

of the Indian or his records, and this limitation can not be revealed to the Indian by word, circular, letter, or advertisement, and this act or laws make it impossible for an Indian to be represented by consul of law that would be fair and just, and prosecution would present that part of court procedure that would be unfair and outside the concepts of justice and the beliefs of the Indian that he was getting a fair trial and his presentation and representation could have a fair judgment, because the Judge that would lay his decision from the evidence could only come from this restrictive presentation (43 U.S.C.A.1460,1464), and this same Judge could not protect attorneys from state or government oaths, allegiances, and restrictions, if they decided to present the Indian problem or case that would enlighten court procedures or protocol in favor of equal facts and evidence for Indian and non-Indian. So any court or court system within the United States or possession of territories, could not fairly judge or try by law, an Indian on his Treaty rights to his property or territories.

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 or the law of the Indian, whether it comes from Township, town, city, county, state, or United States federal 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.

So, whenever this condition exists with the Indian, he has no proper defense or protection to a fair trial or hearing, so whenever this situation occurs, the Indian can not be brought to trial and the reason will simply be stated as, "improper Defense."

STATEMENT OF DISQUALIFYING
ATTORNEYS AND JUDGES.

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

BRIEFING:

Legal fact. The Secretary of the Interior protects, stores, and controls all records of American Indians in the United States by order of the President. This control includes Guardianship, Alienation, and Severalty of each Indian in the United States, along with the Indians' personal rights. Now, if the records show the Government of the United States in an act, situation, or condition that is prejudicial to the Interests of the Government of the United States, the Secretary by law (43 U.S.C.A.1460) does not have to show or make

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