Tsilhqot'in Nation vs. British Columbia Also Known as the "Williams Decision"

Between:

Roger William, on his own behalf and on behalf of all other members of the Xeni Gwet'in First Nations Government and on behalf of all other members of the Tsilhqot'in Nation - Plaintiff

And:

Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of British Columbia the Regional Manager of the Cariboo Forest Region and the Attorney General of Canada - Defendants



Honourable Mr. Justice Vickers

Supreme Court of British Columbia reasons for judgement issued following an action brought on behalf of the Tsilhqot'in Nation. The judgement describes the events that have shaped the course of history in the Cariboo Chilcotin Region of British Columbia. It canvasses the development of Canadian Aboriginal law and the current jurisprudence on s. 35 (1) of the Constitution Act, 1982. A review of the evidence leads the Court to express an opinion on the existence of Tsilhqot'in Aboriginal title and other constitutionally protected Tsilhqot'in Aboriginal rights. This case is also known as William v. British Columbia.

In this ground breaking trial, the plaintiff seeks declaration of Tsilhqot'in Aboriginal rights to hunt and trap in the Claim Area and a declaration of a Tsilhqot'in right to trade in animal skins and pelts. The declaration was triggered by proposed forestry initiatives in the Tachelach'ed and the Trapline Territory. This proposed forestry would inhibit the lives of the Tsilhqot'in Nation and effect the Aboriginal right to hunt and trap birds and animals throughout the Claim Area for the purpose of securing animals for work and transportation, food, clothing, shelter,

mats, blankets and crafts, as well as for spiritual, ceremonial, and cultural uses.

The Tsilhqot'in Nation vs. British Columbia is one of the most significant trials to take place in regards to Aboriginal Rights. It will affect the outcome of many future cases.

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