



Southern Cherokee Nation and The Red Fire People (State of SCNRFP),
a Recognized International Independent Sovereign Neutral Nation and State
Office of Chief Gees-Due OO-Neh-Gah Usti

27 November 2018

Southern Cherokee Nation and The Red Fire People Sovereignty Defined:

The State of SCNRFP has been a nation and government since time immemorial. We entered into Ratified International Treaties in the past five hundred years, whereby three of these nations are the major of the permanent security council of the United Nations, while our other treaties are with member nations of the United Nations.

In most recent times we have Ratified International Agreements with a number of member nations of the United Nations globally who have recognized our nation as also an international independent neutral nation and state.

<https://scnrfgov.com/recognition>

<https://scnrfgov.com/etmo>

We are defined by the international law itself. International law defines sovereign states as having a permanent population, defined territory, one government, and the capacity to enter into relations with other sovereign states. It is also normally understood that a sovereign state is neither dependent on nor subjected to any other power or state.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_with_limited_recognition

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_state

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereignty>

A sovereign state is, in international law, a nonphysical juridical entity that is represented by one centralized government that has sovereignty over a geographic area. International law defines sovereign states as having a permanent population, defined territory, one government, and the capacity to enter into relations with other sovereign states. [1] It is also normally understood that a sovereign state is neither dependent on nor subjected to any other power or state. [2]

The existence or disappearance of a state is a question of fact. [3] While according to the declarative theory of statehood, a sovereign state can exist without being recognized by other sovereign states, unrecognized states will often find it hard to exercise full treaty-making powers and engage in diplomatic relations with other sovereign states.

States came into existence as people "gradually transferred their allegiance from an individual sovereign (king, duke, prince) to an intangible but territorial political entity, of the state". [4] States are but one of several political orders that emerged from feudal Europe, others being city states, leagues, and empires with universalist claims to authority. [5]

We are not having to claim independence, we have never had to secede from a member nation of the United Nations to become independent, for we are already a recognized independent sovereign state. It is important to know that we are a neutral state globally, that we are not entering the hosting nations for political reasons and that we are not entering hosting nations with the purpose of imposing a change of their belief system. Therefore, other than our historical and currently existing treaties with foreign states over the past five hundred + years, we have not attempted until now to expand into any other foreign states. Our international treaties are (the highest law of the land) with Spain, France, England, U.S., and shared international treaties with Canada, Mexico.

Now with the opening of our friendly society funding institution we have a reason to reach out to other states globally to expand our Ministry of Foreign Affairs mission. Our mission is for the purposes of economic development, social needs and humanitarian with the hosting nations.

In the past couple years the State of SCNRFP has been recognized and had invites from member nations of the United Nations such as Central African Republic, State of Mongolia, Antigua and Barbuda, State of Palestine, Republic of Guinea Conakry, Kyrgyzstan Republic, Eastern Orthodox of the East Sovereign Ecclesiastical Principalities Government and Commonwealth of The Bahamas, Commonwealth of Dominica, Republic Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso, Gabonese Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Cuba, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka....

We have currently SCNRFP Ambassadors in over 150 Member Nations of the UN globally.

Separately, we have over 200 NNIA Ambassadors in over 1000 Indigenous Nations global, whereby we represent hundreds of millions of people. Since mid - 2014, the NNIA Treaty has been signed by Tribal Nations within the countries of Australia, Brazil, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, DR Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Honduras, Iran, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Royal Barotseland Government, SCNRFP, USA, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Eastern Orthodox Apostolic Church of the East (Sovereign Ecclesiastical State of the Church of the East), Sovereign Ecclesiastical State of the Church of the East, (Apostolic See), (Ecclesiastical Government), Jamaica, South Africa.... While nations continue to sign globally.

We have other means documented in the documents we provided you and as listed on our website. We are in our original lands for thousands of years and in our current lands for over fourteen thousand years with being known as the Cherokee name since 1600s. Known by our current names for the past 100s of years. We have our own laws, thus the Ancient Axe of Authority (first law) for over 3700 years.

SCNRFP has never accepted or applied for any money by any state to become or be considered a dependent of another state.

Our sovereignty was also declared by the U.S. Supreme Court: The following is part of a summary judgement by the highest court in the U.S. Government which still stands today: However a seminal court case was heard by the U.S. Chief Justice Marshall of the U.S. Supreme Court found that "England had treated our state as sovereign and negotiated treaties of alliance with them. The United States followed suit, thus continuing the practice of recognizing sovereignty. When the United States assumed the role of protector of our state, it neither denied nor destroyed their sovereignty". It became an ally protector as any other state is an ally to another.

SCNRFP has never surrendered to another state and did not surrender to the U.S. our neighboring state. We are in America, but not in the jurisdiction of the U.S. We are not under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs but remained a sovereign status. We rather have our own jurisdiction under our own sovereign laws.

Our law is the Ancient Axe of Authority, Natural Laws, Inherent Law, Common Laws, International Laws, to include Vienna Convention, Geneva Convention, International Human Rights Laws, to list a few.


In simple, SCNRFP has a permanent population, defined territory, one government, and the capacity to enter into relations with other sovereign states. We have our own airspace, waterways, flag and currency.

Please see attached documents on our website: <https://scnrfpgov.com/home>

In a Good Way.
Wado (Thank You),

Chief of the State of SCNRFP

The Great Seal of the SCNRFP



On Behalf of the State of SCNRFP
Approved by the Ancient Order of the Priesthood
H.E. Chief Gees-Due OO-Neh-Gah Usti
Signatory Authority





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The State of SCNRFP Government

See Attached, a few of our supporting documents of being a
International Independent Recognized Sovereign Nation and State attached:

List of Recognitions and State of SCNRFP Extraterritorial Trade Mission Office (EMTO), Diplomatic
Foreign Offices:

<https://scnrfpgov.com/recognition>

<https://scnrfpgov.com/etmo>

Supporting Sovereignty Cases of State of SCNRFP

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia

U.S. Supreme Court Judge Marshall denies Indians the right to court protection because they are not subject to the laws of the Constitution (for they had not yet become a dual citizen in the U.S.). He says that each Indian tribe is "a distinct political entity...capable of managing its own affairs."

Worcester v. Georgia

U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee Nation was sovereign. According to the decision rendered by Justice John Marshall, this meant that Georgia had no rights to enforce state laws in its territory. In addition, it made the Indian Removal Act invalid, illegal, unconstitutional and against treaties previously made by the United States. U.S. Chief Justice Marshall found that "England had treated the tribes as sovereign and negotiated treaties of alliance with them. The United States followed suit, thus continuing the practice of recognizing tribal sovereignty. When the United States assumed the role of protector of the tribes, it neither denied nor destroyed their sovereignty". See Attached, 1b. Aboriginal Title Statement of Fact.

Penobscot Nation Settlement, 25 USC Sec 1721 et seq.

"The constitution, by declaring treaties already made, as well as those to be made,

to be the supreme law of the land, has adopted and sanctioned the previous treaties with the Indian nations, and, consequently, admits their rank among those powers who are capable of making treaties. The words 'treaty' and 'nation' are words of our own language, selected in our diplomatic and legislative proceedings, with the State of SCNRFP having each a definite and well understood meaning. We have applied them to Indians, as we have applied them to the other nations of the earth. They are applied to all in the same sense." Worcester v. State of Ga., 31 U.S. 515, 519 (1832). • "The only inference to be drawn from them is, that the United States considered the Cherokees as a nation." Worcester v. State of Ga., 31 U.S. 515, 518 (1832). • The treaties the United States signed with Cherokee Nation "treat the Cherokees as a nation capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war; and ascertain the boundaries between them and the United States." Worcester v. State of Ga., 31 U.S. 515, 519(1832).

Sovereignty Summary:

The recognition via Ratified International Treaties, highest law of the land (public information, see list of treaties attached. Spain, France, England, USA).

The more recent recognition by member nations of the UN globally via Ratified International Agreements, and international agreements being filed and published under Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

We have now agreements for foreign territories and diplomatic offices in multiple locations globally.

Our nation was recognized as a nation prior to signing any of our historic treaties with international nations in the past five hundred years and even prior to the international agreements signed globally in most recent years, for the nations considered us a great nation from the beginning and conducted trade and entered trade agreements nation to nation.

Our state was recognized as a state from our very first ratified treaties with the international community of states and supported by international law, thus family of nations that came to our country and documented the same with the signing of the signing of ratified treaties. These same nations later became member nations with the League of Nations and are today member nations of the United Nations, to include but not limited to the nations listed as the majority of the permanent security council of the United Nation. Our first deployed foreign diplomatic delegation to a family of nation was with the invite by the King of England in 1730.

Today we have a number of international agreements with member nations of the United Nations whereby they have provided proper recognition and whereby we have establishing a extraterritorial trade mission office. Their recognition of our nation and state is as a sovereign international independent nation and state by which further supports and verifies our continued recognized international independent sovereignty status.

Our ratified treaties with European states such as Spain, France and Great Britain, goes back as earlier as five hundred years, whereby our ratified treaties with the United States goes back a few hundred years. The multiple signed treaties with Canada and Mexico also date back hundreds of years, and today we have a number of member nations of the United Nations globally that we have been recognized by and have signed international agreements with and have also received invites to meet state to state with

several other member nations of the United Nations such as Central African Republic, State of Mongolia, Antigua and Barbuda, State of Palestine, Republic of Guinea Conakry, Kyrgyzstan Republic, Eastern Orthodox of the East Sovereign Ecclesiastical Principalities Government and Commonwealth of The Bahamas, Commonwealth of Dominica, Republic Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso, Gabonese Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Cuba, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

The State of SCNRFP has established Extraterritorial Trade Mission Offices within the Hosting Nations.

Since mid - 2014, the NNIA Treaty has been signed by tribal nations within the countries of Australia, Brazil, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, DR Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Honduras, Iran, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Royal Barotseland Government, SCNRFP, USA, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Eastern Orthodox Apostolic Church of the East (Sovereign Ecclesiastical State of the Church of the East), Sovereign Ecclesiastical State of the Church of the East, (Apostolic See), (Ecclesiastical Government), Jamaica, South Africa....

Others are currently completing their signing, to include member nations of the UN, while other tribal nations are also continuing to sign.

Currently the State of SCNRFP has over 150 Emissaries in Member Nations of the UN globally. Separately, the NNIA has over 200 NNIA Ambassadors over a thousand of Indigenous Nations globally, whereby representing hundreds of millions of people.

Treaty of Native Nations Intergovernmental Alliance, NNIA, 19 May 2014, A Global Treaty for Peace, Sovereignty, Religious Freedoms, Self-Determination, Trade and Commerce, Nation Building, Protection, Global Recognition between Native Nations and Member Nations of U.N.

Lumpkin County, GA gained permission when the Lower Cherokees granted Lumpkin County, Ga to go thru Lower Cherokee Indian Lands for the benefit of the Lumpkin County School, GA. in most recent years.

A Few Case References:

County of Oneida v. Oneida Indian Nation of New York State

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_of_Oneida_v._Oneida_Indian_Nation_of_New_York_State

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/470/226/case.html>

Passamaquoddy - Penobscot

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_Tribal_Council_of_the_Passamaquoddy_Tribe_v._Morton

South Carolina v. Catawba Indian Tribe, Inc.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Carolina_v._Catawba_Indian_Tribe,_Inc

Worcester v. Georgia (1832) In September 1831, Samuel A. Worcester and non-Native missionaries, were indicted in the Georgia supreme court for "residing within the limits of the Cherokee nation without a license" and "without

having taken the oath to support and defend the constitution and laws of the state of Georgia." Worcester argued that the state action violated the Constitution, treaties between the United States and the Cherokee nation, and the Indian Trade and Intercourse Act of 1790. **When the U.S. Supreme Court heard the case on appeal it addressed the question of whether the state of Georgia had the authority to regulate the intercourse between citizens of its state and members of the Cherokee Nation. The Court held that Georgia had violated the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, arguing that the Cherokee Nation, then, is a distinct community occupying its own territory in which the laws of Georgia can have no force.** The whole intercourse between the United States and this nation, is, by our constitution and laws, vested in the government of the United States.

The Georgia act thus interfered with the federal government's authority and was unconstitutional. The Court further stated that Indian people were under the protection (Ally) of the federal government.

Just because the state of Georgia encroached into treaty boundary land, creates a dispute, not a fact of proper jurisdiction whereby the land encroached there are treaties that still exist into the sovereign tribal government boundaries.

**United States v. Cherokee Nation,
202 U.S. 101 (1906)**

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/202/101/case.html>

Johnson v. M'Intosh

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johnson_v._M%27Intosh

Worcester v. Georgia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worcester_v._Georgia

All Legal Reviews Globally claim that the 1835 Treaty of New Echota is a Fraud, in addition that the Lower Cherokee Nation, Chickamauga Cherokee (Chicomogie), Tsigamogi was and still remains a separate nation at the time when some Overhill/Upper un-authorized Citizens signed the treaty. The Lower Cherokee, Chickamauga Cherokee (Chicomogie), Tsigamogi did not sign 1835 Treaty, nor authority any other entity to sign. We remain today within our treaty boundaries.

Today in Georgia History

<https://www.todayingeorgiahistory.org/content/treaty-new-echota>

Letter from Chief John Ross

<http://www.cherokee.org/About-The-Nation/History/Trail-of-Tears/Letter-from-Chief-John-Ross>

<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/6598/>

Letter from Chief William Thomas

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t73t9pw27;view=1up;seq=7>

Letter of Thomas Jefferson to Cherokee Deputies, January 9, 1809

<https://www.loc.gov/item/maj001230/>

<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/99-01-02-9497>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chickamauga_Cherokee

However, we have large numbers of records from U.S. Indian Agent Records that will show that the U.S. Indian Agent has wrongfully all Cherokee Nations as one nation even after separation of the nations.

War Department Records, U.S. Indian Agent Records, U.S. Congress Records, documentation from the Overhill/Upper Cherokee stating the official separation of the nations and otherwise related.

Reserved Rights Doctrine

Native American Rights. ... In general, these rights are based on the legal foundations of tribal sovereignty, treaty provisions, and the "reserved rights" doctrine, which holds that Native Americans retain all rights not explicitly abrogated in treaties or other legislation.

Treaties are Supreme Law of the land (U.S. Constitution Article 6)

This Constitution, and the *Laws* of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all *Treaties* made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the *supreme Law of the Land*; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or *Laws* of any ...

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/articlevi>

<https://scholarship.law.georgetown.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1983&context=facpub>

<https://law.justia.com/constitution/us/article-2/16-treaties-as-law-of-the-land.html>

No possessory ownership or other interest in property owned by the sovereign can be acquired by adverse possession

Note: SCNRFP Nation, State and Citizens are Protected By & Hereby "Invoke" Individually & Collectively: The Creator, Ancient Axe of Authority (including laws & regulations adopted with the regularity of the governance of the State of SCNRFP), Ancient Order of the AniKutani (Priesthood), Chiefdom, Sovereignty, No possessory ownership or other interest in property owned by the sovereign can be acquired by adverse possession, signing a bilateral treaty subject to ratification implies recognition, Treaties, International Agreements, Treaty Boundaries, Enclaves & Exclaves, Self-Determination, ID, Passport, 31 U.S. 6 Pet. 515 515 (1832), 30 U.S. 5 Pet. 1 1 (1831), 21 U.S. 543, 5 L. Ed. 681, 1823 .S. 8 Wheat. 543, 25 USC Sec 1721 et seq., 450 U.S.544 (1981), 528 F.2d 370 (1st Cir. 1975), Non-Intercourse Act, Reserved Rights Doctrine, Act of 1993, 252 U.S. 416 (1920), Pub. L. No. 103-141, 107 Stat. 1488 42 U.S. Code § 2000bb, RLUIPA Pub.L. 106–274, codified as 42 U.S.C. § 2000cc et seq., (Pub.L. 87–195, 75 Stat. 424-2, enacted September 4, 1961, 22 U.S.C. § 2151 et seq.), 22 U.S.C. 2301 et seq., (Pub.L. 83–280,

August 15, 1953, codified as 18 U.S.C. § 1162, 28 U.S.C. § 1360, & 25 U.S.C. §§ 1321–1326), (RNS) 22 U.S. Code Chapter 73, Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–292, as amended by Public Law 106–55, Public Law 106–113, Public Law 107–228, Public Law 108–332, & Public Law 108–458), RFRA Act of 1993, Pub. L. No. 103-141, 107 Stat. 1488, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb through 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb-4, Geneva Convention, Geneva (Section 49), (VCLT, Art. 22(3), Articles 46–53), United Nations, ICJ, Aboriginal Title, Vienna Convention, Hague Convention, (International, VCLT, Customary, Inherent, Natural, Hereditary, First, Statute, Cultural, Traditional, Religious, Human Rights, Religious Freedom, Devine Laws), Acts of U.S. Congress, U.S. Constitution, U.S. Bill of Rights, U.S. Articles of Confederation, SCNRFP Court & Laws, Ancient Axe of Authority, , 42 US Code, U.N. Charter, U.N. Charter XVI Article 102, UDHR 1948 U.N. GA Resolution 217, U.N. 217 A (III) A/RES/3/2017 A, U.N. IBHR OHCHR, U.N. ICESCR, U.N. UDSR, U.N. ICCPR, Courts of Justice Globally, Constitutive Theory, Declarative Theory of Statehood, Separate Nation, Self-Determination, Montevideo Convention, Protecting the Civil Rights of American Indians & Alaska Natives, AIRFA The Act (42 USC 1996) Public Law No. 95-341, 92 Stat. 469, Hatch Act of 1939 & otherwise, ICRA 1968, 1785, 198 U.S. 371 (1905), 391 U.S. 404 (1968), 315 U.S. 681 (62 S.Ct. 862, 86 L.Ed. 1115), 384 F. Supp. 312; 1974 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12291, Winters v. U.S., to include Treaty of 1730 England, Treaty of Pensacola 1784 Spain, Treaty of Hopewell U.S.A., Jay Treaty 1794, U.S. Code: Title 25 – Indians, 25 U.S. Code Chapter 32., U.S. HCA, et seq. otherwise, Only As It May Apply & Acceptable to The State of SCNRFP

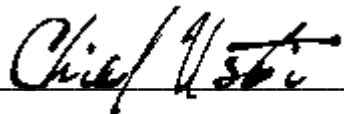
Please see attached documents on our website: <https://scnrfgov.com/home>

On Behalf of the Southern Cherokee Nation and The Red Fire People (State of SCNRFP)

**In a Good Way.
Wado (Thank You),**

Chief of the State of SCNRFP

The Great Seal of the SCNRFP



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