

courts at all levels must not prejudicial the interests of the government, therefore it cannot represent the treaty or lands, or membership of the Indian nation, because the issues would be in direct conflict with the interests of the United States Government. Because this Indian self-government under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior cannot force the Secretary of State to review the problems of the people. 43 U.S.C.A. 1459. So all decisions dealing with the court system of the United States must protect U.S. citizens and not Indians.

Now, we are in a position to answer some questions on what type of Indian the state and federal agencies have jurisdiction over. Let's go back to the title-WHAT IS AN INDIAN.

- (1) AN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PRACTICING SELF-GOVERNMENT UNDER GUARDIANSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES, WILL NOT PERMIT LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS FROM VIOLATING ARTICLES OF TREATIES (cannot hinder or interfere with an instrumentality of the Federal Government) Yet this self-government on its own will try and stop actions of local and state governments from violating articles of treaties and is not with failure (action was not within the concept of an instrumentality of the Federal Government)
- (2) THE INDIAN MEMBERSHIP OF THIS SAME INDIAN NATION MOVING UNDER A PLAN OF ACTION WITHOUT THE HELP OF THIS SAME SELF-GOVERNMENT, CAN STOP ANY LOCAL OR STATE GOVERNMENT FROM VIOLATING ARTICLES OF TREATIES. (the state or Federal government cannot determine the allegiance of this Indian membership. The people and the lands are in direct conflict with the constitutions of both state and Federal, the only law written to protect property is that of citizens of the United States. Indian membership is membership to Indian Sovereignty and not U.S. citizenship.)
- (3) ONCE A PART OF LEGISLATION IS PASSED WITH THE APPROVAL OF THIS INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT TO TERMINATE TREATY AND LAND RIGHTS, THERE IS NO WAY THIS GOVERNMENT CAN CHANGE THE COURSE OF THE LAW. (because this self-government is subject to the laws of the legislation and practicing a government approved by the President and Congress puts it under jurisdiction at the highest level.) BUT AGAIN THE INDIAN MEMBERSHIP OF THIS SAME NATION WITHOUT THE CONSENT AND THE AUTHORITY OF THIS SELF-GOVERNMENT, CAN STOP THE LAW OF THIS LEGISLATION.
- (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. (treaty or land rights of the Indian are sovereign rights and no other nation has the right to review them the court system belongs to subjects of the United States only and Indians are not Subjects of the United States, the self-government is an instrument of the United States and it must protect it, or the United States would lose all land presently considered to be

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