

United States, members of Indian self-governments approved by the President and Congress of the United States, subject to the rules and regulations of the Secretary and the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Assurance of Compliance with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare regulation under TITLE VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352), Part V Assurances, to comply with the regulations, policies, guidelines, and requirements including OMB Circulars Nos. A-67, A-95, and A-102, TITLE VI Civil Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 2000d), Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646), Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, Hatch Act, Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-102, and state-federal administrative co-operation of the Johnson-O'Malley Act et seq, or any Public Law passed by state or federal legislation. This Pseudo-Indian is the one subject to state and federal jurisdiction, or the Federal Government with its domestic states have jurisprudence over the affairs and lives of Indians that have given their allegiance to either State, Federal, or United States Constitutions.

- A Treaty or Traditional Indian, is an Indian that practices
- his native form of government, has a membership of his nation,
- and can enforce his international treaty, owes his allegiance to
- his Indian Nation only. Is not subject to state or federal jurisdiction.

The Pseudo-Indian or Indian self-government owes its allegiance to the United States, so it becomes an instrument that represents the interests of the Federal government and subject to the statutes; 43 U.S.C.A. 1460 and 1464, where licenced attorneys, Judges, and

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