

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Date: March 26, 2018
Court Registry: Hague

Between:

The Chilcotin

Applicant State

And:

The United States of America,
and Canada

Respondent States

A P P L I C A T I O N

To: The Honourable Registrar of the International Court of Justice

Agents Appearing: Zsuzsanna Hegedus-Holland, Chilcotin Ambassador
& USCT, CJ;

Michael Parsons, Chilcotin Ambassador & USCT, ACT;

Counsel Appearing: R. Charles Bryfogle, Chilcotin AG;
Queen Clan Mother Fanny Stump, Chilcotin MJ;

Advocates Appearing: The Honourable Grand Chief Stanley Stump Sr.;
Queen Clan Mother Dorothy Boyd;
Patricia Parsons, Chilcotin MA;
Jonathan Holland, Chilcotin A;

In behalf of the government of: The Chilcotin National Congress
Address for delivery: Box 21-1406, Broadway S. Avenue, Williams Lake
Phone #: 778-412-9419/250-3414 Page 1 of 11 Chilcotin (Formerly B.C.G.)

Attached Documents: "Declaration of a New Country Called the Chilcotin;
on Sovereign Tsilhqot'in Territory," 2 pages,
"Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation," 4 pages,
"Universal Supreme Court Act," 3 pages,
"Map of the Chilcotin," 1 page,
"Chief Justice Appointment Letter," 1 page,
"CNC Acquittal Notice," 1 page,
"USCT Exoneration Order," 1 page; Total: 13 pgs

International Laws, Treaties, Conventions violated by the Respondents:

- 1) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (VCDR)
- 2) Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States (MCRDS)
- 3) War Crimes Act (WCA)
- 4) Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation (CTN)
- 5) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP) (-intent only)

Judge Requested by Chilcotin State in Accordance with Article 31 of the Statute of the ICJ and Article 7 of the Rules of Court:

Judge Daniel Nserenko - to preside over Interim Protection proceedings, as well as entire case.

Urgent Interim Protection Requested: to "preserve the rights of parties" Article 42(1-3) Statute of the ICJ in accordance with Articles 73-77 of the Rules of Court, and prior to any other proceeding due to hostage taking of agents ~~by~~ and

counsel and advocates by the Respondent detailed below at "Subject of Dispute."

Subject of Dispute: It is an undisputable fact that the new sovereign and independent country of the Chilcotin exists, never having to secede from Canada as the Chilcotin Territory was never technically part of Canada. In accordance with the MCRDS a declaration is all that is required upon meeting all the prerequisites and criteria set out plainly in the MCRDS. Such declaration was signed by the Honourable Grand Chief Stanley Stump Sr., [See attached "Declaration of a New Country Called the Chilcotin on Sovereign Tsilhqot'in Territory,"] which along with the Constitution of the Tsilhqot'in Nation [see attached] the map of the Chilcotin [see attached] and the Universal Supreme Court Act [also attached] was in July 2016 served upon the UN, President Obama and Prime Minister Justin Trudeau without objection. The MCRDS Articles 1 & 3 state no recognition is required for a State to function and operate as all independent sovereign nations do. Article 3 says:

"The political existence of the state is independent of recognition by the other states. Even before recognition the state has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its conservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate upon its interests, administer its services, and define the jurisdiction and competence of its courts. The exercise of these rights has no other limitation than the exercise of the rights of other states according to international law."

Section 35(2) of the Statute of the ICTJ says only states may bring their cases before the International Court of Justice which the Chilcotin is by law and fact a new State, however it is anticipated that the Respondents USA & Canada will dispute such.

The Respondents USA & Canada have repeatedly attacked the Chilcotin Chilcotin leaders and raided the Chilcotin Embassy at Tennessee USA, in violation of the VCDR, MCRDS, the War Crimes Act & intent of the UNORIP. Atrocities range from, but not limited to kidnapping diplomats such as myself, Chilcotin Ambassador & Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in, Zsuzsanna Hegedus-Holland, my colleague Chilcotin Ambassador & Associate Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in, Michael Parsons and his wife, Chilcotin Minister of Agriculture, Patricia Parsons & Chilcotin Attorney General, R. Charles Bryfogle via false allegations, illegal prosecutions and illegal detainment, to, attempted and ongoing attempts to murder me and Ambassador Parsons by the Respondents Canada & USA. We have also been tortured, terrorized, defamed, humiliated, injured, starved, poisoned, psychologically and physically abused by the Respondents Canada & USA.

Further atrocities assaults & attacks committed against the Chilcotin by the Respondents USA & Canada, but not limited to such, is the fact Canada continues its illegal occupation of the Chilcotin, reinforcing Canada's law enforcement & military when ordered to vacate the Chilcotin by removing Canada's government, judiciary & RCMP & ceasing & desisting operations of such; the failure of Canada to do so is a violation of the VCDR, MCRDS, the War Crimes Act & intent of the UNORIP. Canada continues to kidnap and traffick Tsilhqot'in Youth & children, as well as extort the

Chilcotin's national revenue. Respondent USA likewise contravened the VCDR, MCROS, the War Crimes Act and intent of the UNDRIP against the Chilcotin by raiding the Chilcotin's Embassy & Chilcotin's transport plane, seizing classified Chilcotin documents, computers, luggage, property belonging to the Chilcotin.

Therefore, due to the appalling actions of the Respondents Canada & USA and prior to any other claims of jurisdiction or standing that may be brought by the Respondents is Applicant's petition requested before Judge Daniel Nserenko under Article 31 of the Statute of the ICJ for an emergency incidental proceeding & an interim protection order releasing diplomat agents, Ambassador & CJ, Zsuzsanna Holland, held hostage by Canada, diplomat agent Ambassador & ACTJ, Michael Parsons, held hostage by the USA, as well as diplomat advocate, Chilcotin MA, Patrick Parsons, held hostage by the USA, from illegal detainment pursuant to the VCDR & the Statute of the ICJ Article 42(1-3) which says:

- 1.) The parties shall be represented by agents.
- 2.) They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.
- 3.) The agents, counsel & advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges & immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties."

The Respondents had attempted to assassinate Chilcotin agents in 2016 2017 by privation & poisoning, currently threatening to poison Chilcotin diplomat agents again, jeopardizing said illegally detained diplomats's lives. An order from Judge Daniel Nserenko is hereby requested for

[Page 5 of 10]

the release of said detained diplomats in order for the Chilcotin to have adequate representation and access to the International Court of Justice and its registry, access to Chilcotin documents, witnesses and be able to take up residency at the Hague during proceedings, as per agent's requirements. In the alternative, an emergency interim protection order releasing diplomat agents Z. Holland & M. Parsons and advocate P. Parsons from custody temporarily, until proceedings before the International Court of Justice concludes pending outcome of the decision by the Court.

Anything short of granting Applicant's provisional request would further endanger the lives of Chilcotin leaders and uphold Respondent's violation of international laws such as the VCDR, MCRDS, the War Crime Act, etc., as well as result in prejudice against the Chilcotin to properly present its case via key players in the Chilcotin's State's history. At pgs. 63 & 64 of the International Court of Justice Handbook is found:

"If at any time it considers that the rights which form the subject of its application are in immediate danger, the applicant State may request the Court to indicate provisional measures to protect its rights," ...
"Where appropriate, the President may then call upon the parties to refrain from any acts that might jeopardize the effectiveness of any decision the Court may take on request." ... "These constitute a separate phase of the case and in general lead to a decision ^{within} 3 to 4 weeks, though this can also be much more rapid (e.g. LaGrand: 24 hours.)"

An emergency 24 hour decision is hereby requested in order to save our lives and uphold our diplomatic/agent/advocate/counsel immunity.

... "Already at this phase of the proceedings the respondent State may contest the Court's jurisdiction or may fail to appear. The Court will indicate provisional measures only if it finds that it has prima facie jurisdiction, that the rights claimed by the applicant State appear to be at least plausible, that there exists a link between the rights whose protection is being sought and the measures requested, that there is a risk of irreparable prejudice and that there is an element of urgency." Ibid

Previously said documents with additional attached documents hereto with respect to appointment, acquittal & exoneration is sufficient prima facie evidence of jurisdiction and a plausible link between the Chilcotin's rights whose protection is being sought and the measures requested. It is also plain and obvious that irreparable prejudice would result from the murder of and continued detention of Chilcotin leaders, a scenario created by the Respondent Canada & USA of ultimate urgency. Future proofs of the Tsilhqot'in Nation never having signed a treaty with Canada, thereby retaining their sovereignty & independence from Canada which agents have documented proofs of as far back in history as the 1800's and therefore technically never part of Canada, as well as acknowledged "title" of the Tsilhqot'in Nation's sovereignty and independence by the Supreme Court of Canada in 2014, by British Columbia in 1995 and British Columbia's bribery crimes of 2016 are all proofs agents yet need to present to the International Court of Justice, before Judge Daniel Nserenko's court.

"In its Judgment of 27 June 2001 in the LaGrand case the Court expressly stated that Orders indicating provisional measures

having binding force." Ibid

Further at p. 100 it says,

"... the Court emphasized that the prohibition of the use of force was a 'cornerstone of the UN Charter'... (resolution 2625 (XXV) adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970) which provide that 'every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, when the acts referred to in the present paragraph involve a threat or use of force, and that 'no State shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overflow of the régime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State.'" Ibid

Further at p. 102 it says,

"In regard more generally to territorial sovereignty, the Court has enshrined the principle of the intangibility of frontiers inherited from decolonization, as well as that of *uti possidetis juris*, whereby the legal title enjoys priority over effective possession as the basis of sovereignty possession being decisive only in the absence of such title...," "In the area of decolonization, the Court has had occasion to stress the primordial role of the principle of self-determination, viewed as an ongoing process," ... "the Court recognized that 'the right of peoples to self-determination, as it has evolved from the Charter and from United Nations practice, has an *erga omnes* character and that the corresponding principle is one of the essential principles of contemporary international law."

Last but not least on p. 104 of the same it says,

"In the case concerning United States Diplomatic & Consular Staff in Tehran the Court emphasized the fundamental importance in the conduct of international relations of the inviolability of diplomatic staff and embassy premises. The Court has also played a significant role in the development of the right of jurisdictional immunity of States & their representatives: in the case concerning the Arrest Warrant of 11 April 2000 (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Belgium) it clearly recognized the right of immunity from suit, both civil and criminal, enjoyed in other States by diplomatic & consular staff as well as by certain holders of high-ranking office such as the Head of State or Government and the Minister of Foreign Affairs."... "the Court asked the United States to review and reconsider the convictions & sentences of 51 individuals because their consular rights had not been respected." Ibid

Therefore, in the light of the aforesaid, the Applicant State of the Chilcotin hereby requests filing of this Application (original sent by post) at the International Court of Justice seeking emergency interim protection implementing Articles 41(1) & 42(1-3) of the Statute of the ICJ to "preserve the rights of parties" whereby agents may conduct trial on behalf of the Chilcotin State seeking the implementation of international laws & conventions heretofore grossly violated by Respondents Canada & USA and seeking reparation, restitution, compensation for such acts, as well as referral to the (ICC) International Criminal Court for justice, due to Respondents's crimes against the Chilcotin State.

The Applicant Chilcotin State is agreeable to Articles 28, 48, 59 of the Statute of the ICJ.


Please send filed copies to the following addresses, as well as previously stated CNC address for delivery:

Agent, Ambassador & CJ, Z. Holland
 #18-997 Hwy 20,
 Williams Lake, Chilcotin
 (Formerly B.C., Canada) V2G 4X6

Agent, Ambassador & ACJ, M. Parsons
 c/o R. Davis
 P.O. Box 2088
 Forney, Texas 75126-6647
 USA, Fax # 855-425-7985

Counsel, R. Charles Bryfoyle
 P.O. Box 524
 Kamloops, B.C., Canada V2C 5L2

All of which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Chilcotin,
 this 26th day of April 2018,

 Azunamma Regedus-Holland

Ambassador & USCT, CJ, Z. Holland

[Currently held hostage at Prince George Regional Correctional Center at Prince
 George, British Columbia, Canada, so was compelled to submit handwritten
 document as I am denied access to almost all legal facilities.]

Sent By Fax to:

ICJ Fax# (31-70) 364-9928

Phone# (31-70) 302-2323

-mail: information@icj-cij.org | Page 10 of 10]

Sent By Post to: The Registrar of ICJ

Peace Palace

2517 KJ The Hague,

Netherlands

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

This is a true copy of
Exhibit "1" of Affidavit
#1 of 2. Holland dated
Sept. 29, 2017.

L. Cooper - Correctional
Supervisor - P. B. C.

A commissioner for taking
oaths & affidavits for B.C.

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 boundaries 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

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stated Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, The Country of the Chilcotin particularly emphasizes articles 8 & 11 which say,

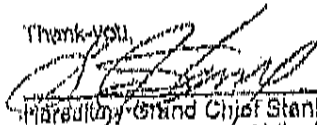
8) "No state has the right to interference in the internal or external affairs of another,"

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 acclamation 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 Stankey Stump Sr.
Spokesperson for the Chilcotin National Congress
cc: Pibuu Molestar Justin Trudeau
and President Barack Obama



No. 05-2940
Williams Lake

IN THE PROVINCIAL COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
CHILD FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ACT, S.B.C. 1996

AND

IN THE MATTER OF

CHILD:
Shyla Antoinette Billy

BIRTHDATE:
February 20, 2002

NOTICE TO THE COURT

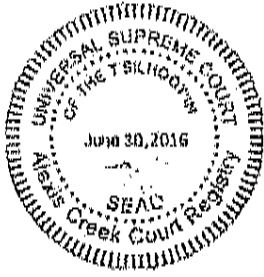
I, Hereditary Grand Chief Stanley Stump Sr. do hereby notice the court that the T'silhqot'in National Congress have determined that Zsuzsanna Hegedus-Holland, Violette Katarzyna Hutnik and Maciej Narczynski, have on May 4-6, 2014 rescued one of our Chilcotin children, Shyla Antoinette Billy. The aforementioned and their families are hereby welcomed and accepted by the Queen grandmothers of the T'silhqot'in Nation and territory and are now citizens of the T'silhqot'in Nation and territory whereat they are free from Canada's laws and oppression as Canada's laws have no force and effect upon the welcomed families. The T'silhqot'in Nation is not nor ever has been part of Canada and therefore not subject to the laws of Canada.

Dated: 2015, 2015

Signed: Stanley M. Stump Sr.

Grand Chief Stanley Stump, Sr.
Hereditary Grand Chief,
T'silhqot'in National Congress

Case file # 05. 2940



No. U-16-33443
Kamloops Registry
June 30, 2016

IN THE UNIVERSAL SUPREME COURT
OF THE TSILHQOT'IN

Between:

Zsuzsanna Hegedus-Holland

Appellant

And:

BC Ministry of Attorney General,
Criminal Justice Branch, Office of Crown Counsel

Appellee

ORDER

This is an appeal from a false and malicious prosecution matter from the Provincial Criminal Court of British Columbia against the appellant on sovereign Tsilhqot'in Territory whereat the Province of British Columbia has no jurisdiction or authority and whereat the sovereign Tsilhqot'in people have deemed the actions of the appellant to be heroic, not criminal:

THIS ABORIGINAL COURT ORDERS that:

1. On March 15, 2015, the appellant was appointed as the Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in at which time the foreign court of British Columbia lost jurisdiction over the appellant dignitary and erred by refusing to transfer matter 33443 to the Tsilhqot'in Nation for determination, in accordance with the protocols of the *Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations*
2. The appellant is exonerated of all charges, including "breach of undertaking or recognizance, contrary to section 145(3) Criminal Code," "Section 281 of the Criminal Code," and "Section 215(2)(b) of the Criminal Code," as the appellant rescued Shyla Billy from the Ministry of Children and Family Development of British Columbia who were drugging, caging and abusing her.
3. The appeal is granted and all proceedings against the appellant dismissed.
4. Reasons for Judgment are to follow; deposit of \$250 shall be returned to the appellant within 14 days of this order and the appellant is entitled to sue for damages.

By the Court:


The Honourable Associate Chief Justice M. Parsons

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Chilcotin National Congress
Box 21-1406, Broadway S Ave., Williams Lake, BC V2G 0A1
Ph: 250-392-1019

March 15, 2015

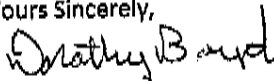
Zsuzsanna (Suzanne) Hegedus-Holland
Box 11
Kleena Kleene, BC V0L 1M0
Ph/Fax: 250-742-3314

Dear Ms. Hegedus-Holland:

Letter of Delegation and Appointment of Honourable Chief Justice to the Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in [USCT]

By the power invested in me by the Creator, I Queen Clan Mother Dorothy Boyd, hereditary heir of the T'silhqot'in Nation do hereby in accordance with and under the Constitution of the T'silhqot'in Nation section 3(3) and the Universal Supreme Court Act of the T'silhqot'in do hereby appoint you and delegate to you the powers and duties of Honourable Chief Justice commencing today and to be formally inaugurated on June 1, 2015.

Yours Sincerely,



The Honourable Queen Clan Mother Dorothy Boyd

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CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION

1-Preamble:

This is the CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION by all the Native Indian people, by all aboriginal people, by all indigenous people, by all people of the T'silhqot'in for all people of the world who elect to come under the authority of this CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION.

Whereas this CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION recognizes and respects the freedom, rights and integrity of all people of the world to self government, this CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION is not intended to overthrow, dismantle or do away with any currently existing nation, government, authority but is intended to coexist bilaterally and peacefully with any and all nations, governments, authorities offering the people of this world a choice to choose whose authority they wish to abide by, adopt, or stand under the authority of. This CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION adopts, any pre-existing Constitution of the T'silhqot'in which does not conflict with this here CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION.

2-Authority and Powers Vested in this CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION:

- 1) Whereas this CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION is founded upon the final authority, rulership and supremacy of Gudi-Nits'in (God in Heaven), the Lord God of Heaven and Earth, Creator, Sustainer, Redeemer, Great Holy Spirit, His principles, truths, Scripture, commandments, statutes, councils as revealed and recognized hereby in His Immutable Word, the Bible which final authority preexisted the creation of the world; and
- 2) Whereas the Native, Aboriginal, and Indigenous people of North America and elsewhere preexisted all foreign authorities, governments, laws, statutes, rules, dictates, non-Native, non-Aboriginal and non-Indigenous people; therefore
- 3) This CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION is declared to have universal constitutional powers and authority vested in it by virtue of its preexistence, predominance, preeminence, paramountcy to any and all other authorities, governments, constitutions, proclamations, ecclesiastical or nonecclesiastical declarations, rules, laws, statutes, edicts, dictates and decisions when applied by personal election, superceding all other authorities, governments, constitutions, proclamations, ecclesiastical or nonecclesiastical declarations, rules, laws, statutes edicts, dictates and decisions.
- 4) Where there is a conflict between any and all other authorities, governments, constitutions, proclamations, ecclesiastical or nonecclesiastical declarations, rules, laws, statutes, edicts, dictates and decisions and this CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION, this CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION shall have precedence over, subordinating and subjugating any and all other authorities, governments, constitutions; rendering any and all conflicting proclamations, ecclesiastical or nonecclesiastical declarations, rules, laws, statutes, edicts, dictates and decisions, to have no force and effect and a nullity.


3-Governing Authority:

- 1) This CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION recognizes and declares her majesties Queen Clan Mothers Dorothy Boyd and Queen Fanny Stump [the Queen(s), monarchs] to be the hereditary bloodline of the sovereign T'silhqot'in Nation, with governing power and authority and all the rights and privileges of a sovereign monarch, being direct descendants of T'silhqot'in war chiefs of the sovereign T'silhqot'in Nation of the sovereign T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin Territory.
- 2) Either/or/both Queen Dorothy and Queen Fanny shall name successors, appoint chiefs, ministers, governors, generals, chief justice and have at their discretion the final rule of law. Birth right will determine final decision amongst the Queens when ruling and governing.
- 3) This CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION grants judicial and legislative powers and authority to the Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in [USCT or Universal Supreme Court] with unlimited jurisdiction and unlimited scope to hear an action or appeal, adjudicating both in an evidentiary capacity or on appeal, by a Chief Justice appointed by the Queen Clan Mother(s) for a potentially unlimited term.
- 4) This CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION grants to only said dual monarchy, Queen Dorothy and Queen Fanny the power and authority to depose a Chief Justice or any sitting Judge or justice, of the Universal Supreme Court.
- 5) This CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION grants the Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in the power and authority to make laws, orders, rulings, decisions, judgments or correct any and all prior or subsequent rulings, laws, statutes, orders, judgments and decisions which it deems has or is being made in error, fraudulently, incompetently or is in conflict with this herein CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION in accordance with the Universal Supreme Court Act of the T'silhqot'in.
- 6) This CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION grants governing powers and authority to the T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress [CNC] to govern and uphold the equality of rights of all people, families, men, women and children of Aboriginal, Indigenous, non-aboriginal and non-indigenous descent in accordance with the T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress Act.
- 7) This CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION grants governing powers and authority to the T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress to govern with respect for mother earth and father sky the economic interests of the T'silhqot'in Nation and the Bank of the T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin in accordance with the T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress Act.
- 8) The T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress will comprise of said dual monarchy, Queen Dorothy and Queen Fanny, Grand Hereditary Chief and Spokesperson Stanley Stump for the T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress and any other hereditary chiefs appointed by the Queen(s) and Grand Chief.
- 9) Any and all people may petition the T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress or Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in by one or more parties. Applications must be made in writing to address PO Box 228, Highway 20, Alexis Creek, BC Canada V0L 1A0 or Box 21-1406, Broadway S. Ave., Williams Lake, BC V2G 0A1 or as stated by the Universal Supreme Court Act.

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- 10) Subject to 3(24) Jurisdiction has been granted over a case once an application has been accepted by either the T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress or Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in.
- 11) The Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in and T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress will sit anywhere it chooses to on Native, Aboriginal and Indigenous lands as hosts to new guest nations.
- 12) Royal decrees and proclamations must be signed by one or both Queens.
- 13) Any amendments to this CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION must be signed by and agreed upon by all members of the Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in and the T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress and attached hereto as schedules.
- 14) Any judicial rulings, decisions or legislative enactments must be signed by one or more Justices and may include a signature of either or both monarchs Queen Dorothy or Queen Fanny.
- 15) Any legislative enactments by the T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress must be signed by the majority of the members of the T'silhqot'in/Chilcotin National Congress to pass as law.
- 16) At anytime during, before or after proceedings in a court of law a person or group of people may elect to attorn to the jurisdiction of the Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in without statute of limitations and from any court be it a lower court, supreme court, court of appeal, national court or International court.
- 17) All rulings by the Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in are final and without appeal and must be upheld by guest nations and international courts and governments; ex parte orders of the Universal Supreme Court being the only exception to finality and may be reheard on application to the Universal Supreme Court by the Universal Supreme Court only. In the interim, ex parte orders must still be upheld by guest nations and international courts and governments.
- 18) No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.
- 19) Subject to 3(18) all judicial decisions must be equitable, in accordance with the laws, statutes and principles of Gudí-Nits'ín's (God In heaven's) scripture, the Bible, upholding kindness and respect for human rights.
- 20) Host nations are entitled to compensation, reparation, remuneration, and a profit by guest nations in amounts to be determined.

(9) 

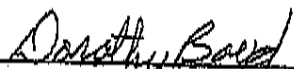
- 21) Both host nations and guest nations are to live peacefully, working cooperatively for the greater good of its citizens with an open mind, body, soul and heart showing respect for each other.
- 22) Host nations are entitled to self-determination and self-government. Any infringement or denial by guest governments and nations to a host nation's self-determination and self-government may be prosecuted and rewards and/or penalties ordered.
- 23) Any pardons extended by the Queen(s), Grand Chief or by the Chief Justice(s) will be honoured immediately by the guest nation.
- 24) Any proceedings reverted back to the guest nation for deliberation by the Queen(s), Grand Chief or by the Chief Justices will be honoured immediately by the guest nation.

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 an honest livelihood, own and advance property;
 - 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 and be free from deceptive practices;
 - p) The right to freedom from oppression, genocide, poisoned food, air, water, bodily harm;
 - q) The right to justice whether fundamental justice or corrective justice;

Dated: March 15th, 2015

Ratified on this 15th day of the month of March 2015 by


Her Majesty Queen Dorothy Boyd

(10) 

UNIVERSAL SUPREME COURT ACT

- 1) The *Universal Supreme Court Act* is also known as the *Universal Supreme Court Act of the T'silhqot'in* and the *Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in* is continued under the name and style of "Universal Supreme Court" having the powers and duties to act as a court of record for either a supreme court, or a superior court of appeal, or court of law and equity, or additional court for the better administration of the laws of each country, or a court of settling international disputes, or a court which creates laws, or corrects errors in existing laws, judgments, decisions, rulings, decrees, orders, opinions, directions, declarations made by other courts, tribunals, commissions, boards, panels, or governments.
- 2) The Universal Supreme Court has unlimited world wide jurisdiction in both civil and criminal proceedings for those people who elect to attorn to the Universal Supreme Court's jurisdiction; applications in writing to the Universal Supreme Court must include a written request for hearing a matter by 1 or more parties, must include names, addresses and phone numbers for each party as well as 1 copy of any prior documentation submitted to a court or will be relied upon during a proceeding.
- 3) Subject to section 2 of this Universal Supreme Court Act, all courts are obliged to make an application in writing for and on behalf of an individual or groups of people when that individual or groups of people state they wish to attorn to the jurisdiction of the Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in.
- 4) The Universal Supreme Court may enact legislation or change existing laws that the court finds inhumane, and a deprivation of human rights.
- 5) The Universal Supreme Court may award rewards, compensation, penalties, fines, and imprisonment.
- 6) All judgments, rulings, decisions, orders, laws and decrees must be upheld by the country to which the ruling, decision, order, law or decree pertains otherwise that country may be held in contempt of court and fined if the country is a guest country.
- 7) Only the Queen Clan Mothers Dorothy Boyd and Fanny Stump have the right, power and authority to veto any order, ruling, judgment or law made by the Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'in.
- 8) All Universal Supreme Court hearings will begin the day with prayer, acknowledging Gudl-Nitsl'in (God In Heaven) and asking a blessing on all proceedings as well as a reading from a passage of Scripture, which Scripture will remain open until the end of the court day.
- 9) Justices and judges and members of the court will be robed in white or light coloured material in conformance with T'silhqot'in traditional dress, as per dictates set by the monarchs.

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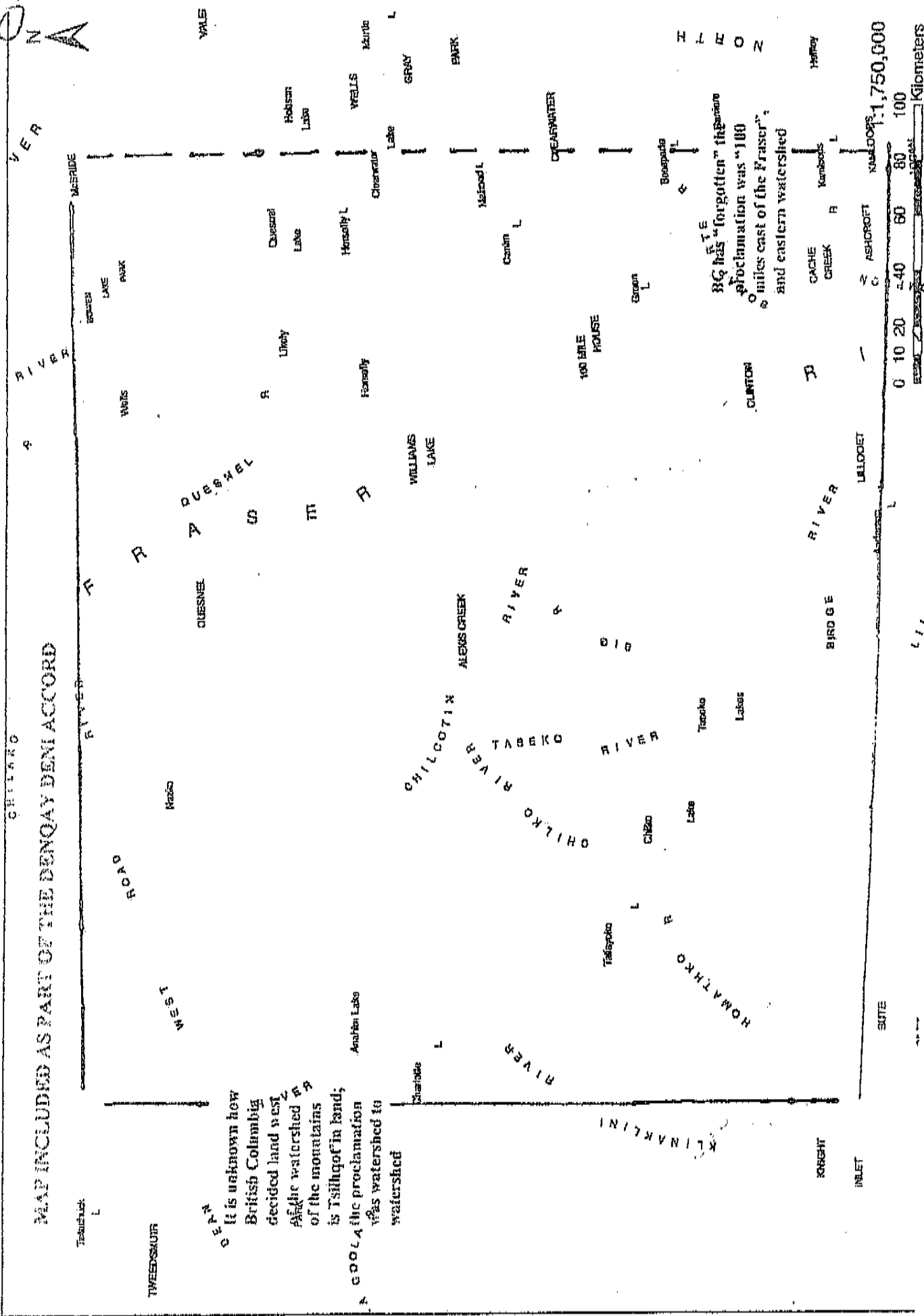
- 10) Court room design, décor and accessories will also be in conformance with dictates set by the monarchs.
- 11) All orders, decisions, judgment and rulings made by the Universal Supreme Court are required to bear a printed seal with the inscription of the words, "Universal Supreme Court of the T'sllhquot'In Saal", date of decisions, and name of registry and then as soon as is practicable an impression of the seal bearing the same.
- 12) On March 15, 2015 the Honourable Queen Clan Mother Dorothy Boyd had appointed Zausanna (Suzanne) Hegedus-Holland as the first Honourable Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court of the T'sllhquot'In, who may act as Chief Justice on the day of appointment, prior to inauguration.
- 13) A Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court is the presiding justice and has the powers and responsibilities for the administration of the justices and judges of the court with rank and precedence over all other judges and justices and administrative head of the court.
- 14) A Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court has all the powers, rights and immunities to hear cases and rule upon them for the administration of justice.
- 15) The Universal Supreme Court associate justice, justices, and judges will be appointed by the Honourable Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court as required, for a term to be determined by the Chief Justice.
- 16) The appointed justices and judges to the Universal Supreme Court have powers, rights and immunities to hear cases and rule upon them for the administration of justice.
- 17) The Chief Justice can amend the Universal Supreme Court Act with permission by one or both Queens Clan Mothers or provide directives without permission.
- 18) All personal cases pertaining to any judge or justice may be adjudicated by the same judge or justice without conflict of interest as long as one or both Queen Clan Mothers hear the matter and agree to the ruling with signature.
- 19) The Universal Supreme Court members will be of high moral character willing and able to knowledgably adjudicate in accordance with the primary Universal Supreme Court rule book, the Word of God, the Bible and any secondary rule book(s) that a judge or justice at his or her discretion may adopt or adapt to each individual case as is necessary and practicable to carry out and administer justice.
- 20) All orders will accompany reasons for judgment and made available to the public for accountability.

- 5
- 21) Sheriffs, court clerks, registry personnel, Receiver Generals, Attorney Generals will comprise the Universal Supreme Court system as the court is able to acquire such.
- 22) Justices and judges and other court personnel may need to fill more than 1 function at the inception of the Universal Supreme Court, until it is impracticable for them to do so.
- 23) Salaries for Justices, judges and other court personnel will be negotiated individually.
- 24) Justices and judges leaving office must, if able to, notify the Chief Justice 90 days in writing prior to vacating position.
- 25) A Chief Justice may appoint an associate justice to carry out duties of the Chief Justice for an interim period as needed.
- 26) A Chief Justice will issue information to each plaintiff, appellant or party regarding the time, place, conduct and rules used for hearing a matter, as well as court fees for filing due.
- 27) Court fees will be collected by the deputy registrar and be payable to the Attorney General or directly to the Queen(s) to address: Box 21-1406, Broadway S. Ave., Williams Lake, BC V2G 0A1
- (B)

March 15th, 2015

Dorothy Boyd
Queen Clan Mother Dorothy Boyd

Schedule A - Map of the Tsimshian Territory



MAP INCLUDED AS PART OF THE DENQAY DEMI ACCORD

It is unknown how British Columbia decided land west of the mountains is Tsimshian land; the proclamation was watershed to watershed

BC has "forgotten" the same information was "100 miles east of the Fraser" and eastern watershed

