIRECT RECIPIENT THEN THE WORD "HAS" WOULD BE APPROPRIATE. HOWEVER, IF IT WERE EXPANSIVE, INTENDED TO INCLUDE ANY FIREARM PREVIOUSLY SHIPPED OR TRANSPORTED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE, THEN "HAD" WOULD BE THE PROPER VERB. THE USE OF "HAD" WOULD HAVE MEANT TO INCLUDE ANY AND ALL THAT "HAD" BEEN SHIPPED OR TRANSPORTED ANY TIME PRIOR.

THEREBY, PETITIONER CHALLENGES THE GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE A HYPOTHETICAL SCENARIO WHERE THE TERM "HAS BEEN" WOULD ONLY APPLY TO THE PAST, WITH NO POSSIBILITY OF APPLYING IT TO

THE PRESENT. IT SIMPLY CANNOT BE DONE.

LIKEWISE, THE PHRASE "HAVING BEEN SHIPPED" WAS USED IN THE INDICTMENT, IN WHICH "HAVING" IS THE PRESENT TENSE PARTICIPLE OF HAVE. Id. BUT AN INDICTMENT IS CONSTITUTIONAL SUFFICIENT ONLY IF IT CLEARLY INFORMS THE ACCUSED OF THE PRECISE OFFENSE OF WHICH HE IS ACCUSED SO THAT HE MAY PREPARE HIS DEFENSE AND SO THAT A JUDGMENT THEREON WILL SAFEGUARD HIM FROM A SUBSEQUENT PROSECUTION FOR THE SAME OFFENSE. SEE 1 CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT & ARTHUR MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE & PROCEDURE CRIMINAL § 125 (3d ED. 2000 & SUPP. 2005)("THE TEST FOR SUFFICIENCY OUGHT TO BE WHETHER IT IS FAIR TO DEFENDANT TO REQUIRE HIM OR HER TO DEFEND ON THE BASES OF THE CHARGE AS STATED IN THE PARTICULAR INDICTMENT OR INFORMATION. THE STATED REQUIREMENT THAT EVERY INGREDIENT OR ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF THE OFFENSE SHOULD BE ALLEGED MUST BE READ IN THE LIGHT OF THE FAIRNESS TEST JUST SUGGESTED.") (EMPHASIS ADDED). HOWEVER, A COMMON READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE INDICTMENT CLEARLY SUGGEST THAT I AM ONLY CHARGED IN THE PRESENT TENSE, AND I AM ONLY PREPARED TO DEFEND AGAINST THAT CHARGE AS STATED PRECISELY IN THE ALLEGED INDICTMENT.

THE STATUTE, AND THE INDICTMENT BOTH DO NOT CONTAIN ANY ADDITIONAL TERMS OR PHRASES SUCH AS: "AT ANYTIME"; "PAST OR PRESENT"; "PREVIOUSLY"; "BEFORE"; "THERETOFORE"; "PRECEDINGLY"; "PRIOR"; "FORMERLY"; "EARLIER"; "HERETOFORE"; "ALREADY BEEN"; "PAST"; WHICH WOULD CLEARLY INFORM THE ACCUSED THAT HE IS BEING CHARGED IN THE PAST TENSE WITHOUT ANY UNCERTAINTY. THE USE OF THESE TERMS OR PHRASES IN THE STATUTE WOULD HAVE AUTHORIZED THAT ELEMENT OF THE OFFENSE TO BE TRIED IN THE PAST TENSE AT TRIAL. FOR EXAMPLE, SEE 18 U.S.C. § 922 (K) ("IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON KNOWINGLY TO... POSSESS OR RECEIVE ANY FIREARM WHICH WAS HAD THE IMPORTER'S OR MANUFACTURER'S SERIAL NUMBER REMOVED, OBLITERATED, OR ALTERED AND WAS, AT ANY TIME, BEEN SHIPPED OR TRANSPORTED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE." (EMPHASIS ADDED)).

IN THIS REGARD, THE U.S. SUPREME COURT IN KEENE CORP. V. UNITED STATES, 508 U.S. 200,

208 (1993), EXPLICITLY HELD "WHEN CONGRESS INCLUDES PARTICULAR LANGUAGE IN ONE SECTION OF A STATUTE BUT OMITS IT IN ANOTHER... IT IS GENERALLY PRESUMED THAT CONGRESS ACTS INTENTIONALLY AND PURPOSELY IN THE DISPARATE INCLUSION OR EXCLUSION." THEREFORE, IT MUST BE PRESUMED THAT CONGRESS ACTED INTENTIONALLY AND PURPOSELY WHEN THEY INCLUDED "AT ANY TIME" IN 18 U.S.C. §922(K), BUT OMITTED THIS LANGUAGE FROM THE OTHER SECTION OF THE SAME STATUTE IN 18 U.S.C. §922(g).

"THE PREEMINENT CANON OF STATUTORY INTERPRETATION REQUIRES US TO PRESUME THAT THE LEGISLATURE SAYS IN A STATUTE WHAT IT MEANS AND MEANS IN A STATUTE WHAT IT SAYS THERE. THUS, OUR INQUIRY BEGINS WITH THE STATUTORY TEXT, AND ENDS THERE AS WELL IF THE TEXT IS UNAMBIGUOUS." BEDROC LTD., LLC V. UNITED STATES, 541 U.S. 176, 183 (2004) (INTERNAL CITATIONS OMITTED). IT SHOULD NOT BE "PRESUMED THAT THE LEGISLATURE WAS IGNORANT OF THE MEANING OF THE LANGUAGE IT EMPLOYED." Id. AT 186-87. WHEN INTERPRETING A STATUTE, THE COURT BEGINS WITH THE STATUTORY TEXT AND INTERPRETS "STATUTORY TERMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR ORDINARY MEANING, UNLESS THE STATUTE CLEARLY EXPRESSES AN INTENTION TO THE CONTRARY." UNITED STATES V. NEAL, 776 F.3d 645, 652 (9TH CIR. 2015); SEE ALSO WALTERS V. METRO. EDUC. ENTERS., INC., 519 U.S. 202, 207 (1997); CAMINETTI V. UNITED STATES, 242 U.S. 470, 485-86 (1917).

IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERPRETING STATUTES, THE SUPREME COURT HAS CONSISTENTLY HELD THAT STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION "MUST BEGIN WITH THE LANGUAGE EMPLOYED BY CONGRESS AND THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE ORDINARY MEANING OF THAT LANGUAGE ACCURATELY EXPRESSES THE LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE." GROSS V. FBL FIN. SERVS., INC., 557 U.S. 167, 176 (2009) (CITATION OMITTED). ORDINARY MEANING IS DETERMINED BY THE DICTIONARY DEFINITION OF THE WORD AND THE CONTEXT IN WHICH IT IS USED. SEE, E.G., NAVARRO V. ENCINO MOTOCARS, LLC, 845 F.3d 925, 930-931, 2017 U.S. APP. LEXIS 344 (9TH CIR., 2017) (RELYING ON RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (1966); WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY (1965); OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY (1933); AND AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (1ST ED 1969)); SEE ALSO DORSEY V. MERCK SHARP & DOHME,

796 F.3d 1038, 1045-46 (9TH CIR. 2015)(RELYING ON WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY 1811 (2002))

HERE, THE LANGUAGE OF 18 U.S.C. §922 (g) IS CLEAR AND PLAIN, BUT THE PLAIN LANGUAGE DOES NOT EXPRESS AN INTENTION TO BE APPLIED ON PAST SHIPMENT OR TRANSPORTATION OF A FIREARM. THEREBY, IT MUST BE ASSUMED THAT THE ORDINARY MEANING OF THE LANGUAGE IS THE STATUTE "ACCURATELY EXPRESSES THE LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE." GROSS V. FBL FIN. SERVS., INC., 557 U.S. 167, 176 (2009). ADDITIONALLY, THE ORDINARY MEANING OF THE LANGUAGE IN THE STATUTES MUST BE ENFORCED BECAUSE THE STATUTE DOES NOT "CLEARLY EXPRESSES AN INTENTION TO THE CONTRARY." SEE UNITED STATES V. NEAL, 776 F.3d 645, 652 (9TH CIR. 2015). WHERE "THE STATUTE'S LANGUAGE IS PLAIN, THE SOLE FUNCTION OF THE COURTS IS TO ENFORCE IT ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS." UNITED STATES V. RON PAIR ENTERS., INC., 489 U.S. 235, 241 (1989)

IN UNITED STATES V. WILTBERGER, 18 U.S. 76, 5 WHEAT. 76 (1820), THE U.S. SUPREME COURT ALSO HELD "THE INTENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE IS TO BE COLLECTED FROM THE WORDS THEY EMPLOY. WHERE THERE IS NO AMBIGUITY IN THE WORDS, THERE IS NO ROOM FOR CONSTRUCTION. THE CASE MUST BE A STRONG ONE INDEED, WHICH WOULD JUSTIFY A COURT IN DEPARTING FROM THE PLAIN MEANING OF WORDS, ESPECIALLY IN A PENAL ACT, IN SEARCH OF AN INTENTION WHICH THE WORDS THEMSELVES DID NOT SUGGEST. TO DETERMINE THAT A CASE IS WITHIN THE INTENTION OF A STATUTE, ITS LANGUAGE MUST AUTHORIZE US TO SAY SO. IT WOULD BE DANGEROUS, INDEED, TO CARRY THE PRINCIPLE, THAT A CASE WHICH IS WITHIN THE REASON OR MISCHIEF OF A STATUTE, IS WITHIN ITS PROVISIONS, SO FAR AS TO PUNISH A CRIME NOT ENUMERATED IN THE STATUTE, BECAUSE IT IS OF EQUAL ATROCITY, OR OF KINDRED CHARACTER, WITH THOSE WHICH ARE ENUMERATED." Id. AT 96. (EMPHASIS ADDED)

"THE CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT OF DEFINITENESS IS VIOLATED BY A CRIMINAL STATUTE THAT FAILS TO GIVE A PERSON OF ORDINARY INTELLIGENCE FAIR NOTICE THAT HIS CONTEMPLATED CONDUCT IS FORBIDDEN BY THE STATUTE. THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLE IS THAT NO MAN SHALL BE HELD CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCT WHICH HE COULD NOT REASONABLY UNDERSTAND

TO BE PROSCRIBED." UNITED STATES V. HARRISS, 347 U.S. 612, 617 (1954); SEE ALSO LAMBERT V. CALIFORNIA, 355 U.S. 225, 228 (1957); JORDAN V. DE GEORGE, 341 U.S. 223, 230-232 (1951); DUNN V. UNITED STATES, 442 U.S. 100, 112 (1979)

PERHAPS A PERSON WHO IS CHARGED WITH "RECEIPT" COULD BE CHARGED UNDER THE CURRENT WORDING OF THE STATUTE, BUT ONLY IF THAT PERSON IS THE DIRECT RECIPIENT, BECAUSE THAT PERSON WOULD DIRECTLY RECEIVE THE FIREARM THAT HAS BEEN SHIPPED AT THAT TIME, TAKING THE FIREARM INTO POSSESSION. BUT AFTER THE INITIAL RECEIPT, AND FOR A PERSON WHO WAS NOT THE DIRECT RECIPIENT, IT WOULD ONLY BE CONSIDERED A CHARGE FOR "POSSESSION" OF A FIREARM THAT "HAD BEEN" SHIPPED.

A PRIME EXAMPLE OF THE NORMAL USAGE FOR THIS GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION AT ISSUE IS COMMONLY APPLIED AS FOLLOWS: "JOE HAS BEEN INCARCERATED." THIS LANGUAGE ORDINARILY MEANS THAT JOE IS CURRENTLY INCARCERATED DUE TO HIS CONTINUOUS INCARCERATION. BUT AFTER JOE IS RELEASED FROM DETAINMENT, THE CORRECT LANGUAGE WOULD BE "JOE HAD BEEN INCARCERATED." SIMILARLY, "JOE WENT TO THE POST OFFICE EARLIER, AND THE PACKAGE WAS BEEN SHIPPED." THIS LANGUAGE ORDINARILY MEANS THAT THE SHIPMENT IS CURRENTLY ON THE WAY TO THE RECIPIENT. BUT ONCE THE PACKAGE ARRIVED AT IT'S DESTINATION, THE CORRECT LANGUAGE WOULD BE "THE PACKAGE WAS BEEN SHIPPED BY JOE." THAT IS BECAUSE THE SHIPMENT WAS COMPLETED, AND IS NO LONGER IN THE PROCESS OF SHIPPING.

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT'S DUE PROCESS CLAUSE "REQUIRES THAT A PENAL STATUTE DEFINE THE CRIMINAL OFFENSE WITH SUFFICIENT DEFINITENESS THAT ORDINARY PEOPLE CAN UNDERSTAND WHAT CONDUCT IS PROHIBITED AND IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT ENCOURAGE ARBITRARY AND DISCRIMINATORY ENFORCEMENT." SEE ALPHONSUS V. HOLDER, 705 F.3d 1031, 1042 (9TH CIR. 2013) (QUOTING KOLENDER V. LAWSON, 461 U.S. 352, 357 (1983)). "A CRIMINAL STATUTE MUST CLEARLY DEFINE THE CONDUCT IT PROSCRIBES. IF IT DOES NOT GIVE A PERSON OF ORDINARY INTELLIGENCE FAIR NOTICE OF ITS SCOPE, UNITED STATES V. BATCHELDER, 442 U.S. 114, 123, 99 S. CT. 2198, 60 L. ED. 2d 755 (1979), IT DENIES DUE PROCESS." (QUOTING BOND V. UNITED STATES, 134 S. CT. 2077, 2087 (2014)).

IN UNITED STATES V. BREWER, 139 U.S. 278 (1891), THE U.S. SUPREME COURT HELD "LAWS WHICH CREATE CRIME OUGHT TO BE SO EXPRESSED THAT ALL MEN SUBJECT TO THEIR PENALTIES MAY KNOW WHAT ACTS IT IS THEIR DUTY TO AVOID," AND "BEFORE A MAN CAN BE PUNISHED, HIS CASE MUST BE PLAINLY AND UNMISTAKABLY WITHIN THE STATUTE." Id. AT 288 (EMPHASIS ADDED).

HERE, THE STATUTE 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) FORBIDS THE DOING OF AN ACT IN TERMS SO VAGUE THAT MEN OF COMMON INTELLIGENCE MUST NECESSARILY GUESS AND SPECULATE AT ITS MEANING, AND DIFFER AS TO ITS APPLICATION. THIS CLEARLY VIOLATES DUE PROCESS. A CLEAR READING OF THE TEXT PROVIDES NO REFUGE FOR THE GOVERNMENT. THE PHRASE, "HAS BEEN SHIPPED" UNDERSTOOD IN THE NORMAL WAY, INCLUDES CONDUCT OCCURING THROUGHOUT A CRIME'S COMMISSION; BUT DOES NOT PRECISELY LOOK TO THE PAST WITH SPECIFIC LANGUAGE, AND CAN NOT FAIRLY BE READ TO INCLUDE WHOLLY PAST SHIPMENTS WITH A CERTAINTY. "CONGRESS COULD HAVE PHRASED ITS REQUIREMENT IN LANGUAGE THAT LOOKED TO THE PAST..., BUT IT DID NOT CHOOSE THIS READILY AVAILABLE OPTION" GWALTNEY OF SMITHFIELD, LTD. V. CHESAPEAKE BAY FOUNDATION, INC., 484 U.S. 49, 57 (1987).

INSTEAD, CONGRESS FAILED TO INCLUDE PAST TENSE LANGUAGE IN 922(g), SUCH AS "AT ANY TIME," LIKE THEY PURPOSELY DID IN § 922(k), WHICH ULTIMATELY MEANS THAT CONGRESS INTENTIONALLY LEFT THE PAST TENSE LANGUAGE OUT OF THE STATUTE. THIS IS BECAUSE "CONGRESS KNOWS HOW TO TARGET PAST VIOLATIONS WHEN IT WANTS TO DO SO." Id. AT 63-64, N4.

NONETHELESS, THE COURTS USUALLY LOOK TO CONGRESS CHOISE OF VERB TENSE IN CONSTRUING STATUTES. SEE UNITED STATES V. WILSON, 503 U.S. 329, 333 (1992) (HOLDING THAT "CONGRESS USE OF A VERB TENSE IS SIGNIFICANT IN CONSTRUING STATUTES"). THE DICTIONARY ACT ALSO PROVIDES SIGNIFICANCE TO THE CHOICE OF VERB TENSE. IT PROVIDES IN RELEVANT PART: "IN DETERMINING THE MEANING OF ANY ACT OF CONGRESS, UNLESS THE CONTEXT INDICATES OTHERWISE ... WORDS USED IN THE PRESENT TENSE INCLUDE THE FUTURE AS WELL AS THE PRESENT" SEE 1 U.S.C § 1. THUS, THE DICTIONARY ACT EVIDENTLY

INSTRUCTS US THAT THE USAGE OF PRESENT TENSE GENERALLY DOES NOT INCLUDE THE PAST IN DETERMINING THE MEANING OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS, AND THE CONTEXT OF §922(g) DOES NOT INDICATE OTHERWISE.

ACCORDINGLY, A STATUTE THAT REGULATES A FIREARM THAT "HAS BEEN SHIPPED" IS NOT READILY UNDERSTOOD TO ENCOMPASS A FIREARM THAT "HAD BEEN SHIPPED." THEREFORE, 18 U.S.C. §922(g) IS VOID FOR VAGUENESS BY ITS FAILURE TO PROVIDE A FAIR WARNING IN PLAIN TERMS TO A PERSON OF ORDINARY INTELLIGENCE, AND LEAVING THE PUBLIC IN THE DARK, UNCERTAIN AS TO THE CONDUCT IT PROHIBITS WITH REGARD TO THE CURRENT STANDARD OF JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT.

CONCLUSION

FOR THE REASONS LISTED, PETITIONER HEREBY MOVES THE COURT TO ENTER AN ORDER GRANTING THIS MOTION TO DISMISS FOR STATUTORY VAGUENESS.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED, UNDER DURESS WITHOUT PREJUDICE AS A MATTER OF RIGHT.

AMBASSADOR Michael Parsons

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

AS A MATTER OF RIGHT, BY SPECIAL APPEARANCE ONLY, PETITIONER, AMBASSADOR Michael Parsons OF THE SOVEREIGN TSILHQOTIN NATIONS-COUNTRY OF CHILCOTIN, HEREBY CERTIFY THIS MOTION IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, ADDRESSED TO THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT IN LINCOLN NEBRASKA THIS 21ST DAY OF MAY 2018. SENT UNDER DURESS WITHOUT PREJUDICE 1ST CLASS MAIL TODAY.

AMBASSADOR Michael Parsons

TSILHQOTIN NATIONS COUNTRY OF THE CHILCOTIN