

is a citizen of, to preserve the rights of the people of the United States, which are people protected by the Constitution of the United States (Knight v. United Land Assoc'n. Cal. 1891, 12 S.Ct. 258, 142 U.S.151, 35 L.Ed.974, Hawley v. Diller. Wash.1900, 20 S.Ct. 986, 178 U.S.576, 44 L.Ed. 1157; Orchard v. Alexander. Wash. 1895, 15 S.Ct. 635, 157 U.S. 372, 39 L.Ed. 937, 43 U.S.C.A. 1457 note 6 paragraph 5, 43 U.S.C.A. 1457 note 7 paragraph 3) and public lands is land that is made available to citizens of the United States and inhabitants of a ceded or conquered territory.

CONCLUSION:

Therefore, or therein, or wheresoever Indians charged with crimes that come in conflict with his Indian identity either encompassing the concept of tribal or the word or sound of the law of the Indian, whether it comes from township, town, city, county, state, or the United States federal court or Supreme courts, there can be no representation from the legal services or associations that belong to the American Bar or other related associations, organizations, or concepts, and any attorney or judge licensed by same, is outside the representation or prosecution of the American Indian. Because of this condition the Indian has no proper defense or protection to a fair trial or hearing, so whenever this situation occurs, the Indian cannot be brought to trial, and the reason will simply be stated as, "Improper Defense". The rules and regulations that are laid down by the Secretary of the Interior, influenced by oath(s) and allegiance(s) of the citizenship of the country this Secretary represents, and the people of this country can only be from the viewpoint that will protect the people and the Government of the United States so all attorneys and judges that are in the profession or business of law and its practices, are person(s) and people that belong to the concepts and beliefs for the United States of America and not Indian Nations, tribes, or reservations, and no State or Government agency, Attorney or Judge, corporation (profit or non-profit) or any one owing allegiance to the Sovereignty of the United States of America can relate these facts to the American Indian, because it would prejudicial the interests of the Government. (43 U.S.C.A.1460)

STATEMENT OF EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION

(Prepared by the author, Meredith M. Quinn from the book "DAKOTA PROCLAMATION" pg. 96, 97.) Excerpts and concepts taken from this book by permission of author.

ACTION: PART THREE OF SIX PARTS TO: "ex parte DAKOTA QUINN PAPERS".

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