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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

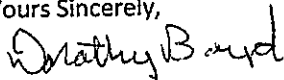
Zsuzsanna (Suzanne) Hegedus-Holland  
Box 11  
Kleena Kleene, BC V0L 1M0  
Ph/Fax: 250-742-3314

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



Chilcotin National Congress  
Box 100, Hanceville, BC VOL 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 - PGRCC

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

June 20th, 2016

United Nations Headquarters  
Secretary General Ban Ki-moon  
1<sup>st</sup> Ave. and 46<sup>th</sup> 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 article 8 & 11 which say,

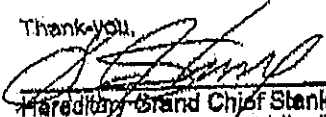
8) "No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another,"

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 Tselhqot'in Territory, rightful spokesperson for the Tselhqot'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 Barack Obama

## UNIVERSAL SUPREME COURT ACT

- 1) The Universal Supreme Court Act is also known as the Universal Supreme Court Act of the T'silhquot'in and the Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhquot'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'silhquot'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'silhquot'in.
- 8) All Universal Supreme Court hearings will begin the day with prayer, acknowledging Gudi-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'silhquot'in traditional dress, as per dictates set by the monarchs.

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1) 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'silhqot'in Seal", 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 Zsuzsanna (Suzanne) Hegedus-Holland as the first Honourable Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court of the T'silhqot'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 knowledgeably 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.

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- 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

March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015

Dorothy Boyd  
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/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 Gudi-Nitsl'in'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.

- 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:

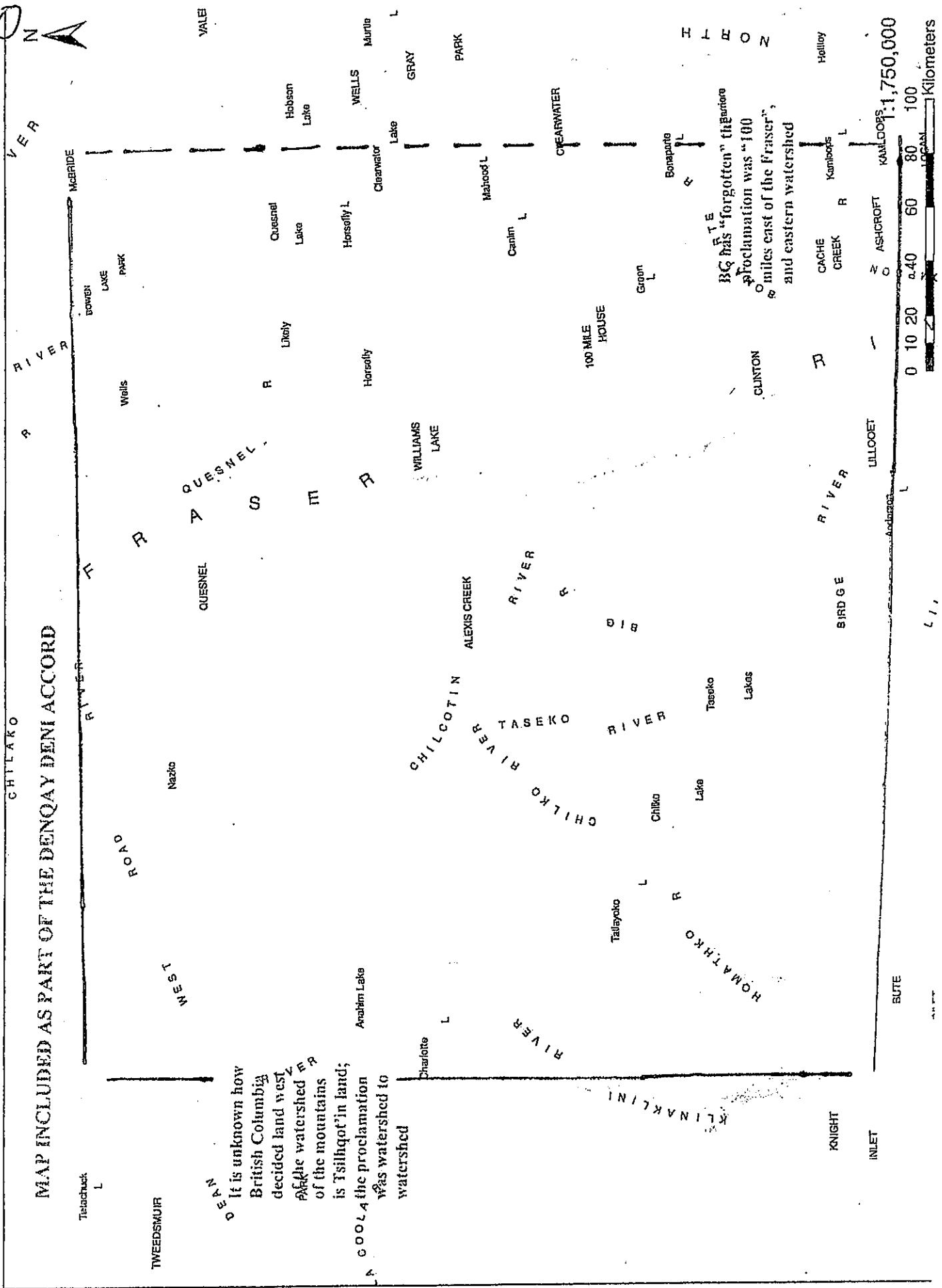
- 1) This CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION guarantees and extends the following fundamental rights and freedoms and the right to not be deprived thereof, to people who elect to stand under this CONSTITUTION OF THE T'SILHQOT'IN NATION;
  - a) The right to life, liberty, safety and happiness;
  - 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 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015

Ratified on this 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month of March 2015 by Dorothy Boyd  
Her Majesty Queen Dorothy Boyd

# Schedule A - Map of the Tsilhqot'in Territory

MAP INCLUDED AS PART OF THE DENQAY DENI ACCORD



It is unknown how British Columbia decided land west of the watershed of the mountains is Tsilhqot'in land; GOOLLA the proclamation was watershed to watershed

BC has "forgotten" (ignoring) proclamation was "100 miles east of the Fraser", and eastern watershed

BLUTE

KNIGHT

INLET

ASHCROFT

LILLOOET

BIRDGE

RIVER

CACHE CREEK

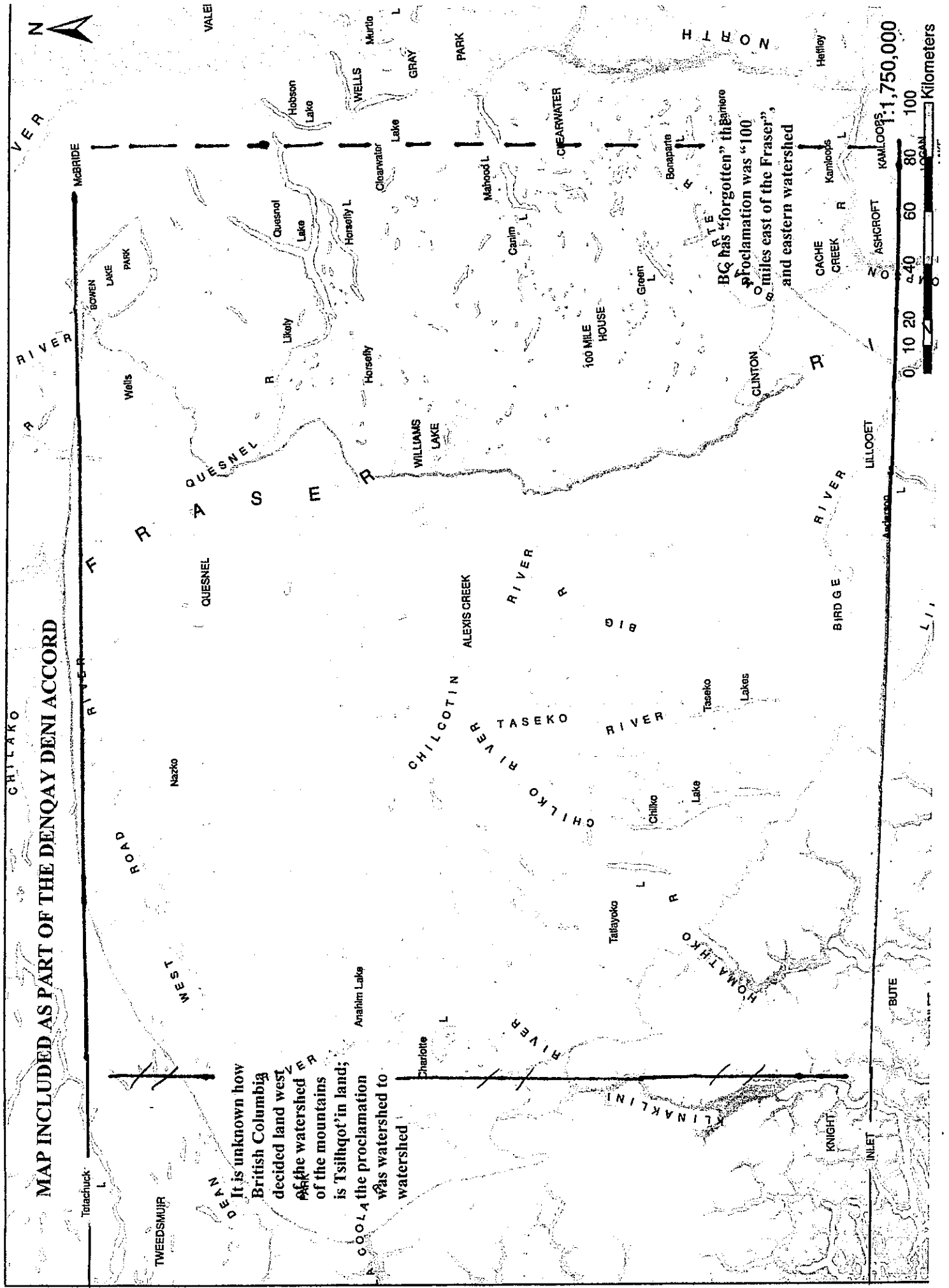
KAMBOOS

1,750,000



Kilometers

# Schedule A - Map of the Tsilhqot'in Territory



MAP INCLUDED AS PART OF THE DENQAY DENI ACCORD

It is unknown how British Columbia decided land west of the watershed of the mountains is Tsilhqot'in land; however, the proclamation was watershed to watershed

B.C. has "forgotten" the 100-mile proclamation was "100 miles east of the Fraser", and eastern watershed