

Citizenship and Jurisdiction

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LOUIS RIEL was brought to trial on Britain's 400 year old treason act going back to the days of King Edward III. High Treason was to be tried in a court of Full Provincial Judges with a 12 man jury. He was before a Stipendiary Magistrate with a 6 man jury, all White.

But the 6 counts of levying war against the Crown of England was the clue to LOUIS RIEL'S strange identity, that half breeds had no citizenship rights or protection.

The first three counts were based on Louis Riel, "A SUBJECT OF OUR LADY THE QUEEN". So Louis Riel was a citizen of Canada, but also was a citizen of the United States. So he couldn't have been a subject of the Queen. It was found that he owed his "NATURAL ALLEGIANCE" to Britain (illegitimate child).

The last three counts were titled "LIVING WITHIN THE DOMINION OF CANADA", and "UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE QUEEN". According to International Law, because of dual and multiple nationalities, even though you are not a citizen OR ARE AN ALIEN, you own your "LOCAL ALLEGIANCE" in this case, to the Crown of England (confined child).

So, according to International Law, if you are born in the area, and not of European or European descent, you are a citizen of both countries in words only, and an alien to both. This is true because of "NATURAL" (illegitimate) and "LOCAL" (confined allegiance).

If you are not White, civilized, European, or of European descent and not a member of an Indian tribe, you could owe your allegiance to three and four countries in the area; thereby, you help to perpetuate White civilized nations.

DAKOTA PROCLAMATION,
Meredith Quinn, International Legal Advisor,
Registered with the United Nations)

- The document referred to as The Royal Proclamation (1763) presents itself as nothing more than an assumption of Jurisdiction by a European nation based on the Secular Treaty of Tordesillas (1494).
- The Right of Discovery is the source of law from which this court is assuming jurisdiction.
- The Sovereignty of Tribal Governments by Law (International) supercedes the Right of Discovery.

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note → Should your assumption in our Territory derive from what is known to you as Treaty #8, then you are hereby informed by our Tribal Government that the Indians who signed that Treaty were not Signatory Indians, therefore your Causus Omissis does not have Cession Jurisdiction over The Rocky Mountains in what you refer to as the Province of Alberta.

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