

can stop any local or state government from violating articles of treaties. WHY?

3. Once a part of legislation is passed with the approval of this self-government to terminate the treaty and land rights, there is no way that this self-government can change the course of the law, but again, the Indian membership of this same nation without the consent of the authority of this self-government, can stop the law of this legislation. WHY?
4. This same Indian membership can go to a court of law to stop the actions of the self-government, and the court will decide in favor of the self-government. WHY?

The unrest and concern of the whole Indian problem exists right within this area, so the solution has to come from defining this area of law to authorities of the state and federal governments, that the Indian will now implement his treaty and their rights according to concepts and court history established on a true legal Indian of, and from his sovereignty, that identifies his Nations with membership, outside the requests for self-government, supplies, education, and guardianship by the Indian and his true government.

## JURISPRUDENCE

The Indian and his native government will answer the questions that have been causing unrest and complex legal terminology, when defined, establishes the jurisprudence of the true Indian and the jurisprudence of the United States over pseudo-Indians (10 Stat. 734 c.73, July 30, 1852.) Pseudo-Indians are individual Indians under jurisdiction, or owing allegiance to the Constitution of the