Under the theme of "Nation building", the Bush Foundation (Jaime Pinkham, June Noronha) has engaged the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council, in partnership with the Native Nations Institute (Steve Cornell, Miriam Jorgenson), Udall Center, University of Arizona, with presenters: Drinker, Biddle, Reath, Wash., D.C., Institute for Tribal Government (Roy Sampsel, facilitator) and others. The working papers include: Oglala Siux Tribal Council Orientation, and Governance Analysis for Native Nations. The strategic approach is **establish**, **hold** and **build** on a basis of collaborative decision making among favored partners and stakeholders.

The Nation building approach includes: practical self rule, capable institutions, cultural match, strategic orientation, public-spirited leadership. (Cross reference: frames: UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, UN Millennium Development Goals, Interdependence, Tribal citizenship). The UN Declaration has been contrasted by the "Declaration by indigenous People, 2010). The distinguishing difference is that the Declaration by indigenous Peoples (2010) honors and acknowledges the Sovereign Personal Political Powers of indigenous real humans, where as the UN declaration is centered on 'collective' institutional rights, abrogation of natural laws and the superlative degree of individual indigenous political and lawful personality. The UN presumes to grant authority to its "member states" to adjudicate matters of "spiritual property" under "innovative international law." Failed states" has been the outcome of the UN ISO market driven standards (solutions) mandate of "sustainable development," e.g. austerity programming (moderate living needs) in Indian Country. (Cross reference: UNDP, IMF, UN Trust, UN Covenant on culture, environment, economics). The economic command model of channeling energy to provisional beneficiaries has dominated the subsidies, and grants allocated under 'socially and economic disadvantaged' 'persons.' (Cross reference: person of the state, strawman, human resource, human capital, UN Permanent Forums: authentication and franchising of Indigenous expert judgment elicitation). Those individuals not participating in government 'jobs' were disenfranchised, and moved upon their own innovative self employment systems. The tribal (IRA) administrative authorities recognize "citizen entrepreneurship", and "citizen owned business", and "Tribal citizen - Owned Business."

These independent *real human* enterprises are targeted for exchanges, off sets, carbon credits, carbon foot print taxation, tribal business and occupation taxes, credit (corporate loans) banking, permits, licenses, inclusionary rezoning, and planning stipulations. In the 'Black Hill Settlement' doctrines, the natural indigenous real humans, and hereditary diplomatic classes of Chiefs and Headmen are misconstrued as 'state citizens.' This systematic identity theft is compounded by the 'tribal' business committee authorities, acting pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act (1934) (Howard – Wheeler) requiring Lakota (people) to apply for the position / appointment as 'chiefs', treaty representatives.

The LaKota Seven Fires Council has been politically alienated, expatriated, disenfranchised consistently, even according to the UN Covenants and specifically the UN's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Articles that apply. The hereditary Chiefs and Headmen, possessing diplomatic class standing are merely marginalized as 'stakeholders' and invited to participate as 'inputers,' in a functionally specialized 'advisory' capacity within the IRA tribal system. This marginalizing flies in the face of "perpetual succession." Several IRA business council's Constitutions, Charters and By Laws that are controlled and approved by the US BIA Secretary specify perpetual succession. By multiple 'declarations' various indigenous people have clearly and concisely defined their "perpetual succession," e.g. Washo and Lakota. The "First Nations" legal counselors have used their status of British Administrative Registry (BAR associations) lawyers and their operations outside of the judicial branch of government to subjugate the indigenous people to UN innovative international law. The vast majority of indigenous people questioned have never read the UN declarations, and have not been advised of their rights reserved, without prejudice. (Cross reference: Misprisions of Perjury; sedition, treason, "ESQ" titles of nobility). This departmental methodology is considered an insult to the indigenous hereditary diplomatic class standing of the Lakota Chiefs and Headmen, with sovereign standing under natural law. (See: USDC in and for the District of Columbia, Special Appearance by hereditary Lakota Chiefs and Headmen, Infraspect file). The special appearance and supplement was delivered multiple times to the USDC; Under Secretary for Indian Affairs, Echo Hawk; President of the United States; Cobell

Settlement attorneys of record, Governors; media; tribal business committees, councils and other record parties.]

Attachment IV to:

Indigenous identity Theft & Fraud "Matters of Liberty"

Infraspect, Environmental Sciences & Community Affairs William Blair, Auditor Directorate Art George, Master Auditor, Indigenous Affairs Rev. 291335/0713

Infraspect, auditor directorate, notations on law, sovereignty and jurisdiction and real human identity:

The foundational law of Liberty, the superlative degree of real human identity, is "inherent sovereign power." There exists "Sovereign Personal Political holder," and "real human" beings. The matter of jurisdiction is found as follows, and the matter of sovereignty as "interpreted" by BAR courts and lawyers is likewise well cited. All courts are political courts. There is a conspicuous absence of "settled" indigenous and Indian "law," largely due to the isolation, alienation and expatriation of real human beings, hereditary natural indigenous Chiefs and Headmen in the modern era "decision making" collaborations, while the BAR courts, the officers of the court, authenticated and enfranchised 'lawyers' moved with presumptions of authority, outside of the "judicial branch of government." Prerogatives, convenience, consensus reality do not constitute a complete system of justice and judgment intended to guard the natural covenant of Liberty and attributes of life.

Law is regarded in different aspects of society: "Absolute law; Adjective law; Administrative law; Arms, law of; Bankruptcy Act; Canon Law; Case law; Citations; law of; Civil Law; Commercial Law, Common law; Conclusions of Law; Custom and usage; Ecclesiastical law; Edict; Enabling statute; Equity; Evidence, law of; Flag, law of; Foreign laws; Forest law; General Law; International Law; Local law; Maritime; Maritime law; Marques, law of; Martial law; Mercantile law; Military law; Moral law; Municipal law; Natural law; Oleron, law of; Ordinance; Organic law; Parliamentary law; positive law, penal laws; Positive law; Private law; probate; procedural law; Prospective law; Public law; Remedial laws and statutes; Retrospective law; Revenue law or measures; Road; Roman law; Special law; Staple; Statute; Substantive law; Unwritten law; War; Written law; practice of law." (law p.796.); law of the land; law of water; law of the sea; "church law," "old testament law," and Jewish law." "Ecclesiastical law of trusts," is omitted from many legal journals, as it is an indoctrinated capstone doctrine presumption. "Innovative international law" is an invention that follows the dictates of "collaborative governance," being a secular political ideology. The "Laws of Congress" are hereby noted.

There have been several convened court *discussions*, and opinions about sovereignty and iurisdiction, among them are:

Constitution. "The organic and fundamental law of a nation or state, which may be written or unwritten, establishing the character and conception of its government, laying the basic principles to which its internal life is to be conformed, organizing the government, and regulating, distributing, and limiting the functions of its different departments, and prescribing the extent and manner of the exercise of sovereign powers. A charter of government deriving its whole authority from the governed. The written instrument agreed upon by the people of the Union (e.g. United States Constitution) or of a particular state, as the absolute rule of action and decision for all departments (i.e. branches) and officers of the government in respect to all the points covered by it, which must control until it shall be changed by the authority which established it (i.e. amendment), and in opposition to which any act or ordinance of any such department or officer is null and void." See: Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Addition, p. 282). There are four "constitutions:"

- 1. The constitution of nature comprised of all those principles called the laws of nature, including the ways living beings, by their nature, tend to behave, usually as a survival strategy for the genes;
- **2.** The constitution of society comprised of the natural rules according to which social groups tend to make decisions, before they establish formal structures of government. These include such principles as decision by conventions called by public notice and conducted according to customary rules of parliamentary procedure, perhaps combined with public referendum;
- **4.** The constitution of the state the society in exclusive possession of a territory, which defines things like fair representation based on location;
- 5. The constitution of government probably written, as fundamental law adopted as a legislative act under the constitution of the state.

A statute is unconstitutional if it violates any of the above constitutions, of government, state, society or nature.

"The *laws of Congress* in respect to those matters {outside of Constitutionally delegated powers} do not extend into the territorial limits of the States, but have force only in the District of Columbia, and other places that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government. Constitutional restrictions and limitations were not applicable to the areas of land, enclaves, territories and possession over which Congress had exclusive legislative authority" [Downes v. Bidwell, 182 US 244]

Sovereignty itself, of course, is not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law, but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts." Supreme Court decision, Woo Lee v. Hopkins 118 U.S. 356.

"Special provision is made in the Constitution for the cession of jurisdiction from the States over places where the Federal government shall establish forts or other military works. And it is in these places, or in territories of the United States, where it can exercise a general jurisdiction." [New Orleans v. United States, 35 US (10 Pet.) 662 (1836)]

(26 AM. JUR. 3D, EMINENT DOMAIN § 49 (2004) §§ 50-52). In Johnston v. Alabama Public Service Commission it is noted, "[s]trictly speaking, the Legislature cannot delegate the power of eminent domain. It cannot divest itself of sovereign powers.

RE: Inter-tribal court system-- Customs, art, language, and physical characteristics separate the tribes, and their history has been <u>marked by both intertribal alliances and animosities</u>. See generally Smithsonian Institution, Handbook of North American Indians (1983); H. Driver, Indians of North America (1961); L. Spier, Yuman Tribes of the Gila River (1933). A captioned petitioner, plaintiff, respondent, or defendant to an action may disclose general <u>status</u> [as an original being; real

human; resident; citizen; Indian; alien; enrolled tribal member] and <u>consent</u> or <u>reject</u> the exercise of authority over him by a particular tribe, and make a special appearance with all rights reserved, without prejudice.

Title 28, 3002(15)(3): That all departments of the UNITED STATES CORPORATION are part of the corporation. Title 28, UNITED STATE CODE, is Copyrighted Private International Law"... "UNITED STATES CODE, *in its entirety*, is Copyrighted Private *International Law*, and applicable *only in the District of Columbia*."

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831) 30 U.S. 1 (1831), found that the Cherokee Nation was not a "foreign state, Justice Marshall agreed that the 'nation' was a "state" because it was a "distinct political society", labeled as a "domestic, dependent nations."

Worcester v. Georgia (1832) 31 U.S. 515, [Georgia's laws] interfere forcibly with the relations between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, the court recognized the "Indian nations" were "distinct political communities."

Ex Parte Crow Dog (1883), challenged the jurisdiction of the federal Territorial Court and the Supreme Court. The court relied on the 1834 Trade and Intercourse Act. Congress passed the Major Crimes Act, without the consent of the [governed]'Indians.'

United States v. Kagama (1886) 118 U.S. 375, the court relied on the "guardian-ward relationship," that the Indian nations were "dependent on the United States... for their *political rights*... while the Indian nations were "a separate people... congress could interfere with the internal relations of Indian nations."

"The power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution not prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or the people." (10th Amendment, Bill of rights). The Supreme Court held up the principle "that federal jurisdiction extends only to the areas wherein it [Congress] possesses the power of exclusive legislation... incorporated into all subsequent decisions." (US v. Bevans 16 U.S. (3 Wheat.) 366 (1818). "Concurrent Jurisdiction" reserves the state's ability to file a case in either state or federal Court. "In a dispute over federal jurisdiction to title to real property, the Supreme Court held that "the United States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in and to the territory..." because "the United States have no constitutional capacity to exercise municipal jurisdiction, sovereignty, or eminent domain, with the limits of a State or elsewhere, except in the cases in which it is expressly granted. (see: Pollard v. Hagan, 44 U.S. (3 How.) 212 (1845), US Constitution Article 1 § 8 c.3, c 18). Levels of jurisdiction: exclusive, concurrent, partial, propriatorial. The justices have said to the record in context of the constitution: "The courts have stated repeatedly that law relating to the same subject (such as land disposal law) must be read in pari materia (all together)." (see: congressional record, 10-23-2000 E1883, Gibbons, Nevada). Furthermore, "The doctrine of Swift v. Tyson is, "an unconstitutional assumption of powers by the Courts of the United States which no lapse of time or respectable array of opinion should make us hesitate to correct... lower courts have invaded rights which in our opinion are reserved by the Constitution to the several states."

Bernadine Arrowtop v. Tony Sitzman, Glacier County Commissioner, No. 2011 CA 210, Order Dismissing Petition for Lack of Jurisdiction, Blackfeet Tribal Court, Judge Edwards relied on: Cass County v. Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, 524 U.S. 103 (1977), said "the United States Supreme Court held that pursuant to express Congressional authorization, Indian fee land within a reservation was subject to state property taxes. It thus follows that if the State has the right to levy its property taxes on Indian fee land within the Reservation, it has the right to enforce its laws regarding collection and foreclosure of those property taxes," reversing the same court's ORDER (restraint), Bernadine Arrowtop v. Tony Sitzman Glacier County Commissioner, No. 2011 CA 210.

Minnesota et al. V. Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians et al., no. 97-1337, Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit (1999). (state officials, collectively State), "The district Court ultimately concluded that the Chippewa retained their usufructuary rights under the 1837 Treaty and resolved several resource allocation and regulation issues. The Eight Circuit affirmed." "1850 Executive Order abrogated the usufructuary rights guaranteed by the 1837 Treaty, concluded that the 1855 Treaty did not extinguish those privileges for the Mille Lacs

Band... rejected the State's argument, under the "equal footing doctrine," Minnesota's entrance into the Union extinguished any Indian treaty rights." "The president's power to issue an Executive Order must stem either from an Act of Congress or from the Constitution." (Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer, 343 U.S. 579, 585). "There is no support for the Landowners' claim that the 1937 Treaty authorized the removal order."

"The Mille Lacs Band did not relinquish its 1837 Treaty rights in the 1855 Treaty by agreeing to "fully and entirely relinquish and covey to the United States, any and all right, title, and interest, of whatsoever nature the same may be, which they may now have in, and to any other lands in the Territory of Minnesota or elsewhere... the entire 1855 Treaty is devoid of any language expressly mentioning usufructuary rights or providing money for abrogation of those rights." (see: Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife v. Klamath Tribe, 473 U.S. 753, distinguished, Pp. 21-59).

"Congress must clearly express an intent to abrogate Indian treaty rights" (United States v. Dion, 476 U.S. 734, 734-740). "Statehood by itself is insufficient to extinguish such rights." (Washington v. Washington State Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessel Assn., 443 U.S. 658). "... treaty rights are not impliedly terminated at statehood." (Wisconsin v. Hitcvhcock, 201 U.S. 202, 213-214. Pp. 29-35, 124 F. 3d. 904, affirmed.)

Bernadine Arrowtop v. Tony Sitzman, Glacier County Commissioner, Order Denying Request for Stay of Judgment and Dismissing Appeal for Lack of Jurisdiction, [consolidated] Case no. 2011-CA-210, 2011-AP-32, 2011-AP-33, the tribal appellate court (Parsons, Cross Guns, Merchant) justices relied on Nevada v. Hicks, 533 U.S. 353 (2001), "tribal courts lack jurisdiction over state officials for causes of action relating to their performance of their official duties, within a reservation"; and,

East Glacier School District No. 50, East Glacier, Mt. v. Galbreath, et al, 97-CV-00061 (1997) holding that "Blackfeet Tribal Court has no jurisdiction over East Glacier School as it is an entity of the State of Montana; Cass County v. Hicks, 524 U.S. 103 (1998); and,

The Blackfeet tribal appellate court justice's said, "The United States Supreme Court said, "Yakima" stands for the proposition that when Congress makes Reservation lands freely alienable it is "unmistakably clear" that Congress intends that land to be taxable by *State* and *local governments*, unless a contrary intent is "clearly manifested." (*Cass County v. Leech Lake, 524 U.S. at 113.*); and,

the justices relied on, "federal Indian law" "applying the concepts of Federal Indian law here, requires this Court to dismiss the Petition for Temporary Restraining Order for lack of jurisdiction." "Blackfeet Tribe has no authority to impede the exercise of their duties [Glacier county commissioner Stizman] when they are engaged in activity related to their right to tax Indian fee land within the Reservation."

Washington v. Confederated Bands and Tribes, 99S. Ct. 746 (1979). The Act of Feb. 22, 1889, ch. 180, S. 4, 25Stat. 676. The Act provides: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all the part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Dakota, Montana, and Washington, as present described, may become the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, respectively, as hereinafter provided.

"Sec. 4. That the *delegates* to the conventions *elected* as provided for in this act shall meet at the *seat of government* of each said Territories... after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed States, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States, whereupon the said conventions shall be and are hereby, authorized to form constitutions and States governments for said proposed States respectively. The constitutions shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the *Declaration by Independence*. And said conventions shall provide, by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said States: Section 4 of that Act required the constitutional conventions of the prospective new States to enact provisions by which the people *disclaimed title* to lands owned by Indians or Indian tribes and acknowledged that those lands were to remain "under the absolute jurisdiction and control of "Congress until the Indian or United States title had

been extinguished. Id., ch. 180." "Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed States do agree and declare that they *forever disclaim all right and title* to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within the within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribe... Other admitting Acts requiring a disclaimer of authority over Indian lands are Act of June 16, ch. 138, 28 Stat. 107 (Utah); Act of June 16, 1906, ch. 3335, 34 Stat. 267 (Oklahoma); Act of June 20, 1910, ch. 310, 36 Stat. 557 (Arizona and New Mexico).

"Although the principle that the procedural requirements of Public Law 280 must be strictly followed, Kennerly v. District Court, 400 U.S. 423, 427, 91 S. Ct., 480, 482, 27 L.Ed.2d. 507; McClanahan v. State Tax Comm'n, 411 U.S. 164, 180, 93 D.Ct. 1257, 1266, 36 L.Ed.2d. 129, and to the general rule that ambiguities legislation affecting retained tribal sovereignty are to be construed in favor of the Indians, see. E.g., Bryan v. Itasca Cty., 426 U.S. 373, 392, 96 S.Ct., 2102, 2112, 48 L.Ed.2d. 710, those principles will not stretch so are as to permit us to find a federal requirement affecting the manner in which the States are to modify their organic legislation on the basis of materials that are essentially speculative. Cf. Bd. Of City Comm'rs v. United States, 308 U.S. 343, 350-351, 60 S.Ct. 285, 288-289, 84 L.Ed.313. Reservations established pursuant to 'treaty covenants,' 'statute,' or 'agreement' are free from state regulation. Menominee Tribe v. United States, 391 U.S. 404 (1968). Indian immunity from state law applies on the reservation even in states that have been granted criminal jurisdiction over Indian country by Public Law 280, e.g. "shall not deprive any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, or community of any right, privilege, or immunity afforded under Federal treaty, agreement, or statute with respect to hunting, trapping, or fishing or the control, licensing, or regulation thereof." 18 U.S.C.A. § 1162(b); Assimilative Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C.A. § 13. Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes v. Oklahoma, 618 F.2d 665 (10th Cir. 1980). These rights have been upheld even for Indians who withdrew from the tribe upon termination of its trust relationship. Kimball v. Callahan, 493 F.2d 564 (9th Cir.), cert. Denied, 419 U.S. 1019 (1974), and 590 F.2d. 768 (9th Cir. 1979. Failure of the federal government to recognize a group of Indians as a tribe does not prevent it from exercising treaty rights if it descended from a treaty signatory and has maintained an organized tribal structure. United States v. Washington, 520 F.2d 676, 692-93 (9th Cir. 1975, cert. denied, 423 U.S. 1086 (1976).

Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakima Indian Nation v. Washington, 550 F. 2d. 443 (Yakima I, 3 judge panel). "concluded that the "checkerboard" jurisdictional system it [Public Law 83- 280] produced was without any rational foundation and therefore violative of the Equal Protection Clause, 14th Amendment, US Constitution."

[Auditor's notation: The matters of comity, venue shopping, cherry picking case law pursuant to common law flies in the face of the indigenous sacred estate held in the land, natural law and rights of the original beings, and exists as major contradiction to the presumptions of the 1st Ecclesiastical trust, the Holy see (second personality) relied upon in the dogma of the Divine Right of Kings, Right of conquest, Right of discovery, Manifest destiny, and Eminent domain. The great experiment of applications of 'common law' as tribal courts: appellate courts, is a demonstration of failed mitigation.]

Held in *United States v. Rogers, 4 How. 567 (1846)*, that a non-Indian could not, through his adoption into the Cherokee Tribe, bring himself within the federal definition of "Indian" for purposes of an exemption to a federal jurisdictional provision. But we recognized that a non-Indian could, by adoption, "become entitled to certain privileges in the tribe, and make himself amenable to their laws and usages." *Id.*, at 573; see Nofire v. United States, 164 U.S. 657 (1897).

Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez, 436 U.S., at 56, and n. 7 notes that Bill of rights is inapplicable to tribes, and holding that the Indian Civil Righs Act of 1968 does not give rise to a federal cause of action against the tribe for violations of its provisions. This is all the more reason to reject an extension of tribal authority over those who have not given the consent of the governed that provides a fundamental basis for power within our constitutional system. See Merrion v. Jicarilla Apache Tribe, 455 U.S. 130, 172 -173 (1982) (STEVENS, J., dissenting). [495 U.S. 676, 695]

The Indian Civil Righs Act of 1968, 25 U.S.C.A. § 1301. 1302 Constitutional Rights.

No Indian tribe in exercising powers of self-government shall—

(1) make or enforce any law prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abridging the

freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for redress of grievances;

- (2) violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable search and seizures, nor issue warrants, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized;
- (3) subject any person for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy;
- (4) compel any person in any criminal case to be a witness against himself;
- (5) take any private property for a public use without just compensation;
- (6) deny to any person in a criminal proceeding the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and at his own expense to have the assistance of counsel for his defense (Argersinger v. Hamlin, 407 U.S. 25 (1972), Tom v. Sutton, 533 F.2d 1101 (9th Cir. 1976).;
- (7) require excessive bail, impose excessive fines, inflict cruel and unusual punishments, and in no event impose for conviction of any one offense any penalty or punishment greater than imprisonment for a term of six months or a fine of \$500, or both;
- (8) deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws or deprive any person of liberty or property without due process of law;
- (9) pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto law; or
- (10) deny to any person accused of an offense punishable by imprisonment the right, upon request, to a trial by jury of not less than six persons.

Several courts have stated that guarantees of due process and equal protection should be applied flexibly and adapted to the tribal context. E.g. Wounded Head v. Tribal Council of Oglala Sioux Tribe, 507 F.2d 1079, 1082-83 (8th Cir. 1975).

26 U.S.C.A. § 1303. Habeas corpus. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall be available to any person, in a court of the United States, to test the legality of his detention or order of an Indian tribe.

Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock (1903) 187 U.S. 553, The 1867 Treaty of Medicine Lodge, provided that sale of tribal lands must have the approval of three fourths of the adult male members of the tribes. Congress' used their "plenary power" [legal invention], stating "Plenary authority" has always been deemed a political one, not subject to be controlled by the judicial department of the government... the judiciary can not question or inquire into the motives which prompted the enactment[s], "free from restraint by the U.S. courts."

Iron Crow v. Oglala Sioux Tribe (1956) 231 F. 2d 89 (8th Cir. 1956), The court recognized "inherent sovereignty" of Indian nations, in circumstances were a convened congress did not limited powers to tax, and since "the powers were *inherent*, no act of Congress was necessary to support those powers [of inherent sovereignty].

Conroy v. Frizzell, 429 F. Supp. 918 (D.S.D. 1977), aff'd, 575 F.2d 175 8th Cir. 1978). In Conroy, the defendant contended that Part 11 of 25 CFR applied and invalidated the appointment of a judge to the Oglala Sioux Tribal Court for the reason that the judge appointed was not a member of the tribe, in violation of 25 CFR 11.3(d). Referring to provisions of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Code and regulatory provisions identical to those presently found at 25 CFR 11.1(e), the court stated: In the Constitution and By-Laws of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, the Tribal Council is empowered to establish reservation courts, and define the duties and powers of those courts * * *. The Oglala Sioux Tribal Council has enacted provisions of its Code which set up qualifications for Oglala Sioux Tribal Judges * * *. These provisions of the Code were approved by the Superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Under 25 U.S.C. § 1a, approval by the Agency Superintendent is tantamount to approval by the Secretary of the Interior. The judicial qualifications so enacted by the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council do not include a requirement that a tribal judge be a member of the tribe.

Williams v. Lee (1959) 358 U.S. 217 (1959), the court recognized that under treaties... the internal affairs of the Indians remained exclusively within the jurisdiction of whatever tribal governments existed," [on reservation], further holding, "to allow the exercise of state jurisdiction here would undermine the authority of the tribal courts over Reservation affairs... infringe on the right of the

Indians to govern themselves..." furthermore, "State had no right to infringe upon Indian sovereignty... since this right had neither been negotiated away by the *tribe* nor taken away through the plenary power of Congress."

McClanahan v. Arizona Tax Commission (1973) 411 U.S. 164 (1973), the court held that Arizona could not impose its state income tax on a reservation Indian, re: Worcester v. Georgia, state attempt to tax, the court said, "the federal government had recognized the Indian nations... and that Congress, not the states has the responsibility for dealing with sovereign Indian nations."

Oliphant v. Schlie, Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe, 544 F.2d 1007 (9th Cir. 1976) 98 S. Ct. 1011 (1978), the court held "that since no treaty or law restricted that power... the sovereignty that the Suquamish originally possessed."

United States v. Mazurie, A.I.P.R.C., Task Force, No. 2, Appendix 15, p. 315, the court referred to Indian nations as possessing sovereign power over their members and territory.

Santa Rosa Band of Indians v. Kings County 532 F. 2d 655 (9th Cir. 1975, cert. Denied, 429 U.S. 1038 (1977), the court held "that a county could not enforce its zoning laws within the reservation even though Public Law 280 had given the civil jurisdiction over the reservation to the state," saying, "extension of local jurisdiction is inconsistent with tribal self-determination and autonomy."

Bryan v. Itasca County, 96 S. CT. 2102 (1976), the court held that "Public Law 280 does not permit a state to impose a personal property tax on reservation Indians."

Harjo v. Kleppe, 420 F. Supp. 1110 (D.D.C. 1976), the court held that "the federal administrators acted beyond their statutory power by dealing with the principal chief of the Creek Nation rather than the Creek tribal council in the matter of distribution of money to the tribe. The court found that the Creek Nation, through its tribal council, still possessed some powers of self-government, since despite Congress' intention to ultimately terminate the tribal government of the Creeks, statutory dissolution of the Creek government had never been accomplished."

Delaware Tribal Business Comm. V. Weeks, 97 S. Ct. 911 (1977), United States v. Antgelope, 97 S. Ct. 1395 (1977); and Morton v. Mancari, 417 U.S. 535 (1974), the Supreme Court recognized that federal Indian legislation was subject to the strictures of the fifth amendment's implied requirement of equal protection."

United States v. Cleveland, 503 F. 2d 1067 (9th Cir. 1974); Northern Cheyenne Tribe v. Allottees, 505 F. 2d 268 (9th Cir. 1974), rev'd. 425 U.S. 649 (1976), "It is possible that congressional power in Indian affairs may also be held to be limited by the trust responsibility doctrine. Cf. Creek Nation v. United States, 295 U.S. 103 (1935).

Warren Trading Post v. Arizona Tax Commission, 380 U.S. 685 (1965), The Supreme Court reversed, holding that since federal statutes and regulations control Indian traders, there was no basis upon which the state may intrude and levy such as tax," e.g. under 25 U.S.C. § 261. Jurisdiction in Indian Country, 22 Kansas L., Rev. 351 (1974).

Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakima Indian Nation v. State of Washington, No. 74-1225 (9thg Cir. Filed April 1977), the court struck down Washington's ... partial assumption fo jurisdiction (under P.L. 280) based upon... land title classification..." as a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Native American Church v. Navajo Tribal Council, 272 F 2d. 131 (10th Cir. 1959), the court held "First Amendments of church and state did not apply to Indian nations... noting that "Indian tribes are not states." "They have a status higher than that of states."

Erie v. Tompkins. "an action the Federal court, except as to matters governed by the U.S. Constitution and Act of Congress, the law to be applied in any case is the law of the State in which the Federal Court is situated. 304 U.S. 64, 58 S.Ct. 817, 82 L.Ed 1188. This case over-ruled federal common law to be applied in such cases.

Tom v. Sutton, 533 F. 2d 1101 (9th Cir. 1976); Talton v. Mayes, 163 (1896); Settler v. Lameer, 509 F. 2d 231 (9th Cir. 1974); 25 U.S.C. § 1302(8), "required that tribal courts must not deny due process of law to an accused... careful to construe the terms of 'due process' and 'equal protection' as used in the Indian Bill of rights with due regard for the historical, governmental and cultural values of an Indian tribe.

"Bill of rights. A formal and emphatic legislative assertion and declaration of popular rights and liberties usually promulgated upon a change of government, e.g. the famous Bill of rights in English history. Also the summary of the rights and liberties of the people, or of the principles fo constitutional law deemed essential and fundamental, contained in many of the American state constitutions. That portion of Constitution guaranteeing rights and privileges to the individual; first 10 Amendments of U.S. Constitution." Hamill v. Hawks, C.C.A.Okl., 58F.2d 41, 47.

Bill of attainder. Legislative acts, no matter what their form, that apply either to named individuals or to easily ascertainable members of a group in such a way as to inflict punishment on them without a <u>judicial trial</u>. United States v. Brown, 381 U.S. 437, 448-49, 85 S.Ct. 1707, 1715, 14 L.Ed. 484, 492." "Bill of pains and penalties when the punishment is less severe; both kinds of punishment fall within the scope of the constitutional prohibition. U.S. Const. Art I, Sec. 9, Cl 3 (as to Congress), Art I, Sec. 10 (as to state legislatures.).

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe v. Morton, 354 F. Supp. 252 (D.D.C. 1973), Seminole Nation v. United States, 316 U.S. 286 (1946). Under 25 U.S. C. § 476, Indian governments may prevent the sale of other disposition of tribal lands by federal administrators without their consent. 25 U.S.C. § provides that secretarial approval for leasing of tribal lands is no longer required for the Tulalip Tribe."

The *Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, c. 567, 48 Stat. 25 U.S.C. §§ 416 et seq.* The branches of government: executive, judicial, legislative were particularly inferred and stipulated. The appearance of "Perpetual succession" in the Constitutions and By-laws of 'tribes' organized pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act, consistent with the Indian Civil Righs Act, Indian Citizenship Act, meant that the pre-colonization existence of the society, people and community were actual. The encoding of 'entities' has been used to abrogate, abolish and transform the lawful nature of the people's, community's and society's relationship to the I.R.A. "incorporate" business councils, sub-unit committees and executive agents. Religious corporations, and church corporations both have acquired fee patents, own land, with special exemptions, exclusions and shelter status from the Indian nation's power and jurisdiction to levy taxes. None-profit, not-for-profit corporate organizations travel likewise under veils of immunity.

"The federal government has nothing approaching a police power" United States v. Lopez

"Special provision is made in the Constitution for the cession of jurisdiction from the states over places where the federal government shall establish forts or other military works. And it is only in these places, or in territories of the United States, where it can exercise a general jurisdiction" [New Orleans v. United States, 35 U.S. (10 Pet.) 662 (1836)]

"All legislation is prima facie territorial" [American Banana Co. v. U.S. Fruit, 213, U.S. 347 at 357-358]

"There is a canon of legislative construction which teaches Congress that, unless a contrary intent appears [legislation] is meant to apply only within territorial jurisdiction of the United States." [U.S. v. Spelar, 338 U.S. 217 at 222]

"Federal jurisdiction cannot be established by consent." See Weeks Constr., Inc. v. Oglala Sioux Housing Auth., 797 F.2d 668, 671 (8th Cir. 1986).

"the federal policy supporting tribal self-government directs a federal court to stay its hand in order to give the Tribal Court a 'full opportunity to determine its own jurisdiction.' " Id. (quoting National Farmers Union, 105 S.Ct. at 2454).

"On remand, the District Court should consider whether, on the facts of this case, the federal action should be stayed pending further Tribal Court proceedings or dismissed under the prudential rule announced in National Farmers Union." Iowa Mutual, 107 S.Ct. at 979 n. 14.

"... tribal courts should first consider the case as a matter of comity" "rather than lack of subject matter jurisdiction." 107 S.Ct. at 978-79; see also Wellman, 815 F.2d at 578

"Since Iowa Mutual was decided, several courts have held that a federal court must defer to tribal court remedies as a matter of comity." See United States v. Turtle Mountain Housing Auth., 816 F.2d 1273, 1276-77 (8th Cir.1987) (dismissing suit brought by tribal member against tribal housing authority); Wellman v. Chevron U.S.A., Inc., 815 F.2d 577, 578-79 (9th Cir.1987) (dismissing suit brought by tribal member against contractor); Snowbird Constr. Co. v. United States, 666 F.Supp. 1437, 1444 (D.Idaho 1987).

"Comity is defined as the recognition which one nation allows within its territory to the legislative, executive or judicial acts of another nation, having due regard both to international duty and convenience and to the rights of its own citizens or of other persons who are under the protection of its laws." Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, 1990, P.267." "It means complaisance, courtesy, respect, the granting of a privilege, not of right, but of good will." 15 C.J.S., Comity." "Judicial "comity" refers to principle under which courts of one jurisdiction give effect to law and judicial decisions of another out of deference and respect, not obligation." "Under rule of "comity" courts in one state assume jurisdiction of transitory causes of action arising under law of foreign state." Kellogg-Citiens Nat. Bank of Green Bay, Wis. V. Felton, 145 Fla. 68; 199 So. 50 (1940).

Once the tribal courts have acted, their determination of jurisdiction is subject to review in federal court. *Id. at 978; accord Wellman, 815 F.2d at 578; Turtle Mountain Housing Auth., 816 F.2d at 1277 n. 2; Snowbird Constr. Co., 666 F.Supp. at 1444*.

"the United States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in Alabama or any of the new states which were formed ... The United States has no Constitutional capacity to exercise municipal jurisdiction, sovereignty or eminent domain, within the limits of a state or elsewhere, except in the cases in which it is expressly granted ..." [Pollard v. Hagan, 44 U.S.C. 212, 221, 223]

"... the states are separate sovereigns with respect to the federal government" [Heath v. Alabama, 474 U.S. 82]

"No sanction can be imposed absent proof of jurisdiction" [Standard v. Olesen, 74 S. Ct. 768]

"Once challenged, jurisdiction cannot be 'assumed', it must be proved to exist." [Stuck v. Medical Examiners, 94 Ca2d 751.211 P2s 389]

"Jurisdiction, once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided." [Maine v. Thiboutot, 100 S. Ct. 250]

"... Federal jurisdiction cannot be assumed, but must be clearly shown." [Brooks v. Yawkey, 200 F. 2d 633]

"The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings" [Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528]

"If any tribunal finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed." [Louisville R.R. v. Motley, 211 U.S. 149, 29 S. Ct. 42]

"It is well established principle of law that all federal legislation applies only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States unless a contrary intent appears" [Foley Brothers, Inc. v. Filardo, 336 US 281 (1948)]

"Jurisdiction is essential to give validity to the determinations of administrative agencies and where jurisdictional requirements are not satisfied, the action of the agency is a nullity.." [City Street Improv Co. v. Pearson, 181 C 640,185 P. (1962); O'Neil v. Dept. of Professional & Vocational Standards, 7 CA2d 393, 46 P2d 234]

"The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings" [Hagans v. Lavine, 415 US 533]

DURO v. REINA, 495 U.S. 676 (1990) 495 U.S. 676DURO v. REINA, CHIEF OF POLICE, SALT RIVER DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY, ET AL. CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT No. 88-6546. Argued November 29, 1989 Decided May 29, 1990:

For Indian country crimes involving only non-Indians, longstanding precedents of this Court hold that state courts have exclusive jurisdiction despite the terms of 1152. See *New York ex rel. Ray v. Martin, 326 U.S. 496 (1946); United States v. McBratney, 104 U.S. 621 (1882).* Certain States may also assume jurisdiction over Indian country crime with the **consent of the affected** tribe pursuant to *Pub. L. 280, Act of Aug. 15, 1953, ch. 505, 67 Stat. 588 (codified, as amended, at 18 U.S.C. 1162, 28 U.S.C. 1360) and the Indian Civil Righs Act of 1968, <i>Pub. L. 90-284, Tit. IV, 82 Stat. 78 (codified at 25 U.S.C. 1321-1328).*

By becoming "domestic dependent nations," Indian tribes were divested of any power to determine their external relations. See id., at 326. Tribes, therefore, have no inherent power to enter into direct diplomatic or commercial relations with foreign nations. See *Worcester v. Georgia, 6 Pet. 515, 559-560 (1832); Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 5 Pet. 1, 17-18 (1831)*. In addition, Indian tribes may not alienate freely the land they occupy to non-Indians. See *Oneida Indian Nation v. County of Oneida, 414 U.S. 661, 667-668 (1974); Johnson v. McIntosh, 8 Wheat. 543, 604 (1823)*. A tribe is implicitly divested of powers to have external relations because they are necessarily inconsistent with the overriding interest of the greater sovereign. See *Brendale v. Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation, 492 U.S. 408, 451 (1989) (BLACKMUN, J., dissenting).* "...It must be remembered that tribal sovereignty is dependent on and subordinate to only the Federal Government, not the States." 100 S.Ct. at 2081.

In the first Trade and Intercourse Act, ch. 33, 1 Stat. 137 (1790), congress provided that non-Indians could not acquire lands from Indians except by treaty entered pursuant to the federal Constitution. The Supreme court, *Johnson v. McIntosh*, 21 U.S. (8 Wheat.) 543 (1823), held that Indian tribes were incapable of conveying their land directly to individuals even before passage of the Trade and Intercourse Acts.

By contrast, we have recognized that tribes did not "surrender [their] independence - [the] right to self-government, by associating with a stronger [power], and taking its protection." Worcester, supra, at 560-561. Tribes have retained "the powers of self-government, including the power to prescribe and enforce internal criminal laws." Wheeler, supra, at 326. I agree with the Court that "[a] basic attribute of full territorial sovereignty is the power to enforce laws against all who come within the sovereign's territory, whether citizens or aliens." Ante, at 685. I disagree with the Court that *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe, 435 U.S. 191, 212 (1978)*, "recognized that the tribes can no longer be described [495 U.S. 676, 700] as sovereigns in this sense." Ante, at 685. In Oliphant, the Court held that tribes did not have the power to exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians because such power was inconsistent with the overriding national interest. But it does not follow that because tribes lost their power to exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians, they also lost their power to enforce criminal laws against Indians who are not members of their tribe.

Jurisdiction in "Indian country," which is defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151, see United States v. John, 437 U.S. 634, 648 -649 (1978), is governed by a complex patchwork of federal, state, and tribal law. For enumerated major felonies, such as murder, rape, assault, and robbery, federal jurisdiction over crimes committed by an Indian is provided by 18 U.S.C. 1153, commonly known as the Indian Major Crimes Act, which, as amended in 1986, states: "(a) Any Indian who commits against the person or property of another Indian or other person any of the following offenses, namely, murder, manslaughter, kidnaping, maiming, a felony under chapter 109A, incest, assault with intent to

commit murder, assault with a dangerous weapon, assault resulting in serious bodily injury, arson, burglary, robbery, and a felony under section 661 of this title within the Indian country, shall be subject to the same law and penalties as all other persons committing any of the above offenses, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Congress defined "Indian country" in 1948. 18 U.S.C.A. § 1151, which provides: "as used in this chapter, means (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. The definition was used for criminal and civil jurisdiction. DeCoteau v. District County Court, 420 U.S. 425, 427 n. 2 (1975). Tracts within reservations, where there has been issued any patent is still Indian country, e.g. counties and towns incorporated by non-Indians under state law. Seymour v. Superintendent, 368 U.S. 351 (1962). In Seymour v. Superintendent, 368, U.S. 351 (1962) and Mattz v. Arnett, 412 U.S. 481 (1973), the Supreme court held that the settlement as public, non-Indian land, did not end the reservation status of those lands. In Rosebud Sioux Tribe v. Kniep, 430 U.S. 584 (1977), the court held that Congress had terminated the tracts of land in the Rosebud Reservation (covertly). Subsection (b) of 18 U.S.C.A., section 1151, incorporates dependent Indian communities into the definition of Indian country and is a codification of Sandoval, 231 U.S. 28 (1913).

"Indian policy must be evaluated on its own merits, McClanahan v. Arizona State Tax Comm'n, 411 U.S. 164, 169-170 (1973). In fact, the exclusion of the states from taxation of Indian property does not even depend on federal trust status of the property; states lack the power to tax even nontrust property when it is owned by a tribal member and has its situs on the tribe's reservation. Bryan v. Itasca County, 426 U.S. 373 (1976); Moe v. Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, 425 U.S. 463 (1976). Reading the relevant statutes and treaties in the light of a history of Indian sovereignty and self-government, the Court ruled that the state's power to tax was preempted by federal law and policy and the court relied on the Buck Act, 4 U.S.C.A. § 105 et seq... "nothing in the Act should "be deemed to authorize the levy of collection of any tax on or from any Indian not otherwise taxed." 4 U.S.C.A., section 109. There two important limitations on the power of states to levy taxes in Indian country: The state may not tax when the subject matter is preempted by federal law, White Mountain Apache Tribe v. Bracker, 100 Ct. 2578 (1980), Central Machinery Co., v. Arizona State Tax Comm'n, 100 S. Ct. 2592 (1980); and the state may not tax when the tax would infringe upon the right to reservation Indians to make their own laws and be governed by them." Williams v. Lee, 358 U.S. 217 (1959).

Double taxation is addressed by the Supreme court, 100 S.Ct. at 2084 and Fort Mojave Tribe v. County of San Bernardino, 543 F.2d 1253 (9th Cir. 1976), cert. Denied, 430 U.S. 983 (1977) and Washington v. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, 100 S.Ct. 2069... "when the tribal tax has regulatory purposes that are hindered by a state tax, the state tax may be invalid for interference with tribal self-government."

"Failure to adhere to agency regulations may amount to denial of due process: if regulations are required by Constitution or statute." [Curley v. United States, 791 F. Supp. 52]

"Indeed, on this crucial point, the majority and Justice Breyer agree in principle: the Federal government has nothing approaching a police power." [United States v. Lopez, No. 93-1260, 115 S. Ct. 1624, 131 L. Ed. 2d 626]

"...the commerce clause...has always been understood as limited by its terms; and as a virtual denial of any power to interfere with the internal trade and business of the separate states" [United States v. DeWitt, 76 US 41 9 Wall 4, 19 L. Ed 593]

"A corporation is not a citizen, within the meaning of the Constitutional provision, and hence has not the privileges and immunities secured to citizens against state legislation." (Orient Ins. Co. v. Daggs, 19 Sup. Ct. 281, 282, 172 U.S. 557, 43 L. Ed. 552 (citing Paul v. Virginia, etc.).

"Citizen," ordinarily means only a natural person, and will not be construed to include a corporation, unless the general purpose and import of the statute in which the term is found seem to require it." (International & Life Assur. Co. v. Haight, 35 N Law (6 Vroom) 279, 282.)

"The term "citizen," as used in the federal Constitution and statutes defining the jurisdiction of the federal courts, includes corporation created by one of the states... for the purpose of determining its residence." (Wisconsin v. Pelicat Ins. Co.., 8 Supp. Ct 1370, 1378, 127 U.S. 26532 L. Ed. 239).

19 CJS Sect. 884, Merriam's Estate 36 N.Y. 505, 141 N.Y. 479, U.S. Perkins 163 U.S. 623. There is a "citizenship of the United States, and a citizenship of a state. Slaughter House cases 83 U.S. 36, pg. 408, U.S. vs. Cruiksharnk 92 U.S. 542."

"U.S. citizens are not Citizens of a state. U.S. vs. Olmstead 277 U.S. 438."

Pennsylvania statute quote that <u>fictitious and corporate names</u> are spelled in all Roman (CAPITAL) Letters 15 PaCSA 5303, 5306.

Resident (in tax law) means alien. Bowring VS. Bowers 24 FED. 2ND 918."

Nationality is broader then the term citizen, Brassert vs. Biddle 59 Fed. Supp. 457, 462 (Title 22 sects. 1731 & 1732).

"Rights of ancestor's to recover natural rights taken. Rich Blandon – The Inquiry, 1775 cited in Rossiter supra. pg. 269. To destroy communities for the enjoyment of their inherited rights, is a crime of nameless atrocity."

A lineal descendant, in legal usage, refers to a blood relative in the direct line of descent. Re Smith's Estate, 343 Mich 291, 72 NW2d 287, 51 ALR2d 287. The children, grandchildren, greatgrandchildren, etc. of a person. 23 Am J2d Desc & D § 42. Adopted children, for whom adoption statutes create the same rights of heirship as children of the body, come within the meaning of the term "lineal descendants," as used in a statute providing for the non-lapse of a devise where the devisee predeceases the testator but leaves lineal descendants. Hoellinger v Molzohn, 77 ND 108, 41 NW2d 217, 19 ALR2d 1147.

A corporation is not a citizen, within the meaning of the act of Congress authorizing a foreign corporation to transact business in the state." (Hollingsworth v. Southern R. Co. (U.S. 86 Fed. 353, 356).

The word "person" in legal terminology is perceived as a general word, which normally includes in its scope a variety of entities other than human beings. See e.g. 1U.S.C. sec 1. Church of Scientology v. U.S. Department of Justice (1979) 612 F. 2d 417, 425. The 14th Amendment Section 1 states: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the UNITED STATES and of the state wherein they reside.

All political power is inherent in the people. The people are sovereign over their created government. People maintain control over the *instruments* they create. You may declare yourself as a Sovereign political power holder." (Cross reference: Wilson v. Omaha Tribe, 442 U.S. 600, 604 (1941); U.S. v. Mine Workers, 330 U.S. 258, 275 (1947).

There are no listed definitions for "human," "being," or "human being" in Black's or in Webster's law dictionaries, or Oran's Dictionary of the Law published by the West Group © 2000.

The word Liberty embraces a "body of principles, standards and the rules promulgated by government, State ex rel." (See: Conway v. Superior Court within and for Greenlee County, 60 Ariz. 69, 131 p. 2d 983, 986; obliges generally to acts or forbearances of a class; constitution or constitutional provision, Boston Elevated Ry. Co. v. Commonwealth, 310 Mass. 528, 39 N.E.2d *87, 109*).

Case law applies Liberty to <u>common law ordinances</u>, "from which equity is a departure" "as a doctrine or procedure of the common law." (See: People v. Ziady, 8 Cal.2d 149, 64 p.2d 425).

"A concurrent or joint resolution of legislature is not "a law", Koening v. Flynn, 258 N.Y. 292, 179 N.E. 705, 707; Ward v. State, 176 Okl. 368, 56 P.2d 136, 137; a resolution of the House of Representatives is not a "law", Flournoy v. First Nt. Bank of Shreveport, 197, La. 1067, 3 So.2d 244, 248. Law arbitrary is defined as, "Opposed to immutable, a law not founded in the nature of things, but imposed by the mere will of the legislature."

"The word "Liberty" **includes and comprehends** all personal rights and their enjoyment. Rosenblum v. Rosenblum, 181 Misc. 78, 42 N.Y.S. 2d 626, 630.

It embraces freedom from duress; freedom from governmental interference in exercise of intellect, in formation of opinions, in the expression of them, and in action or inaction dictated by judgment, *Zavilla v. Masse*, 112 Colo. 183, 147 p.2d 823, 827;

freedom from servitude, imprisonment or restraint, Committee for Industrial Organization v. Hague, D.C.J.J., 25 F. Supp. 127, 131, 141; People v. Wood, 151 Misc. 66, 272 N.Y.S. 258;

freedom in enjoyment and use of all of one's powers, faculties and property, Grosjean v. American Press Co., 297 U.S. 233, 56 S. Ct. 444, 446, 80 L.Ed. 660; City of Mt Vernon v. Julian, 369 Ill. 447, 17 N.E.2d 52, 55;

freedom of assembly, *Rosenblum v. Rosenblum, 181 Misc. 78, 42 N.J.S.2d 626, 630*; freedom of citizen from banishment, *Committee for Industrial Organization v. Hague. D.C.N.J., 25 F. Supp. 127, 141*;

freedom of conscience, Gobitis v. Minersville School Dist., D.C.Pa., 21 F.Supp. 581, 584, 587;

freedom of contract, State ex rel. Hamby v. Cummings, 166 Tenn. 460, 63 S.W.2d 515; State v. Henry, 37 N.M. 536 25 P.2d 204;

freedom locomotion or movement, Committee for Industrial Organization v. Hague, D.C.N.j., 25 ESupp. 127, 131, 141;

freedom of occupation, Koos v. Saunders, 349 Ill. 442, 182 N.E. 415, 418; freedom of press, Commonwealth v. Nichols, 301 Mass. 584, 18 N.E. 2d 166, 167; Near v. State of Minnesota ex rel. Olson, 283 U.S. 697, 51 S.Ct. 625, 628, 75 L.Ed. 1357;

freedom of religion, Gabrielli v. Knickerbockers, 12 Cal.2d. 85, 82 P.2d 391, 393; Hamilton v. City of Montrose, 109 Colo. 228, 124 P.2d 757, 759; Cantewell v. State of Connecticut, 310 U.S. 296, 60 S.Ct. 900, 903, 84 L.Ed. 1213;

freedom of speech, Ghadiali v. Delaware State medical Soc., D.C. Del., 28 F. Supp 841, 844; Carpenters and Joiners Union of America, local No. 213, v. Ritter's café, 315 U.S. 722, 62 S.Ct. 807, 86 L.Ed. 1143. It also embraced right of self-defense against unlawful violence; right to acquire and enjoy property; right to acquire useful knowledge;

right to carry on business, *Mlle. Reif, Inc., v. Randau, 166 Misc. 247, 1 N.Y.S. 2d 515, 518*, right to earn livelihood in any lawful calling; right to emigrate, and if a citizen, to return, *Committee for Industrial Organization v. Hague, D.C.N.J., 25 F. Supp. 127, 141*;

right to engage in a lawful business, to determine the price of one's labor, and to fix the hours when one's place of business shall be kept open, *State Board of BARber Examiners v. Cloud, 220 Ind.* 552, 44 N.E.2d 972, 980;

right to enjoy to the fullest extent the privileges and immunities given or assured by law to people living within the country, McGrew v. Industrial Commission, 96 Utah 203, 85 P.2d 608, 611;

right to forswear allegiance and expatriate ones self, Committee for Industrial Organization v. Hague, D.C.J.J., 25 F. Supp. 127, 141; right to freely buy and sell as others may;

right to live and work where one will, People v. Wood, 151 Misc. 66, 272 N.Y.S.2d 258;

right to marry and have a family, Committee for Industrial Organization v. Hague, D.C. N.J., 25 F. Supp 127, 141; Rosenblum v. Rosenblum, 181 Misc. 78, 42 N.J.S. 2d 626, 630; right to pursue chosen calling, people v. Cohen, 255 App. Div. 485, 8 N.Y.S.2d 70, 72;

right to use property according to owner's will. Liberty, in its positive side, denotes the fullness of individual existence... "Liberty" as used in the state and federal constitutions means, in a negative sense, freedom from restraint, but in a positive sense, it involves the idea of freedom secured by the imposition of restraint, and it is in the positive sense that the state, in the exercise of its police powers, promotes the freedom of all by the imposition upon particular persons of restraints which are deemed necessary for the general welfare. Fitzsimmons v. New York State Athletic Commission, Sup., 146 N.Y.S. 117, 121.

See: Civil Liberty, Liberty of a port, Liberty of conscience, Liberty of speech, Liberty of the globe, Liberty of the press, Liberty to hold pleas (The Liberty of having a court of one's own), Natural Liberty (law of nature), personal Liberty, Political Liberty, Religious Liberty. The occult acknowledges 'gods,' 'angels,' 'demons,' 'over-souls,' and its ancient history, through symbols common to all 'religions.'

The 1st Testamentary Trust was created by Pope Nicholas V in 1455 through the Papal Bull Romanus Pontifex. Land was conveyed as Real Property, and claimed as "crown land." The 2nd Crown of the Commonwealth was created in 1481, meaning "Eternal Crown," by Sixtus IV. This created the "Crown of Aragon," later cited as the Crown of Spain... the highest steward of all Roman Slaves subject to the rule of the Roman Pontiff. The crown was transferred to King James I of England by Pope Paul V, e.g. the "Union of Crowns," or Commonwealth... later to be returned to Spain and King Carlos I, where it remains. The 3^{rd} Crown of the Ecclesiastical See was created in 1537 by Paul III through the papal bull Convocation, opening the Council of Trent. The creation of the 1st Cestui Que Vie Act of 1540 [updated by Charles II, CQV Act of 1666] was used as the basis of Ecclesiastical authority of Henry VIII. This crown was secretly granted to England, e.g. "reaping" of lost souls. The crown was lost in 1816, e.g. bankruptcy of England, and granted to the Temple BAR.

All Cestui Qaue (Vie) Trusts are created on presumption, based on original purpose and function, such a Trust cannot be created if these presumptions can be proven not to exist. Since 1933, when a child is borne in a state (Estate) under inferior Roman law... the Trusts [in the form of Registry, Corporate name of the Person are designed to deny, forever, the child any rights of Real Property, and Rights to be free, and any Rights to be known as man or woman.

From the Papal Bull of Roman Cult leader Pope Paul III, 1540, the soul of the baby, by BaptismalCertificate is conveyed to a "3rd" COV Trust owned by Roman Cult... Since 1815, the 3rd Crown of the Roman Cult and 3rd CQV Trust, representing Ecclesiastical Property has been managed by the BAR as the reconstituted "Galla", e.g. Real Property (earth), Personal Property (body) and Ecclesiastical Property (soul) corresponding to the three forms of law available to BAR courts: corporate commercial law (judge is landlord), maritime and canon law (judge is the banker), and Talmudic law (judge is the priest).

The Bull (Incipit), translation, issuance, and description are depicted in history. The Papal bulls called for excommunications, recognition of Kingdoms, calls for the 3rd, 4th, 5th Crusades, establishment of Orders, preaching to nations deemed to be pagan, and authorizing the use of torture, and indulgences. 1235 Cum hora undecima, Since the eleventh hour, Gregory IX, (First bull authorizing pagan friars to preach to pagan nations); 1302 Uman Sanctam, the One Holy, Boniface VIII (Creates 1st Express Trust in history for whole Planet); 1307 pastoralis praeminentiae, Clement V (Arrest of the Knights Templer and the confiscation of their possessions): 1455 Romanus pontifex, The Roman pontiff, Nicholas V, 1st Testamentary Deed & Will & 1st Crown over Land); 1481 Aeterni Regis, Eternal Crown, Sixtus IV (2nd testamentary Deed & Will & 2nd Crown of People as Permanent Slaves); 1537 Convocation, Assembly, Paul III (3rd Testamentary Deed & Will & 3rd Crown over Souls); 1540 Regimini militantis, To the Government of the Church Militant,

Paul III (Creation of Jesuit Order); 1550 Exposcit debitium, The Duty demands, Julius III (Additional powers of Jesuits).

The United States has not had a Treasury since 1921 (41 Stat. Ch. 214 page 654). The IRS is not a U.S. Government Agency. It is an agency of the IMF (Diversified metal Products v. IRS et al).

(CV-93-405E EJE U.S.D.C.I Public Law 94-564 Senate Report 94-1148, pg 5967 Reorganization plan #26 Public Law 102-391). The IMF is an agency of the United Nations (Black's law Dictionary 6th Ed. Pg 816).

The FCC, CIA, FBI, NSA and all of the others were never part of the U.S. Government (U.S. v. Strong, 254 U.S. 491 Lewis v. U.S. 680 F.2nd, 1239).

Social security Numbers are issued by the UN through the IMF. Social security is not insurance or a contract (*Helvering v. Davis, 301 U.S. 619 Steward Co. v. Davis, 301 U.S. 548*). Social security checks come from the IMF, an agency of the United Nations.

The Department of Treasury (IMF) issues the SS5, not the SS administration.

There are no judicial courts in America since 1789. Judges do not enforce Statutes and Codes.

Executive Administrators enforce Statutes and Codes (FRC v. GE 281 U.S. 464, Keller v. Potomac Elec. Co., 261 U.S. 428 Stat. 138-178).

New York City is treated as the capitol of the world (20 CFR Chap. 111 subpart B. 422.103 (b) (2) (2) residents and citizens are Tenants on the land. (Black's law dictionary).

You can not use the Constitution to defend yourself because you are not a party to it (Padelford Fay & Co. v. mayor & Alderman of the City of Savannah, 14 Georgia 438, 520).

America is a British Colony (Respublica v. Sweers, 1 Dsallas 43 treaty of Commerce 8 Stat 116 Treaty of Peace 8 Stat. 80 IRS Publication 6209 Articles of Association October 20 1774).

Britain is owned by the Vatican (Treaty of 1213).

The Pope can abolish any law in the United States (*Elements of Ecclesiastical Law Vol. 1, 53-54*). The Pope claims to own the entire planet through the laws of Conquest and Discovery. (Pap al Bulls of 1495 & 1493; papal bulls of 1455 & 1493; Bened. XIV., De Syn Dioec, lib, ix, c. vii., n4. prati, 1844 Syllabus prop 28, 29, 44).

George Washington divided the US *estates* into Districts (Messages and Papers of the Presidents, Volume 1 page 99 1829). (Judiciary Act of 1789, 13 judicial districts).

[Notation: Arrowtop cases: The *justices* gathered 'modernized' case law citations to fit their opinion, and the word 'lawful' is isolated and omitted from the court justices opinions. Rights are not the business of the court, "administration of law" is—this is upheld by the Supreme Court of the federal united States. The matter of Glacier County being un-lawfully established as a sub-division of the 'state' has been particularly put to the Blackfeet tribal council, and to the tribal court. Pattern recognition suggests that the tribal courts do not intend to 'disturb' the 'revenue sharing agreements,' even to the extent that such agreements are 'un-lawful.' The court 'dismissals' of these important matters could have been referred to a panel comprised of competent and informed members from which to derive a Blackfeet bench mark showing 'settled' Blackfeet tradition, culture, customary practices, and natural law, e.g. "perpetual succession."]

Martial law matrix- Indian hostiles, savages, enemies, terrorists

Indigenous identity Theft & Fraud
"Matters of Liberty"
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[Auditor's Notation: The will and consent of the governed people is indispensable in the body of martial law. Government decision makers, partners, stakeholders and directorates in themselves have no rights to impose martial law, nor solicit the militaries, or the presence of armed foreign police and troops to suppress or defeat a 'just revolt,' initiated by citizens against high treason, despotism and repetitious violations of Liberty, which are more destructive to the 'general welfare' than a just revolt. A just revolt to protect Liberty and the 'general welfare' is not a case of "rebellion or invasion."

When the <u>martial law matrix</u> is a <u>structured measure to induce tyranny in fact</u>, that which employs the purposeful and egregious injury to domestic security, health and welfare; then the purveyors of tyranny and their forces, cloaked in martial law, are not protected by Liberty, Justice and Judgment. The scope of plausible guilt has been extended (See: DHS, 2005, & Senate 'Graham amendment' to US Constitution, 2005) to the treatment of domestic citizens as "enemy combatants." (See: Boulder Daily Camera, Flouting the Constitution: Right to Challenge Detention is Central to U.S. Law, Editorial; and The Nation, Right to Trail Imperiled by Senate Vote, Jeremy Brecher & Brendan Smith, 11-15-05).

The application of "enemy combatant" to USA citizens, is exhibited by, "Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917...under Section 2, subdivision (c) Chapter 106 - Enemy defined "other than citizens of the United States..." On March 9, 1933, Chapter 106, Section 5, subdivision (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. L. 411) {was} amended as follows: "...any person within the United States..." The underlying intent of these wrongful declarations is to apply military rules of engagement on un-armed citizens who may be classified in purging, trouble maker lists, as dissenters, resisters and those citizens taking part in 'just revolts' against cruelty, limited genocide and tyranny-in-fact. (Cross ref: Illegal enemy combatant; Militias; State Terrorism; Corporate Terrorism; Seignoirage). The de facto "war on terror," e.g. prosecuting a 'state of mind,' uses the capstone doctrine of interoperability to execute arbitrary plausible guilt scenarios, on a trans-federal jurisdictional basis. Citizens are subjugated to the theory of 'potentiality,' rather than being examined as an "enemy belligerent." "Citizens who associate themselves with the military arm of an enemy government and enter the United States bent on hostile acts" can be detained, absent of probable cause and merely by their orientation. Ex parte Quirin, App.D.C., 317 U.S. 1, 63 S.Ct. 2, 15, 87, L.Ed 3. The aggressor state does not define "enemy government," as the 'global war on terror' suggests the aggressor state is at 'war with the world' on an endless term and application of "war law," on non-compliant states and citizens.

The operational goal value target of the anti-terrorism partners has been force upon individuals and small groups. The pretext of Interior actions is exhibited by, "USNORTHCOM... announced Vigilant Shield 08... an anti-terrorism exercise (October 2007)... a test case scenario for the implementation of martial law... National level Exercise 1-08 will provide local, state, tribal, interagency, Department of Defense, non-governmental organizations... multi-layered, civilian-led response to a national crisis... prepared government to respond to a national crisis with martial law... a disaster drill to prepare for a potential economic crisis... KSLA reporting that members of clergy will be used to convince people to submit to government in the case of martial law..." (See: Internet intercept, NORTHCOM Plans 5 Day Martial law Exercise, Lee Rogers, Intel Strike Contributing Writer, 09-05-07).

Collaborative surveillance on all communications- e-mails, editorials, letters will be used to develop trouble makers, pickup, blue, red, lists of blockers, objectors, dissenters and critics. Collaborative governance in actuality is "industrial espionage" by virtue of the fact that the US Corporation (District of Columbia) is registered in England. The role of the congregational church directorates is to act as informants upon community members who do not comply. In doing so the church must abrogate its preeminent moral leadership e.g. virtues of love, mercy, forgiveness, kindness, compassion and sanctuary. Sanctuary provide 'freedom from prosecution.' Several congregational directorates have received 'assurances' that their families would be given police/military security, food and shelter in turn for controlling their membership and informing on others.

(Cross reference: NAZI, brown shirt, RFID screening points).

The special matrix of *stagger exemptions* established under color of martial law, declarations of emergency, crisis, and significant incidents were exemplified in the US Gulf Coast, hurricane Katrina, and Rita events, 2005. The citizen's *escape* to <u>stipulated evacuation routes and destinations</u> was *controlled* by direct economic *pricing*, of goods (food, gasoline, personal items) and services (communication charges, medical treatment, accommodations, credit card lending, private security team services). The regional residents were 'ordered' to evacuate their communities. Some citizens that remained were subjugated to *arbitrary execution by chemical euthanasia, misconstrued as 'mercy killings'* and D5E military *dynamic entry practices* in the impact and aftermath periods of the natural and induced events.

There is an appearance of a *ruthless element of exploitation* traveling under agency invoked force, e.g., *pricing survival to citizens acting under conditions of extreme peril*. Pricing during declared perilous conditions is morally, ethically and legally impeachable (transactions made under duress) and is not protected by Liberty. The *right of resistance* is an established principle of justice, and is the last defense of Liberty against tyranny.

The use of parallel authorities, legislative sophistry, that which is not truthful, honest and transparent, is exhibited in the promulgation of the 'National Defense Appropriations Act, and specifically Section 1076, "The President may employ the armed forces including the National Guard in Federal service, to ... (B) suppress, in a State, any insurrection, domestic violence, combination, or conspiracy if such insurrection, violation, combination, or conspiracy results in a condition [that] opposes or obstructs the execution of law..."

The pattern is a constant strike at alienating the whole body of citizens as the militia, while incorporating an imperial military guard and inclusion of foreign agents controlling national security, at boundaries and screening points. The color of the legislation is concise in that the domestic population is included into the perceived threat matrix for compliance with the 'prerogatives' of the 'decision makers.' Essentially, the National Guard within its spirit, intent and purposes was decommissioned, and the "guardsmen" are now principally subjugated to the Uniform Military Code of Justice (UMCJ) standards for soldiers. (Cross reference: Executive Order 11490, 11647 & Planning, programming, Budgeting System, Northcom: JFCOM J9 Joint Innovation and Experimentation Directorate, Emerald Express 07, Urban Warrior 07).

Essentially the president, in defiance of an impeachment edict can declare that a national emergency exists and the executive branch can 1) take over all communications media, 2) Seize all sources of power, 3) Take charge of all food resources, take over farms, ranches, timberized properties, 4) Control all highways and seaports, 5) Seize all railroads, inland waterways, airports, storage facilities, 6) Commandeer all civilians to work under federal supervision, 7) Control all activities relating to health, education, and welfare, 8) Shift any segment of the population from one locality to another. National Security Presidential Directive 51 exhibits ultimate power of the president to "continue government in an environment of "comity"... threatens the security or economy or environment of America..." Like the WMDs, a plausible threat that will suspend the Constitution. (Cross reference: FEMA, Mount Weather, Raven Rock, Civil Crisis Management, Rex 84 Program, Continuity in Government Plan Commission).

"No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal." (US federal Constitution, Article I, Section 10). A "letter of marque and reprisal" would involve permission to cross an international border to effect a reprisal (take some action against an attack or injury) authorized by an issuing jurisdiction to conduct reprisal operations outside its borders. Prize law [reprisal] is that part of international admiralty law concerning the capture of enemy property at sea during war. The case of Dow v. Johnson [100 U.S. 158], decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1880, in which the question of just what Law prevails within the borders of a country at war with another country when that other country has invaded the former was at issue... the Court wrote, in answer to that very question, that [i]t is not the civil law of the invaded country; it is not the civil law of

war, and its supremacy for the protection of the officers and soldiers of the army, when in service in the field of the enemy's country, is as essential to the efficiency of the army as the supremacy of the civil law at home, and, in time of peace, is essential to the preservation of liberty.... the civil law of the United States cannot extend to areas within a country with which the U.S. might be at war (because what we would, nowadays, call "rules of engagement" within both the Combat Zone and its contiguous Communication Zone on the American side of the battlespace trump both ordinary American civil law as well as the local law of the country in which Americans happen to be fighting): therefore, any Letter of Marque and Reprisal issued by the United States (again, specifically authorizing- indeed, commissioning- a private individual [contractor; mercenary] to capture persons subject to, and property of said nationals of, a country with which the U.S. was at war) would be of no legal effect except outside that same country's borders. Dow v. Johnson the Court noted that the supremacy of the civil law at home, and, in time of peace, is essential to the preservation of liberty. Harvard Journal of Law & Public Policy, Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 465-500, Spring 2005: Abstract: Constitutional scholars cite three Supreme Court decisions arising from the undeclared Ouasi War with France in 1798-1800 as support for the proposition that Congress may authorize war of any magnitude, and that, except in case of sudden or imminent attack on the United States, this congressional authority displaces any right of the President to use military force of even modest magnitude without prior congressional authorization.

New York City is treated as the capitol of the world (20 CFR Chap. 111 subpart B. 422.103 (b) (2) (2) residents and citizens are Tenants on the land. (Black's law dictionary). America is a British Colony (Respublica v. Sweers, 1 Dallas 43 treaty of Commerce 8 Stat 116 Treaty of Peace 8 Stat. 80 IRS Publication 6209 Articles of Association October 20 1774). The so called "911 attack" was an attack on the "capital city of the world," "New York." Church doctrine, Capstone doctrine, presumption of all Cestui Qaue (Vie) Trusts, based on original purpose and function, such a Trust cannot be created if the presumptions can be proven not to exist. Since 1933, when a child is borne in a state (Estate) under inferior Roman law... the Trusts [in the form of Registry, Corporate name of the Person] are designed to deny, forever, the child any rights of Real Property, and Rights to be free, and any Rights to be known as man or woman. From the Papal Bull of Roman Cult leader Pope Paul III, 1540, the soul of the baby, by BaptismalCertificate is conveyed to a "3rd" CQV Trust owned by Roman Cult... Since 1815, the 3rd Crown of the Roman Cult and 3rd CQV Trust, representing Ecclesiastical Property has been managed by the BAR as the reconstituted "Galla", e.g. Real Property (earth), Personal Property (body) and Ecclesiastical Property (soul) corresponding to the three forms of law available to BAR courts: corporate commercial law (judge is landlord), maritime and canon law (judge is the banker), and Talmudic law (judge is the priest).

The textual hook claimed by these scholars for so reading Bas v. Tingy, Talbot v. Seeman, and Little v. Bareme is the phrase in Article I, section 8 of the Constitution that immediately follows the grant to Congress of the power To declare War - namely, the power to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water. These additional words, it is argued, enable Congress to regulate the President's ability to use military force in a manner short of full-scale war. This prevailing interpretation of the Quasi War cases is incorrect and has special significance because the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit gave it credence in 2000 in the war powers case Campbell v. Clinton and because one or more of the cases continues to be cited in litigation concerning the current war on

The Obama administration, as part of the executive branch of government, following dictates of the 'committee on reinventing government' (Al Gore), uses the flags of distress, emergency and homeland security to further "collaborative governance," which is a secular political ideology. This mechanism is demonstrated by, "An Obama executive order that creates a council of state governors... to expand military involvement in domestic security... eliminate the last roadblocks to declaring martial law... entitled Establishment of the Council of Governors... advance the "synchronization and integration of State and Federal military activities... with officials from Northcom, Homeland Security, the National Guard... [to] further the partnership... seamlessly with Presidential Decision Directive 51... that effectively nullify the U.S. constitution." "The National Security and Homeland Security Presidential Directive... supercedes the National Emergency

Act... [PDD 51] makes no reference to Congress and "its language appears to negate any requirement that the president submit to Congress a determination that a national emergency exists." (Cross reference: Supreme corporate state, law arbitrary, royal guard). "Congressman Peter DeFazio (D-OR)... Homeland Security Committee... was... denied access to view the documents." In October 2008, NorthCom, a Unified Combatant Command... was assigned the 3rd Infantry Division's 1st Brigade Combat Team... more military involvement in domestic affairs... "National civilian security force"... Obama is preparing to give governors their marching orders in targeting "anti-government" types..." (See: infowars, PDD 51 & New Excutive Order Give Obama Dictator Power, Paul Joseph Watson, 1-18-10). 'Gradualism' appears on the methodology of advancing from representative rule to authoritarian rule of the "decision makers." The 'war on terror' requires maintaining the pretext and context of attacking a 'state of mind,' as exemplified by the application of "Obama's war," and execution of extra-judicial killings (WMD: UAV murders) naming the targeted person under the justification of "regime change." The synthesis is corporatism, cartelization, as embedded in the collaborative governance secular political ideology. The collaboratives are comprised of selected and appointed facilitators (handlers), agents and authenticated stakeholders belonging to the 'inner circle.' These measure are in concert with US federal funding of the United Nations eternal (ICO religious corporation) peace keeping military coalition military forces, including MERC contractors.

The John Warner *Defense Authorization Act (DAA)* 2007, PL 109-364, created an exception to the Posse Comitatus Act, regardless of the existence of an "emergency" in fact. Military state analysts viewed the Act as a "legal impediment to *Transformation*." "The New World Law and Order, based on the repeal of the *Posse Comitatus Act*, requires a system of domestic and global counterinsurgency under *NORTHCOM*." *Concurrent military jurisdiction* has been invoked for decades, in *parallel authorities*, which are cloaked in "domestic civil support." Under 'Bi-national' agreements among 'bi-national planning groups' of the US, Canada, Mexico, *NORTHCOM* jurisdiction includes deployment of military forces (coalition of alien military/police). (*See: Domestic Operational Law for Judge Advocates; Urban Security Command (USECO)*.

The 1st phase of military/civil police test engagements were aimed at suppression and eradication of dissent or resistance to abrogation of the Posse Comitatus Act, e.g., the militarization of civil institutions. Operation Falcon, a "Blueprint for removing dissidents and political rivals" ... is the clearest indication yet the Bush administration is fin-tuning its shock-troops so it can roll up tens of thousands of people at moment's notice and toss them into the newly-built Halliburton detention centers. The Violent Radicalization and Home Grown Terrorism Act of 2007 runs concurrently with driver doctrines of force. Veils of Immunity from criminal prosecution, civil action and public scrutiny are perfected for corporate collaborative surveillance and *operative* networks under the Act.

The Rex 84 (Rex 84 – Bravo, National Security Decision Directive 52) program was established on the reasoning that if a mass exodus of illegal aliens crossed the Mexican/US border, they would be rounded up and detained...by FEMA." "Operation Cable Splicer and Garden Plot are two sub programs to control the population." "Rex 84 has another, even more closely guard and carefully orchestrated objective: To apply so-called "C&C" ("capture and custody") measures against political opponents, resister or even outspoken critics whom the administration considers "dangerous,"... "violence-prone" (Cross reference: Hostile Intent, ADVISE).

The known detention centers are illustrated by, "the Amtrak Railcar Repair Facility at Beech Grove, Indianapolis, Indiana...two separate fences with the tops leaning inward... HSA-style people turnstiles, and high intensity/security lighting for 24-hour operation. The box car (gas chamber) building fence is marked with special "RED/BLUE Zone" signs [visible in the photo]. This corresponds to the "mission" of the RED/BLUE List which surfaced in June and July of 1996... In June of 1996, an FBI agent got hold of the Region Three BLUE List (from a CIA agent), and found his own name on it... names on the BLUE List would be picked up "within six weeks of the actual martial law declaration."... 1994, FEMA... allocated \$6 million to make the walls and roofs of the buildings "airtight." Other sites identified included, "Palmdale, California, water department

complex, Pear blossom Operations and Maintenance Subcenter, with the fortified wire leaning inward... Brand Park in Glendale..." These facilities will be manned with alien personnel (UN Internal Security Forces). "The FINCEN MISSION is a United Nations/United States program for a "House to house search and seizure of property and arms," a "Separation and categorization of men, women and children as prisoners in large numbers," especially those who will be considered by the government authorities as dangerous for the "Law and Order" because they will not be ready to fully collaborate with the implementation of a New World order..." The Rex-84 facilities are listed as, "Fort Chaffee, Arkansas; Ft. Drum, New York; Ft. Indian Gap, Pennsylvania; Camp Hill, Virginia." "Operation Dragnet" is authorized under Title II of the McCarren Act. (Cross reference: P.L. 831, the Internal Security Act., Vigilant Shield).

"Federal transfer facilities" such as on the Will Rogers Airport in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, are 'packaged' under various 'official cover stories.' Ecological habitat areas, designated wilderness areas, 'federal lands,' and preserves provide a disguise for removal, detainment, and terminal facilities, such as, "Garden Plot (Alaska), Tule Lake- area of wildlife refuge, Moose Creek wilderness, Crab Orchard Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, Kingsbury, state fish & wildlife preserve, Jasper-Pulaski Wildlife Area, Kankakee River watershed, Heritage Rivers Initiative, Salt River, Mark Twain National Forest, Battle Mountain area, Will Rogers World Airport, and Migratory Bird Refuge- Brigham City. (See: FEMA Concentration Camps: Locations And Executive Orders, *Friends Of Liberty*, 11-01-08).

The president, acting the role of the secular unitary corporate executive, has consistently proceeded as commander in chief under martial law and the false thesis of the 'global war on terror.' Not only is the secular unitary executive (regime) dictating laws, but more so is ordaining what law is in itself, in fact, exceeding the oath of allegiance and duty of the commander-in-chief to protect Liberty, justice, judgment and general welfare proscribed in the Constitution of the United States of "America."

The president may merely have occasional supreme command of the armed forces, yet the declaring of war appertains to the legislature. (See: federalist papers, executive war powers, Hamilton). Relying on Charter of the United Nations (landless corporation) to invoke war on another nation or fictitious state of mind is a treacherous legislative and treasonous offense.

The purposeful intent of 'keeping it simple' is to maintain abstracted interpretations of law, law arbitrary and low status public knowledge, that being a wide degree of confusion, chaos and to forward an inclusionary and unified belief system, e.g. all acts are prohibited unless otherwise authorized. (Cross reference: Impeachable Offenses and Offenders, screening points, trouble maker-blue-red lists, plausible guilt scenarios). There are particular understandings essential to martial law. The "United States is a foreign corporation to the states. 19 CJS Sect. 884, Merriam's Estate 36 N.Y. 505, 141 N.Y. 479, U.S. Perkins 163 U.S. 623." There is a "citizenship of the United States, and a citizenship of a state. Slaughter House cases 83 U.S. 36, pg. 408, U.S. vs. Cruiksharnk 92 U.S. 542." "U.S. citizens are not Citizens of a state. U.S. vs. Olmstead 277 U.S. 438." Pennsylvania statute quote that fictitious and corporate names are spelled in all Roman (CAPITAL) Letters 15 PaCSA 5303, 5306.resident (in tax law) means alien. Bowring VS. Bowers 24 FED. 2ND 918." Nationality is broader then the term citizen, Brassert vs. Biddle 59 Fed. Supp. 457, 462 (Title 22 sects. 1731 & 1732).

In the context of indigenous people, they possess "Rights of ancestor's to recover natural rights taken. Rich Blandon - The Inquiry, 1775 cited in Rossiter supra. pg. 269. To destroy communities for the enjoyment of their inherited rights, is a crime of nameless atrocity." In 2007 a UN Commission passed its "Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples." A specified article recognized "right to nationality." Under parallel UN authorities and other Conventions and consensus Agreements, such as GATT the indigenous 'people' are only granted rights according to UN stipulations, extending to whom is a legal expert on indigenous cultural, legal and economic affairs. A lineal descendant, in legal usage, refers to a blood relative in the direct line of descent. Re Smith's Estate, 343 Mich 291, 72 NW2d 287, 51 ALR2d 287. The children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc. of a person. 23 Am J2d Desc & D § 42. Adopted children, for whom adoption statutes create the same rights of heirship as children of the body, come within the meaning of the term "lineal descendants," as used in a statute providing for the non-lapse of a devise where the devisee predeceases the testator but leaves lineal descendants. Hoellinger v Molzohn, 77 ND 108, 41 NW2d 217, 19 ALR2d 1147.

The IRA model tribal business committee constitutions provide directly for "perpetual succession." This surrogate instrument goes to the past, present and further organization of *lineal descendants* and heirship. In the Lakota case demonstration, those descendants of the "treaty signers" are guarded by lineal descendant and heirship. The Indian Reorganization Act 1934 sub-divisions, e.g. surrogates, are bound by loyalty to the corporation's purpose and by-laws, as well as the master corporation's, e.g. UNITED STATES CORPORATION, adopted and ratified "Constitution," and UNITED STATES CODES (U.S.C.).

The IRA system operates as a sub-division of a "foreign corporation," and personalities of "foreign agents." The central purpose and tendency of the corporation is "economic development" by way of manifest destiny and tribal eminent domain, e.g. the tribal allotments, assignments, transfers, liquidation, and taking of absolute individual Indian property, and personal property belonging to indigenous individuals and families.

To extinguish lineal descendants and heirship the 'taking' method requires the perversion of natural law by mis-construing individual indigenous people, their children of the body, as "Tenants" on IRA corporate (tribal) land. Original title and jurisdiction does not stem from the signing of the "treaties," but from the superlative degree of indigenous being. The federal government claims, pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 that the legal title to existing allotments is held by the United States, with the entire beneficial interest being in the individual allotees. See United States v. Mitchell, 445 U.S. 535 (1980). Restricting heirship, 25 U.S.C.A. §§ 607, 608; Hunger v. Andrus 476 F.Supp. 357 (S.S.D. 1979).

In the first and final instance the original being was and is not born from a "federal reservation" or "territory" of the United States Corporation. The rule making of the IRA corporate system relies on legislative sophistry and "false rights." The indigenous people, their families, merely "occupy" the geographical surface of their estate, when treated as tribal members, or Indians, e.g. HUD Housing tenants. The false flag of the "commons," "conservation easements," "off-sets," "exchanges," "cap & trade," "derivatives," and "ecosystem services" are that which treat the quality of life as a product sold to consumers in "aggregate re-allocations." Corporate products, services, including "human resources" and are designed with built-in "life, shelf, & death" cycles. The legislative concept of treating law as "that which is to the advantage of the majority" is used by the IRA corporate system legal surrogates to grant corporate favors, and advantages through franchises.

The IRA corporate is a collective of "stakeholders," "shareholders." The corporation transgresses its "federal property" (boundaries) through "partnerships" with 'non-Indian' county and state corporations. (Cross reference: taxation revenue sharing agreements, banking instruments, sustainable development, sustainable management, cessation yield, Community Development Quotas, Communitarian Law). The driver to this is known as "economic command."

The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 does not impeach, alienate, terminate, liquidate, or expatriate the police forces and military of the foreign corporation in "Indian country." The US "Calvary," was ordered by their "commander in chief" to engage the "hostiles," in their indigenous estates, homeland and places. The Calvary "personnel" cannot fraternize or marry anyone without the consent of the militaries commandant. The marriage created between the army personnel and indigenous people are subject to annulment by military rule and Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). The marriage without consent of the military commandant is an "offense" under military rules, and federal law. Following the "war between the states" marriage "licenses" were invoked to prevent "inter-marriage" between "whites," "Negroes," and "Indians."

The offense, followed with a *fruit of evil*, whereby, US Army *personnel* were able to acquire property, non-allodial title to lands and resources seized from 'hostiles' by the military. The corporate approved "settlements,' coerced by systematic austerity programming followed the establishment of military posts, building of foreign trade commerce regimes and resocialization of the 'inhabitants' in Indian country.

They are embedded with 'omnibus escape clauses' that by the 'letter of the law' further compound the stress, injury and damages of the *offense* to indigenous people to favor the foreign corporation, its agents, owners, sub-divisions, inholders, membership and non-indigenous beneficiaries. The sub-division 'corporate seals' are made pursuant to the CFRs, United States Codes, owned by the UNITED STATES CORPORATION, a registered and copyrighted foreign corporation in England.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is a sub-division of the UNITED STATES CORPORATION and is headquarted in the District of Columbia (Wash. D.C.). The FBI owns and copyrights its 'intelligence information" as a "product." The product is sold and purchased among 'collaborative surveillance' corporations, and is merely "industrial espionage" when shared as <u>commercial market demographic profile data</u>. It is noteworthy that the King of England is coronated, being the "ruler of the world until the Messiah returns."

The UN declaration further co-mingles state citizenship, in a similar pattern method used in Pacific Northwest Indian Treaty Fisheries settlements frameworked by the USDI solicitors office and the BIA. A UN military force can not maintain an action in its own name, such as taking an *indigenous* territory. A *lineal descendant*, in legal usage, refers to a blood relative in the direct line of descent. Re Smith's Estate, 343 Mich 291, 72 NW2d 287, 51 ALR2d 287. The children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc. of a person. 23 Am J2d Desc & D § 42. Adopted children, for whom adoption statutes create the same rights of heirship as *children of the body*, come within the meaning of the term "lineal descendants," as used in a *statute* providing for the non-lapse of a devise where the devisee predeceases the testator but leaves lineal descendants. Hoellinger v Molzohn, 77 ND 108, 41 NW2d 217, 19 ALR2d 1147.

There are three ways to repeal martial law... 1. By presidential Executive Order BUT a lawful government must exist to transfer the power to. 2. Conquering power may terminate emergency with it's own Executive Order. 3. An uprising of the people. It has been said that these War powers Act have been revoked but no one can produce any evidence on record, while war time executive orders continue to flow from the White House and resolutions from the United Nations Security Council. The primary role of government has moved from insuring Liberty to that of protecting under the psychology of 'precautionary principles,' e.g. preemptive genocide, austerity, collective punishment. (Cross reference: all acts are prohibited unless otherwise authorized, collapsing wrong doing to the authority of the higher cause, high order abstractions).

National Emergency Powers, the National Emergencies Act of 1976 (50 U.S.C. 1601-1651) provides Congress a means to countermand Presidential declarations that are built upon perceptions of "threat" to the "nation," that being a Union of sovereign States. (Cross reference: Economic Stabilization Act 1970, Emergency Powers Interim Continuation Act, Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917). Congress may modify, rescind, or render dormant such delegated emergency authorities pertaining to perceived or actual threats.

The use of emergency powers was embedded in America prior to the establishment of the Constitutional Republic. The British Empires controlling persuasion is manifest in the creation of the "District of Columbia," which was not established as a 'state,' but rather to administer the affairs of the United States corporation in the interest of the British empire. "Laws for the District of Columbia were proposed and passed by Congress in 1871, and all states in the Union were apparently reformed as *franchises* or political subdivisions of the corporation known as the UNITED STATES"... "So in 1872, the ten mile square District of Columbia was *incorporated in England*... cunninglawyers realized that a separate nation by the same name existed that Congress had created in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17.

The Congress shall have power: To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten square miles) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be... This "United States" is a Legislative "Democracy" within the Constitutional Republic, and is known as the Federal United State"... the "Act to Provide a Government for the District of Columbia," Section 34 of the Forty-First Congress of the United States, Session III, Chapter 61 and 62, enacted February 21, 1871, states that the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is a *corporation*, whose jurisdiction is applicable only in the ten-mile-square parcel of land known as the District of Columbia and to whatever properties are legally titled to the UNITED STATES, by its registration in the corporate County, State, and Federal governments that are under military power of the UNITED STATES and its creditors"... "State 'codes' were unlawfully adopted despite their origin as instruments of sovereign people"... "Title 28, 3002(15)(3): That all departments of the UNITED STATES CORPORATION are part of the corporation. Title 28, UNITED STATE CODE, is Copyrighted Private International Law"... "UNITED STATES CODE, in its entirety, is Copyrighted Private International Law, and applicable only in the District of Columbia"... "... jurisdiction extends only over corporate entities created by the municipal corporation and operative only in the District of Columbia."... "UNITED STATES attorneys have no business prosecuting anyone outside of the District of Columbia or Federal territories." (See:www.real-debtelimination.com/bank_fraud/taking_back_your_power/ lintroduction_to_taking_back_your_power.htm).

[Auditor's Notation: Who are the *creditors* of the United States Corporation, and what are their military powers? Answer: Captstone Docrtrine, Vatican, Holy see (second personality), the Covenant of One-heaven (Solicitudine Omnium Ecclesiarum). The One heaven, I Recitatum provides for "all dimensions now and forever, e.g. treaty, deed, article and law." Papal Bull Regimini militantis (1540), General (Black pope) the Company of Jesus.]

Attachment V to:

Indigenous identity Theft & Fraud "Matters of Liberty"

Infraspect, Environmental Sciences & Community Affairs
William Blair, Auditor Directorate
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Rev. 221507/0412

Constellation And Associations Of Words And Phrases

The Infraspect Profiling Intrusions on Community action groups, activists and citizens ©TM audit system contains 8 sections and multiple subsections, with case demonstrations, illustrations, examples, and exhibits. The case demonstrations relate to belief systems, ideas, human values and systems corresponding to the subject being tested. Human ideas embrace sacred, virtue, universal principle, value, ethic, sentiment, standard, intelligence based practices and institutional normative rationale. Intrusions force uniformity among human values and social systems.

Use the file disc to search the audit demonstration case file for words and phrases that are encoded into aspects of society, particular arrangements, universally codified standards, regulations and institutional expectations. The researcher may commence at any entry point.

Identification the organization or lead agency public interest and duty, governance and administration, arrangements, principles, goals, values, priorities, loyalties, persuasions, religious precepts, and systems of belief.

We, the people, Flexible, Fair; Balanced, Positive Consensus Of The Decision makers, Stakeholders, Professional Business, Partnership, Agent Based Movement, Compliant To ISO Standards, Public Interest Or Policy Organization, Group, Joint Review Panel, Club, Cult, Para-Religious Organization, Free Market Theology, Millennium Development Goals, (Eternal United Nations), Globally Integrated Enterprise, Adopted Code of ethics, Standards, Harmonized Environmental Management Requirements, Principles Of Consumption, Values, Primacy Of Environment, Primacy of Property, Formal Consensus, Guidelines, General welfare, Vindication

Collective appeal on the basis of public sentiment, institutional rationale, using specific social psychological pretext, context and methodologies.

Community Expectation, Personal Responsibility, Servants Of World Vision, World Mindedness, Indigenous Worldview, Collectivists (Collectivism, Syndicalism, Classicism), Second Wave Feminism, Affirmations Of Humanism, Enterprise Environmentalism, Environmental Justice, Greater Interest, Public Security, Safety and Good, Community Legal Values, Immutable promise, Covenant, God's Perfect Law Of Liberty, Social contracts, Situational Human Ethics, Ethical Environmental Tradeoffs, Shareholder Value, Goal-Value Priorities, Sustainable Values, Communitarian Law, Political Correctness, Law Of Nations (Roman Law), (Law of water), (Law Of The Land), Estates Held In The Land, Global Democratic Strategy, Proletarian Dictatorship, Constitutional Democracy, Mass Democracy, Totalitarian Democracy, Economic Democracy, Imperial Democracy, Neocolonialism, Grass Roots Democracy, Junctional Democracy, Corporatist Democracy, Deliberative Democracy, Participatory Democracy, Proportional Democracy, Therapeutic Alliance, Belonging To and Owning The Group And Process, Resocialization, values shifting, conservation psychology, goal value priority.

Collaboration with authoritative paradigms, media public perception management campaigns, sophistry, values and brain washing, or D5E military protocols of deceit, deception, misinformation, disinformation, reciprocal offensives, electronic and psychological attacks.

Characterize; Disenfranchise; Criminalize persons or organizations through processes of speech encoding, sophistry, Disruptive Behavior, Civil Disobedience, White collar crime, Plausible guilt Scenarios drawing connections between people who dissent and people who commit terrorist and extremist acts, Segmentation of the criminalizing process: difference treated as dispute, disobedience (dispute) treated as resistance, instinctive use of force & disobedience treated as social violence, social violence treated as a status crime, potential sentiments appear to be intend—shared war.

Instilling and transferring public and individual fear, anger, hate, plausible guilt toward a social class or target.

Political Persuasion, Specific type of livelihood, Civil Rights Advocate, Scientific Discipline, Science as Positivism, Intelligent Design, Controlled Opposition, Corporate Institution, Government agency, Personal attributes: legislated status, Race, Creed, Color, Age, Gender and Sentiments, Terrorist (Terrorism, Terror, Terrorization, Program of violence & make believe, All engulfing terror, Mutual terror; Indirect terror; Favorable state terrorism; terrorism of resistance),

Extremist, Radical, Non-conforming behavior, Discontent, Militant, Protester, Eco-terrorism, Activist, Consensus blocker, Group defamation.

Tandem actions to cause an investigation collaboratively rationalized.

Plausible guilt scenarios, public perception management, significant purpose, law arbitrary, reasonable belief, agent based conceptions, potential indications, probable cause- due process based on prior substantiation of fact, sentiment, surveil, compliance, potentiality, crimes of thought.

Pre-incident Indictors of Intrusions on Community Action Groups & Activists & Citizens: Identification of Behavioral, Geographic and Temporal Patterns of Preparatory and Predatory Conduct"TM

Enlist and Subscribe agent based belief to execute police or Institutional consolidation of the "chains of custody" over agricultural food crops, drinking water supplies, energy sources, medical (including psychological) treatment (screening) and respective distribution networks- chartered in Community partnerships creating aggregate allocation schemes, establishment of institutional credit banking franchises in Interior territories, outsourcing and in-sourcing, Dismissal, demotion, transfer, deployment, removal, of persons, universal domestic service program, De-commissioning or closure of facilities and units, Commissioned and fortified citadels of foreign agents, officers, armed uniformed soldiers not registered and inducted from the United States of America Selective Service System, Compulsory loyalty oaths, establishment of imperial guard, police paradigms: Partnership for Peace, Project Harmony, or Continuity of Government Plan, Reprisal or retaliation action, Seignoirage (seignorage, seigneurage), Suspending the power of the body politic, Created, assigned, conveyed, granted powers to inferior agents, Martial law matrix staggered with special exemptions, collaborative surveillance, electronically disable network communications. irrevocable citizen screening points, entry and exit limited by agent discretion including: political and ethnic purging, blue, red, high value targeting, no fly lists, and, profile maps of specific personalities, insurgency, weaponized immigration, skill sets, Sub-set personality identification, Potential Sentiment profiling: ADVISE, Mandatory treatments, therapies, bio-chemical vaccinations, RFID implanting, detainments or interventions without the consent of the targeted person, Screen points established and controlled as pandemic risk level interjection mechanisms. Covert channeling computer operating systems, Values washing, (Brain washing), values neutral, values voting, Fortification of facilities: barbed wire, razor wire, and mobility traps in such that the wire and the traps are designed to inflict pain, suffering, injury and damage to the person(s) that ingress or egress. HAARP technology, Pre-Incident indicators for Prejudicial Determinations of Interior geographical, geo-political, legal landscape targets, Crimes against humanity and nature: limited genocide, serial warfare, depopulation, forms of euthanasia, economic-debt slavery, environmental terrorism, corporate terrorism, conversion & alienation of territory, resources and assets, Determination of a State of Tyranny.

Dynamics, strategies, tactics, of Tandem Action Probes executed against community action groups, activists and citizens.

Concurrent jurisdictions, roving orders, intercept information, voluntary disclosures, significant purposes interrogation, warrantless house raids, training and experimental mission raids, secret confiscation, impoundment, seizure, alienation, instruments of credit, assets, agent based belief, plausible guilt, preemptive intrusions, pre-trial detention, special identifiers, priority arrest files, high value targets: Political, legal, social and religious dissent, scientific capacity to present clear and convincing evidence, capacity to persuade large numbers of people in a leadership role, covenant of marriage, child protective custody warrants, implanting radio frequency identification (RFID) transponders while in the State's custody or foster care, embedded chemical, biological, electronic behavioral inhibitors as prescribed by a psychiatric screening program, Decupling," -alienation of spouse- Invoking fundamental public policy into the mutual covenant of natural marriage- force one spouse to alienate and subordinate the other on the basis of race, creed (system of belief) and gender, fear of personal reprisals through "collective punishment, shielding, collapsing ethical tradeoffs to a higher level, evangelical stalking, immigration status of spouse and heirs, age out profiling limitations set by race, creed, color and gender, cancellation of bonding, audits, reprisal actions by listing or branding badges of infamy, alienation of funding sources, indefinite detention for those designated illegal "enemy combatants, military arrest, auto-judicially expatriated and involuntarily subjugation to military search, arrest, seizure, impoundment, forfeiture, prosecution, conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and/or capital punishment, extraordinary rendition torture cloaked in speech encoding, such as treatments, or management, deceptive information warfare policy under the goals of destruction, degradation, denial, disruption, deceit and exploitation, along with electronic and psychological attacks, applied electro-convulsive therapy or chemical protocols in phases of (1) attack (confuse, stress, disorient, stimulate/disable chemical receptor pathways), (2) nullify free will of the existing personality (preempt reasoning & encoded values), (3) redirect sentiments (tranquility, fear, violence) to achieve optimal behavioral conformity to a pre-determined affect or outcome, electro-magnetic frequency focusing HAARP technology, planted forensic evidence, false flag covert measures, presidential death warrants, dynamic entry, pandemic gateways, intimidation, veiled threats, coercion.

Identification of officials- solicitor, circulator, coordinator, facilitator, recruiter, intermediary, enrollment officer, director, member, decision maker (team) or manager.

Valid petitions and resolutions, Personnel duties & responsibilities, identification, background checks, procedures in soliciting, procuring, immediate identification, use of e-mail to capture identity in relevancy search engines, electronic and internet collective filtering mechanisms

Clear and concise, legislatively transparent purpose as to spirit, intent, purpose and underlying motives of solicitation.

Purpose of solicitation in written material, full and explicit identification of material author or originator, address, registered agent, clear and transparent summary language in Petitions, Disclosure of lawful registry, internal governance and functional administration, organizational structure, membership status and entitlements, and fiscal accounting systems.

Scope of the authority of the organization to act as a public agent, decision team member, in community legal values, collaborative governance, advisory meetings, arbitration, mediation over distribution of public assets, and legal liabilities for collaborative decision making, working group and enforcement of the group's decisions.

Capstone doctrine, Negotiate environmental ethical tradeoffs. best practices, policies, guidelines, principles, or standards. settlements, consent to forego and waiver inalienable [unalienable, reserved] Liberty of succeeding generations, knowledge of risk and natural right to self-defense, limited evidence, available evidence, elicitation processes: expert judgments, scientific information and data screening, limit or restrict public disclosure, access to official papers, dual control over status, performance and audit capacity of community internship applications and appointments, question of loyalty, conflict of interest and duty; lists structured on the pretext and in the context of classifying, entitling, labeling activists and organizations as lone/individual extremists, oppositional defiance disorder, lexicon extremism, eco-radicals, extremist socialist groups, or special interest

terrorists, priority arrest, and high value non-combatant targets, unequal protection, compelling interests, secret settlements, community collaborative, community based collaboratives, collaborative systems thinking, science as positivism, scientific consensus, expert judgment elicitation, preferred partnership, prestigious stakeholder, HEHI, value washing intellectual and academic sentiments, parallel vectors, no-prosecution assurances, inner circle pre-decisional fixed options and outcomes, expressed consent, membership categories, access to official papers, co-mingling supporters-contributors-members, identity theft and listing in priority arrest, high value targeting linkages, disclosure and transmittal of organization individual identification, adverse interest, dual control, loyalty, conflict of interest and duty, group defamation- crimes of potential thought, status based group defamation, intellectual surveillance network programs-Dissemination, Visualization, Insight and Semantic Enhancement (ADVISE), ambient standards, agency personnel linkage, secret stock investments, special settlements, gratuity, grant, endowment, stipend, credit, gift, monies, bond, property, public power and/or authority, proxy, sympathy payments.

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The Profiling Intrusions on Community action groups, activists, and citizens is comprehensive, with cross references to case demonstrations, examples, illustrations and exhibits. Word and phrases are symbolic and responsive to indigenous geographical regions, natural systems and people, and are subjugated to alternation and interpretations invoked through belief systems, optimized information, and institutional normative rationale (theory). The information gathered is available in public information data bases. Frequency of words and phrases, linguistics, public agenda, and issue development are visible within the 'constellation and associations of words and phrase.' The special project, Profiling Intrusions on community action groups, activists and citizens, was initiated based upon the expressed worldwide compelling humanitarian interest in the frequency of intrusions, repetitious acts of despotism, and violations of Liberty, serial warfare campaigns, limited genocide, crimes against humanity and nature. The 'intrusions' field inquiry material was gathered over an extended period of decades. The constellation, association of words and phrases are those retrieved from English language publications and accounts translated to English. Key words and phrases are italicized to draw attention to speech encoding, sophistry, PR, public perception management campaigns and abstraction patterns. The occurrence of these encoded words and phrases is documentary and evidentiary. Abstracting fixity, meaning and symbolic nature of words and phrases has presented itself as a primary barrier to honest discourse, advancement of knowledge, insight, self and community recognition, transparent legislation and rule making affecting estates held in the land, indigenous dominium, natural people and law, attributes of life. Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness are immutable covenants, and aspects of society, absent of cruelty. There is an evident connection among "keep it simple," complacency, mediocrity, indolence, force of tyranny and the inner circle exclusively enfranchised with high status knowledge, wherein the virtues of human regard, decency and universal principles are absent.

Concept, linguistics and speech encoding apply double meaning high order abstractions useful for parallel vector management "double speak" including but not limited to:

<u>Conversation</u> :		Actually means:		S.P.I.N.	
 1. Equality		Aggregate allocation.		Values neutral.	
 2. Cohesion		Fragmentation.		Local control.	
 3. Diversity		Conformity.		Wise use.	
 4. Civil Society		Limited surrogate power.		Shared vision.	
 5. Protection		Franchise channeling.		Market driven solution.	
 6. Education		Resocialization.		Whole child (OBE).	
 7. Change		Ordered values.		World view.	
 8. Consensus		Fixed option/outcome.		Appropriate alternative.	
 9. Collaborative		Select deciders (decision t	eams)	Participatory democracy.	

[Auditor's notation: Linkage of 'common purpose' to secular political philosophy is illustrated by, "The Common Purpose meeting every Tuesday... at the Capital Hill beings together the top officials from a range of left-leaning organizations... overlapping membership... Center for American Progress and Media Matters *political* arms... Unity

'09,' Campaign to Rebuild and Renew America Now... convene a group of people that identify the most effective progressive messages and to advance an progressive policy agenda... liberal members of the coalition..." (See: Politico.com, 'Common Purpose,' Ben Smith, 11-08-09). (Cross reference: Cultural Conditioning, Dovetailing Outcomes, Ericksonian Hypnosis, Generalisation, Milton Model, Mission Statement, Model of the World-world view, world mind, world spirit, Phonological Ambiguity, Simulation Programming, Strategy, Third Order Change, Triple Description, Values, Vision, group decision, institutional normative rationale, functional specialization, therapeutic alliance).

"The right group-size for "soviet-delphi-brainwashing" to work... The size of group should be the smallest group in which it is possible to have represented at functional level all the socialization and achievement skills required for the particular learning activity at hand." "Using a theory of "human motivation," a facilitator is able to change the purpose and method of education while changing a person's paradigm... organizational change can be developed and utilized to fulfill Marx's and Freud's dream of creating a humanistic, non-patriarchal, dialectic, materialistic, based society." "By making the object need satisfaction... participants shift their way of thinking from... sovereignty to relativism/humanism/socialism." "The success of brainwashing depends upon a person willing participation in the new set of values... the new system values and beliefs by accepting belongingness to a group... a definite source of authority as a new points of reference, the individual is manipulated into a new world mindset." This model changes the individual's allegiance under Constitutional 'representative rule' to Loyalty to collaborative governance, e.g. formal consensus of the group decision making. The transformation to 'globalization' of governance depends upon abstractions, ordered social, economic and political chaos and subsequent embedded loyalties to collaborative group decision making. (See: Delphi Brainwashing Techniques from Kenneth Benne's Human Relations in Curriculum Change). The "laws of learning" with the advancement of the goal value priorities of the Congress for Culture Freedom, have mutated to resocialization, social engineering and behavioral conformity, "people shaping" (Packard). Those person dissenting from collectivist psychological paradigms are characterized by various invented syndromes, such as aggressive alienation, antisocial behavior, and consensus blocking.]

Behavior Conformity control models may be cloaked in descriptive phrases such as, "**Transition, Team Learning and Team Building**." The descriptive phrase "**Weasel words**" was used by U.S. Republican & Progressive Theodore Roosevelt in May 1916, while referring to Wilson's proposal for 'universal voluntary military training.' Examine external applications of individual participation taught in the immediate "group" setting by operant, conditioners, mediators, facilitators, and/or initiators. "Words and magical systems dominate the world in which we live."(Jordan Maxwell).

The group dynamic often employs 'psyops' as demonstrated in 'Delphi techniques.' "Conversational hypnosis" requires tractable personality traits (needs), obedience, and repetition of the linguistic 'tools.' The operative role of the *facilitator* is illustrated by, "Facilitate has been embraced by those who like its sound, who believe it makes them appear smart and important. It is the good twin of enabler; with none of that word's *pejorative connotations*, and provides a way to make what used to be called a manager or engineer or, as a metaphor, shepherd, sound more important." "*Dialogue*" is a self-help jargon word. "*Abstract adjectives*" sound good but are purposefully vague. The over-arching sophistries and speech encoding are exemplified by real value(15), "*artifical vocabularies* (20), distraction modifiers (38), flaccid phrasing (54), invisible diminishers (70), issues (69), reform(113), Positive side(15), secret snob words(119), smears(125), social welfare lingo(125), solutions(126), speak no evil(127), tech talk(131), value(139),

warfare English (140). Political leaders, e.g. deciders, promise to "take us to the next level, or new levels, higher levels." (78). Rather than re-thinking action, the linguistic control (mutualism) is to re-contextualize. (See: Junk English, Ken Smith, 2001). The auditor's notations include field audit accounts pertaining to "consensus caucus" (1970-forward), and "collaborative governance," e.g. "keep it simple," "all on board," "on the ground," "something we can all live with," "all on the same page," "give our program a chance," "grass roots," "local control," "Agree to dis-agree" and "broad and diverse participation." Conversely, the terms used to characterize (isolate), disenfranchise (Alienate) and criminalize (terminate) "consensus blockers," etc., are specified.

Globally integrated enterprises, institutions, foundations, governmental authorities and military personnel use psyops methods, public perception management campaigns, and propaganda on a capstone interdiction strategic basis. These psyops range from consumer target advertisements, political campaigns, and serial warfare engagements, such as the "war on terror." Examples include the capstone doctrine (civil / military) and interoperability of Psychological Operations Team, USA, Fort Bragg, NC., media produced 'talking points,' 'framing the debate,' 'crisis management,' misinformation, disinformation, deceit and secrecy. (Cross reference: packet, official story, cover story). In serial warfare engagements "propagating the faith" is implemented by domestic social (community, family) mandates of conquer or don't come back, themes, songs, dances, the dynamic of honor or disgrace, national security, savior of democracy around the world, maintaining a *worldview* in the context of international market driven solutions. (ISO: EMS).

The conversational hypnosis is focused on keeping the public *dialogue* on the strategic, tactical, and logistical aspects of the 'liberation' events in each sovereign. During the Iraqi pre-decided invasion, a Royal family member (under psyops management) gave the media false testimony, e.g. the 'Iraqi soldiers came into the hospital and took babies out of their cribs.' False positive methods include a routine statement about violations of women's rights. The purpose of this psyop was to incite public sentiment recontextualizing the invading coalition troops as rescuers, and to rationalize reprisals: dynamic entry, extra-judicial killing, torture, collective punishment, collateral damage and environmental/community holocaust.

The historic pro-war Minute Men teams (approximately 75,000 persons) were deployed by US President Wilson's administration to redefine what it meant to be an American (white hot nationalism, centralized power). The timed (1917) US "Red Scare" was a civil/military (National Guard) campaign to hunt down 'anti-war' citizens, 'radicals,' use collaborators to 'finger' those who made 'anti-government policy' statements, and invoked collaborative (institutional) surveillance. The ever present factors, e.g. homeland in danger, world safe for democracy, are repeatedly used by aggressor powers. The US supreme court legislated powers and rights from the bench, e.g. Abrams v. US, pertaining to serial warfare rationale: "clear and present danger."]

Specific sets of *speech encoding* are used to motivate, and establish a sense of *belonging to, owning the group and process*:

 [1]	"Participatory." (Inclusive, group)(collectivism)
 [2]	"Empowerment." (Growthmanship)(price leadership)
[3]	"Collaborative." (formal group consensus)
[4]	"Decision maker." (group Consensus minus one)
[5]	"Partner." (Partnership);(Global Village; Global
	Neighborhood, creative federalism)
 [6]	"Stakeholder." (multi-stakeholder consultative process, PDBD)
 [7]	"Share the Vision" (Shared Goals)(Common

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101	Vision)(Common Future)
 [8]	"Contribute your share."
 [9]	"Compromise." Middle ground (new
	environmentalism, new activism)
 [10]	"Fair; Balanced" (Moderate) (Responsible Debate)
 [11]	"Supporter." (Stakeholder Buy-in)
 [12]	"Advocate." (Company-community forestry
	partnerships) "Save the"
 [13]	
 [14]	"Your important."
 [15]	"Environmentally Friendly." ("Green Procurement,"
	US Army, 2004)
 [16]	"Win, Win." (common ground)(united front)
 [17]	"Corporate Loyal." (leadership that rejects terrorism)
[18]	"Under(their)radar."
[19]	"Virtuous globalization" (universalistic)
 [20]	"Pro-Choice" (Pro-life)(Shared dream)
[21]	"Team Player." (Team Meetings)
[22]	"Wise Use." (Enterprise Environmentalism)
 [23]	"Multiple Use." (inter-operative)
[24]	"Federal Partnership." (Smart Growth, Rural Legacy,
 	stewardship council- group)
[25]	"Coalition." (Coalition of Peacekeepers)
 [26]	"Alliance." (Getting on Board)(therapeutic
 	alliance)(new order)
[27]	"League." (all on the same page)
 [28]	"Family."
 [29]	"Quality activists." (Panel of experts)
 [30]	"The new chosen" (Elite, inner circle)(elders)
 [31]	"Just politics." (level playing field)
 [32]	"Common Agreement." (UN: ICLEI, common
 	purpose)
[33]	"Conciliation." (re: NPR 2003)
 [34]	"Centralism." (Full Freedom in Discussion)
 [35]	"Cutting edge." (Hands-on Mind-control)
 [36]	"Inner Circle." (re: USFS 2003)
 [37]	"On the ground." (Acceptable costs and
 . ,	consequences)
[38]	"Spirit of Confidentiality." (re: USFS 2003)
 [39]	"Ownership and Trust in Management."
 [40]	"Covenant." "New law." ("new model;" "new
 r - 1	direction")
[41]	"Total Quality Leadership." (See: military dialectics.)
[42]	"Project Harmony." (postivism)(all on the same
 . ,	page)
[43]	"Folk."
 [44]	"Quality of life (QoL)" (LCOG product, monetary
 r1	income).
[44]	"Softer tools" (softer mechanisms, community based
 r -1	monitoring [PIELC 2009, C. Hutton]).
[45]	"Building capacity." (Nation building, innovative
 [-0]	international law)
[46]	"Decision team." (Washoe Tribal Council
 [- ~]	chairwoman, Nev. 2012).

Important key words a inquiry are:	and phrases (next pag	e) associated to th	e Indigenous ident	ity Theft (fraud)

Absolute, limited immunity 76 People 29 Academic colonialism 9 Declaration by Independence 7 Administrative rights 4 Domestic dependent nation 32 Admission to practice 3 Derivatives speculation 51 Admiralty law 4 Diplomatic class standing 32 Administrative law, judge 4 Diversity 23 Aggravated identity theft 3 Decision maker, dec. team 36 Agenda 21, UN: ICLEI 17 Delphi technique 31 Agency rule making 7 Democracy, participatory 52 Alienability 5 Ecclesiastic law 58 Amaraka, America 5, 287 Ecosystem 61 Aspects of society 20 Elements of criminality 15 Attributes of life 29 Eminent domain 71 Attorney, lawyer 104, 127 Emotional sovereignty 11 Austerity programming 68 Exclusive economic zone 2 Authority 129 Extrinsic fraud 24 Baptismal certificate 17 Facilitator, change agent 44 Bill of rights 15 False rights, entitlements 19 British Administrative Frames of Interdiction, Registry (BAR) 237 Strategy, tactics 27 BAR courts 17 Franchise, economic command Brothers in the bond 16 Multiple monopoly 96 Birth certificate 9 Fraudulent conversion Business committee 53 and conveyance 9 Capstone doctrine 74 FDIC 12 Cap & trade 24 Federal law 29 Carbon certificate 18 Federal Indian law 25 Carbon foot print tax 25 Federal united States 13 Caricature, 6 Full spectrum dominance 9 Chicago Carbon Exchange 13 Fundamental public policy 14 Chicago Mercantile Exchange Future generations 3 General Allotment Act 4 Child of the blood 2 Citizen 334 General welfare 21 Civil Rights Act 14 Great Law of Peace 6 Code of ethics, conduct 10 Genocide, limited 31 Collaborative governance 103 Genome project, DNA 6 Collectivist, rights 15 Group defamation, hate 13 Colony 8 Hegelian dialectic 1 Comity, abuse of 27 Hereditary, heirship 74, 16 Co-mingling 21 Hidden proxy, pro tem 13, 12 Companion Bible 3 High status knowledge 12 Common law 74 Holy see, Holy Roman Em. 12 Communitarian law 9 Humanist manifesto 2 Conditions of release 4 Identity cloning 8 Immutable promise 17 Conservation easement 30 Inclusionary rezone 2 Consent 72 Indigenous identity Theft 56 Consensus reality 29 Constitution, trust 292 Indigenous world view, 5 Continuity of indigenous World mind, world spirit 4 Interest 3 Institutional normative Core of substantive law 19 Rationale 31 Corporate, loyalty 302 Interdiction 27 Courtesy 5 Inviolable sovereign immunity 25 IRA 1934 16 Convergent impact affect 11 Judicial indolence, 10 Declaration on the Rights Professional misconduct 1 of Indigenous Peoples 29 Law, of land, sea, water 5 Declaration by indigenous

Law of Mosses, old testament Right of discovery 24 Law 2, 8 Right of soil, blood 10 Legal plunder, takings 8 Protection 65 Legislating from the bench 3 Pro tem, appointment 26 Legislative offense 16 Rule of law, myth 26 Liberty, perfect law of 201 Sacred indigenous estate Judicial indolence 10 held in the land 85 Market driven solutions, ISO: Scientific perjury 5 EMS 21 Screening point, status Masonic order of fraternity 4 Differentials 6 Maxim of law 5 SEC, FDIC 1 Manifest destiny 38 Security papers 18 Medicine bundle 10 Seignoirage 9 Metroplexing, rural cleansing 9, 9 Serial discontinuity 3 Military law, martial law 4, 25 Settled indigenous law 12 Misprision of perjury, treason 32 Settlement, land 120 Mitigation, failures 42 Source of law 8 Model codes, constitutions 2 Social contract 21 Modern era 71 Social engineering 14 Non-profit organization 6 Social security 13 Nation building 34 Solar cult 6 Naturalized citizen, resident Sovereignty, personal political Alien 14 Power holder 20 Natural law, settled 48 Spiritual property, UN DRIP 24 Northwest ordinance 9 Stakeholder council, soviet 137 Nullity, nullification 8 Stewardship contracting 33 One heaven 16 Strawman 9 Original being, real human 150 Sumptuary law 22 Oppositional defiance disorder 19 Surrogate power 31 Pains & penalty 1 Synchronic lines, leylines 6 Partnership, master 160 Synthetic identity fraud 4 Papal bulls 22 Tax lien certificate, tax sale Personification 6 Deed 19 Perpetual succession 35 Tractibility 4 Plenery 1 Trade liberalization 4 Planned parenthood 7 Terror, psychological Plausible guilt, potentiality 30 Synthetic, state, Political court 19 Corporate, chemical, 100 Population management, Theory of uniformity 7 Depopulation 29 Tribal citizen 37 Precinct 17 Title of nobility, Esq. 10 Predictive programming 13 Treaty, covenant 263 Primacy of environment, Trust doctrine 9 Of property 20 Takings clause 1 Principles of Political Tax lien certificate 18 Conservation 7 Tax sale deed 17 Private Government Truth circle 4 Organization (PGO) 37 Ulterior motive 20 Proof of concept, ISO: EMS 45 Un-naturalization 5 Provisional beneficiary 2 Usufructary rights 2 Quality of life, income 34 Vaccination 7 Real human 168 Value, Values washing, voting 22 Religion, faith 20, 75 Vatican, 30 local law, 9 Lex Resident 59 Fori, 2 black pope 4 Repatriation Act 3 Well reasoned disobedience 4

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Revenue sharing 29 Right of conquest 26 End.102037b/1013 rev. Indigenous identity Theft (Fraud)

Attachment VI to:

Indigenous identity Theft & Fraud "Matters of Liberty"

Infraspect, Environmental Sciences & Community Affairs

Indigenous identity Theft & Fraud "Matters of Liberty"

William Blair, Auditor Directorate Art George, Master Auditor, Indigenous Affairs Rev. 290940/0813

LAKOTA OYATE GOVERNMENT OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL OF NACAS CHEYENNE RIVER LAKOTA NATIONAL TERRITORY C/O DAVE BALD EAGLE POST OFFICE BOX 155 HOWES, SD 57748

RE: USDI BIA Trust land leasing, tribal grazing permits, agency taking of 'sacred horses,' disrespect for indigenous institutions and hereditary Lakota Chiefs and Headmen, holding diplomatic class standing.

July 23, 2013

To: Mr. Greg Bourland

Bureau of Indian Affairs Cheyenne River Agency Executive Direction Post Office Box 325

Eagle Butte, South Dakota 57625;

To: Mr. Greg Bourland

Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency Superintendent Cheyenne River Agency Post Office Box 325

Eagle Butte, South Dakota 57625

605 964 6611;

To: Mr. Greg Bourland

Bureau of Indian Affairs Cheyenne River Agency Branch of Real Estate Services

Post Office Box 325

Eagle Butte, South Dakota 57625; and,

To: U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Inspector General

Assistant Inspector General for Investigations 1425 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 7100 Washington, D.C. 20530-2001, # 202-616-9881;

To: U.S. Department of the Interior

Office of the Solicitor, Northeast Region- Field solicitor

Division of Indian Affairs & Office of Ethics

686 Federal Building

Twin Cities, Minn 55111 # 617 527-3400;

To: President Obama,

United States of America

The White House

1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW Washington, DC 20500;

To: Secretary Salley Jewell

United States Department of Interior

President's Council on Native American Affairs

1849 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240 #202 208 3100, feedback@ios.doi.gov;

To: National Commission on Indian Trust Administration and Reform: Chair &

Members: Sharp, Zah, Leeds, Hall, Anderson

C/o Secretary Salley Jewell

United States Department of the Interior

1849 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240

202 219 7499, Lizzie Marsters@ios.doi.gov;

To: Congresswomen Kristi Noem

1323 Longworth House Office Building

Washington, DC 20515,

605 262 2862, Christiana.Frazee@mail.house.gov;

To: Governor Daugaard/Lieutenant Governor Michels

Office of the Governor 500 E Capital Ave

Pierre, SD 57501 #605 773 3212;

RE: USDI BIA Trust land leasing, tribal grazing permits, agency taking of 'sacred horses,' disrespect for indigenous institutions and hereditary Lakota Chiefs and Headmen, holding diplomatic class standing.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:

I am Dave Bald Eagle, a Lakota sovereign natural Chief, in and for the Cheyenne River Lakota National Territory, holding diplomatic class standing, powers, rights, privileges and immunities, and involuntarily subjugated as an 'enrolled tribal member.' As a honored and decorated veteran of the Second World War, I was honored to defend Lakota people. I continue to defend Lakota people and our living places. As a full blood Lakota, grandson of White Bull, who was a close friend to Crazy Horse, I am a hereditary sovereign personal political power holder.

The requirements of controversy are satisfied by my record statements and particularly these words spoken and hand delivered at the University of Oregon law school to USDI Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Echo Hawk, co-operating in the executive and judicial branches of government, and a particular tribal membership.

"I am a La Kota Chief. I am your Chief. I will not give up. I will not give up the land and what is under it. The [tribal IRA] government is a white government, they are destroying our culture."

The authorities and jurisdiction of the sub-departments of the USDI BIA (Executive Direction, Branch of Real Estate Services) are hereby challenged pertaining to threats to "impound" my "sacred horses." Likewise the state 'brand' registries for our 'sacred horses' is challenged. It is your maxim of law that sufficient restraint upon you, "Waivers of Constitutional Rights [embracing 'tribal constitutions'] not only must they be voluntary, they must be knowingly intelligent acts done with sufficient awareness" *Brady v. U.S. 742*, *748*. If the "State converts a liberty into a privilege, the *Citizen can engage in the right with impunity.*" *Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham, 373 U.S. 262*. Your agency collaborators (federal, state, tribal, county), based on the BAR lawyers, admitted to practice under state licenses, espouse, support, encourage, and legally manipulated into existence "tribal citizens," modeled from the 'state,' for the parallel and common purposes found in so called policy and law. You need to comprehend that the "Lokota Oyate Government, Council of Nacas, Cheyenne River Lakota National Territory" is indigenous "political reality," and mandates your agency and individual respect for this 'institution.' *Disrespect for this institution bears lawful, legal, social and political consequences*.

Along with this message, a true and complete copy of the Lakota hereditary Chief's and Headmen's Notice, and Special Appearance before the United States and the US District Court, in and for the District of Columbia, was hand delivered to Secretary Echo Hawk, following its filing with the

Presiding Judge Robertson, clerk of the US District Court for the District of Columbia, before the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, President Obama, US Inspector General, and USDOJ Attorney General. The notice was not a petition before the court, more so a notice and means of last resort to remedy wrong doings among the 'Cobell' suit and settlement plan restricted to the 'parties.' Judge Robertson said, "your notice of special appearance" in the Cobell case will not be filed in the record... signatories" do not have Individual Indian Money accounts." Pursuantly, in the settlement phase, each received agreements to sign, before bank checks would be sent to each one. The particulars of the notice and special appearance go to the matters at hand, in the implicit threats and intentions to take the "sacred horses" in my care on lands called "trust" and "tribal." This threat to me as an indigenous natural Lakota recognized Chief extended to treating myself as a criminal subject to prosecution under "tribal codes," and "laws of the United States of America." The BIA agency branch of real estate, and executive direction written words, and citations set off a contentious atmosphere effecting a disrespect for Lakota Chief's diplomatic class standing, and intent to subordinate myself and standing merely as a law breaker and this shows a reckless disregard for Lakota customs, traditions and culture, and has caused my lawful wife needless fear and worry. As said, "Everything you are doing against my people and me is against our laws and customs. So I am holding you accountable for any damage that you may cause to my family and me." You are using European law. Man-made law does not belong here. Our law is natural law. We know right from wrong.

On June 21, 2013 these contentions were stipulated: 1. Neither you or the office that you represent, have any authority over me or my land. 2. Neither have you any authority over the Lakota Oyate Government, of which I am part... "the truly Lakota People—has[have] never surrender[ed] our sovereignty to the United States Government. The BIA agency sub-departments never explained each one's authority over me."

You described the "sacred horses," in my care, as "grazing in trespass is becoming a habitual problem... threatening me... Estimated fines and penalties will continue to accrue daily... until the trespass is concluded." I urge you to cease isolating, alienating and expatriating myself and as a hereditary natural Lakota Chief, holding diplomatic class standing. Your attention is invited to American published Black's Law Dictionary, 5th edition, wherein "collaboration" is defined as "treasonable."

Your conclusive presumptions in this matter appear to be convenient and advantageous to your several stakeholder interests as the USDI BIA agency Superintendent, Executive Direction, and Branch of Real Estate Services. Your collaboration bears loyalty to the agency partnerships and arrangements with incorporated entities such as the "Tri-Community Development Association." As a matter of record, my autograph does not appear on your agency's form, "Authority to Grant Grazing Privileges on Allotted Lands."

A reasonable and prudent person would be particularly cautioned in assuming simultaneous concurrently running authorities, especially given the infamous public reputation of the Tri-Community Development Association, which go to misfeasance, malfeasance, nonfeasance, distributions to special non-Lakota beneficiaries, an appearance of nepotistic tribal/agency controls, and importantly systematic employment purges of "whistle blowers" concerning the administration of the Tri-Community Development Association and its other assumed names. Reprisal seems to a bad habit in Sioux tribal administration.

This infamous reputation serves to create an atmosphere of distrust and dysfunction, continuing for several decades (30 years) pertaining to trust land leases and tribal council "permits" for grazing on "tribal land." Your correspondence co-mingles the attributes and aspect of both. This style of administration of "trust land" leases and "tribal land" has resulted in a confusion of rights, and the treatment of indigenous Lakota people as debtors, while they are creditors. Legality has been used repetitiously to do unlawful acts which continue to be offensive to Lakota Chiefs and Headmen and go against the settled maxims of "laws" of the United States of America, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, South Dakota, and its effective "codes."

The Sioux Cheyenne River Sioux tribal council has notably remained invisible throughout this "lease," tribal council "permit" and threat of "impoundment" of the sacred horses in my care and possession, offering no assistance, recourse, or resolve short of prosecuting myself as a criminal, even while the tribal council has approved and issued my 'permit.' This council has approved my "exchange," which is contingent to trust land leasing and tribal permitting. The United States

Department of the Interior, office of Appeals and Hearing, docketed case re: Estate of Taylor Beautiful Bald Eagle Probate P000048831P, appears to have created a process barrier affecting this leasing/permitting matter.

Your citations of laws and regulations sets off a reasonable opportunity for response. I am compelled, in good faith, to redirect your mis-comprehensions of Lakota custom, tradition, and culture as the Lakota people envision "sovereignty," and "...promote the "welfare of ourselves and of descendants," as ordained by members of the "tribe," "within the diminished reservation boundaries." Your miscomprehension stems from being an 'agency collaborator,' inhabitant, resident and citizen of the state. These are the many faces of your artificial 'person.' Your references to law omit "Lakota" settled laws and hereditary Lakota Chiefs and Headmen do not have equal footing. We will not make "applications" before IRA tribal authorities to be "treaty council representatives," as there is an appearance of sub-departments of the United States are making, altering, negotiating, amending, and abrogating treaty articles with subordinates under their direct and indirect control. There were no "business committees," or chartered IRA "tribal councils" during the treaty making period. We comprehend that "sovereignty remains with the people," as well as the source of law.

Your correspondence and action has forced me to take immediate emergency steps to protect the "sacred horses," my estate, and the several kinds of "easements," which are necessary to maintain my treaty covenant interests, reserved rights and those rights silent in the treaties.

Your actions, as a vested stakeholder, are creating egregious offenses, harms and damages to my interests and usufructuary rights in the "sacred horses," the land they roam, food and water. Multiple easements exist. Elimination the sacred horses in order to maximize the benefits of grazing for cattle ranchers, speculators and registered corporations that escape taxation is a simple minded approach. While your agency makes modern era economic decisions, the Lakota civilized way of life, society and government that came from the creator, is belittled under 'sustainable' (bureaucratic) 'management.' The agency partnerships (tribal, federal, state, county) franchise and grant unfair advantages, lacking due protections for Lakota's sovereign people. It is not of Lakota to treat the "quality of life" as a product sold by tribal taxation and retail profits under regulations of a defined "domestic dependent nation." This is in the face of "sustainable development" plans, "nation re-building" deleting Lakota government, adoption of the "Uniform Commercial Code," incorporated and contracted "tribal courts"-- whose BAR court judges, justices andlawyers are co-dependent upon CFRs, federal laws, and federal Indian laws. This destroys the fidelity and trustworthiness of "tribal courts" to administrate settled Lakota laws, justice, within our indigenous traditions and customs. I do not trust your "legal" force as it is foreign-- it does not belong here.

While the depopulation management of the 'sacred horses' is advanced, as a "problem," it is noteworthy they are not made eligible as 'at risk,' or 'endangered' species, but more so as a 'meat supply' for fast food consumers. This <u>debauchery</u> is not a Lakota way, yet fits into "sustainable development" in your "Nation Re-building" political movement.

As a hereditary natural Lakota Chief, hold diplomatic powers, authorities, privileges, and immunities, I require that the USDI, Inspector General examine the co-mingling of trust land leases and tribal council permits for grazing, the administration of the Tri-Community Development Association lease, and tribal council permits, the over broad authorities of the USDI, BIA, Cheyenne River Agency Superintendent, Branch of Real Estate Services and Executive Direction for duel control, and outright failures of transparency in agency and tribal government operations. The matter of terminating your employment in one or all of these sub-departments may be a serious matter for USDI personnel deliberations.

I require that the USDI BIA regional solicitor, Indian Affairs, and ethics acknowledge your correspondence to me and any other out of my sight, matters of jurisdiction, authority and provide written reports that particularly concur and support all of your statements, allegations, charges and protracted actions to stop, thwart, obstruct, deny and prosecute my estate, use and occupation of the indigenous Lakota national territory, Indian country, trust lands and tribal land.

As a Lakota Chief, holding diplomatic standing and prestige, matters of Lakota law are my government business at all levels. Lakota reasoning is grounded in settled Lakota law, not from policy foreign to us. There is no worthy benefit from dysfunction in <u>legality that is</u>

unlawful. There are several matters of your innovative rules, regulations and laws, which have been left out of your expert elicitations. Your attention is demanded, but not limited to the following citations of Statutes, Codified Federal regulations (CFR), Court decisions, definitions, case law and maxims of law:

Seven Principles of the Seven Fires Council;

Constitution and By-Laws of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, South Dakota (1966), Preamble, articles: IV (c), VIII, section 1, 2 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12;

Constitution of the United States of America, Article I, 9;

Uniform Commercial Code (UCC);

United Nations, eternal, Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, articles 1, 2, 6, 7(1), 8(1), 8.2(b), 8.2(c), 11(1), 11(2), 12.1, 13.2, 18, 19, 22.1, 25, 26.1, 26.3, 27, 28.1, 31.1, 31.2, 32.2, 34, 35;

Barnette v. West Virginia State Board of Education, D.C.W. Va., 47 f.Supp. 251, 253, 254; Jones v. City of Moultrie, 196 ga. 526, 27 S.E.2d 39;

Lakota, Special Appearance, Seven Fires Council, USDC in and for the District of Columbia, 2011;

Sniadach vs. Family Finance, 395 U.S. 337, 342-43, 89S.Ct. 1820, 23 L.Ed2nd 349 (1969);

Fuentes vs. Shevin, 407 U.S. 67, 92 S.Ct. 1983, 32 L.Ed2nd 556 (1972);

Michell vs. Grant, 416 U.S. 600, 94 S.Ct. 1985, 40 Led. 2nd 406 (1974);

North Georgia Finishing vs. Di-Chem, Inc., 419 U.S. 601 (1975), Conneticut vs. Dochr, 501 U.S.1 (1991);

Kilbreath v. Rudy, 16 Ohio St.2d 70, 242 N.E.2d 685, 660, 45 O.O.2d 370.

Sacred Heart Academy of Galveston v. Karsch, 173 Tenn. 618, 122 S.W.2d 416, 417;

Lukens Steel Co. v. Perkins, 70 App.D.C. 354, 107 F.2d 627, 631;

Scott v. Sandford, 19 How. 404, 15 L.Ed. 691;

Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Addition, p. 236;

Lake Mortgage Co., Inc. v. Federal Nat. Mortgage Ass'n, 159 Ind.App. 605, 308 N.E.2d 739, 744.

State ex rel. Gebhardt v. City Council of Helena, 102 Mont. 27, 55 P.2d 671, 673, 675;

28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1346(b), 2674;

Goble v. Zolot, 144 Neb. 70, 12 N.W.2d 311, 312;

Cochran v. Bank of Hancock County, 118 Ga.App. 100, 162 S.E.2d 765, 770. State v. Dudley, 127 N.J.L. 127, 21 A2d 209, 210;

Capital Elec. Co. v. Cristaldi, D.C. Md., 157 F.Supp. 646, 648;

Lyons v. St. Joseph Belt Ry. Co. 232 Mo.App. 575, 84 S.W.2nd 933, 944;

Palermo v. Cottom, Mo.App., 525 S.W.2d 758,, 764;

United States v. Kis, 658 F.2nd, 526, 536 (7th Cir, 1981, Cert Denied, 50 U.S. L.W. 2169, S. Ct. March 22, 1982);

Travelers Indemnity Co. v. Towbridge3, Com.Pl., 38 Ohio Misc. 55, 311 N.E.2nd 901,905." See: Radfor-Shelton & Associates Dental Laboratory, Inc. v. Saint Francis Hospital, Inc. Okl.App. 569 P.2nd 506, 509;

Mackiin v. U.S., 117 U.S. 348, 6 S.Ct. 777, 29 L.Ed, 909, Brede v. Powers, 263 U.S. 4, 44 S.Ct. 368, 370, 66 L.Ed. 700);

Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 425;

Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137;

Hertado v. California 110 US 516; Bennett v. Baggs, 1 Baldw 60;

Sherer v. Cullen, 481 946;

Baylor University v. Bradshaw, Tex. Civ. App., 52 S.W.2d 1094, 1101;

Woo Lee v. Hopkins 118 U.S. 356;

Roger Declaration: social labeling & listing, assault, police brutality, excessive use of force, extrinsic fraud, malicious prosecution, abuse of process: "discovery" never granted or afforded, violation of due process, hostile prejudice, interference with defendant 'presentation,' concealment of evidentiary statements, testimony of witnesses and favorable evidence, false arrest, detainment and imprisonment, civil rights violations and political crimes of despotism;

Brady v. U.S., 397 U.S. 742 (1970);

Equal Protection Clause. Richardson, 251 C.A.2nd 222, 59 Cal.Rptr. 323, 334; Equal Protection of the Law. People v. Jacobs, 27 Cal.App.3d 246, 103 Cal. Rptr. 536, 543; 14th Amend, U.S.Const;

Fleishbein v. Western Auto Supply Agency, 19 Cal. App2d 424, 65 P.2d 928;

United States v. Reese, 92 U.S. 214, 218 (1876); United States v. Harris, 106 U.S. 629, 639 (1883); James v Bowman, 190 U.S. 127, 139 (1903);

1924 Indian Citizenship Act;

42 U.S.C. § 1983;

26 AM. JUR. 3D, EMINENT DOMAIN § 49 (2004) §§ 50-52;

Johnston v. Alabama Public Service Commission;

Collins v. Lyon, Inc., 181 Va. 230, 24 S.E.2d 572, 579;

Northern Securities Co. v. U.S., 193 U.S. 197, 24 S.Ct. 436, 48 L.Ed. 679; Mallinckrodt Chemical Works v. State of Missouri, 238 U.S. 41, 35 S.Ct. 671, 673, 59 L.Ed. 1192;

Sumptuary laws;

Clara Pueblo v. Martinez, 436 U.s. 49, 58 (1978);

25 U.S.C.A. § 477;

Chae Chan Ping v. United States (Chinese Exclusion Case), 130 U.S. 581 (1889). Cherokee Tabacco, 78 U.S. (11 Wall.) 616 (1871);

25 CFR Part 11;

Conroy v. Frizzell, 429, F. Supp. 918 (S.S.D. 1977), aff'd 575 F. 2nd 175 8th Cir. 1978;

General welfare Clauses in the Constitution of the United States, Herman J. Herbert, Jr., Rev. 390 (1938);

ERIE Railroad Co. vs. Thompkins, 304 U.S. 64, 82 L. Ed. 1188;

Conroy v. Frizzell, 429 F. Supp. 918 (D.S.D. 1977), aff'd, 575 F.2d 175 8th Cir. 1978;

25 U.S.C. § 1a;

American Indian Religious Freedoms Act, P.L. 95-341;

Native American Church v. Navajo Tribal Council, 272 F 2d. 131 (10th Cir. 1959);

People v. Hines, 258 App. Div. 466, 17 N.Y. S.2d 141, 142;

James v. Kentucky, 466 US 341, 80 LED 2d 346, 104 S. Ct. 1830 (1984);

Padelford, Fay & Co. v. The Mayor & Alderman of the City of Savannah, 14 Ga. 438 (1954);

Everson v. Board of Education, 330 U.S. 1, 67 S.Ct. 504, 91 L.Ed. 711; McCollum v. Brd. Of Education, 333 U.S. 203, 68 S.Ct. 461, 92 L.Ed. 649;

US Const., Art. 6, Clause 1; Art. 8, Clause 17;

Norton vs. Shelby County 118 US 425 p. 442;

209 U.S. 123, 28 S.Ct. 441, 52 L.Ed. 714 (1908);

Ray v. Atlantic Richfield Co., 435 U.S. 151, 156 n. 6, 98 S.Ct. 988, 993 n. 6, 55 L.Ed.2d 179 (1978);

19 CJS Sect. 884, Merriam's Estate 36 N.Y. 505, 141 N.Y. 479, U.S. Perkins 163 U.S. 623;

Northwest ordinance: Luke 11:52 Viewing the 1769 King James Version and 1611 King James Version of Luke 11:52 Woe unto you,lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered. - 1769 Oxford King James Bible 'Authorized Version;

U.S. v. Lotempio, D.C.N.Y., 58 F.2d 358, 359;

General Laws, c. 202, § 4;

Clark v. Devoe, 124, N.Y. 120, 124, 26 N.E. 275, 276, 21 Am. St. Rep. 652. Stubbs v. Page, 2 Me. (2 Greenl.) 378, 381, and Perry v. Rice, 10 Tex. 367, 371;

The Indian treaty covenants were "real" and "personal." Indiana Natural Gas & Oil co. v. Hinton, 64 N.E. 224, 225, 159 Ind. 398;

Tillotson v. Prichard, 14 Atl. 302, 307, 60 Vt. 94, 6 Am. St. Rep. 95;

Easement of natural support;

State ex rel. Walker v. Payne, 129 Mo. 468, (Mo. 1895);

Solem v. Port Authority Transp. Co. 1987 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10585 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 13, 1987);

Louis Wolf & Co.. v. United States, Cust. & Pat.App., 107 F.2d 819, 827; United States v. Belmont, N.Y., 301 US. 324, 57 S.Ct. 758, 761, 81 L.Ed. 1134;

Edye v. Robertson, 112 U.S. 580, 5 S.Ct. 247, 28 L.Ed. 798, Charlton v. Kelly, 229 U.S. 447, 33 S.Ct. 945, 954, 57 L.Ed. 1274, 46 L.R.A., N.S., 397;

United States v. Creek Nation, 295 U.S. 103 (1935);

United States Code at [28 U.S.C. 3002, section 15a];

Tillman v. Roberts, 108 So. 62 [and] Title 26 U.S.C. 7701 [and] 18 U.S.C. Section 8;

Title 28 of the U.S.C., Title 28, 3002(15)(3);

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831) 30 U.S. 1 (1831);

Usufructuary rights-- Minnesota et al. V. Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians et al., no. 97-1337, Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit (1999);

Executive orders-- Tube Co. v. Sawyer, 343 U.S. 579, 585, E.O.s stem from congress or US Constitution;

Wisconsin v. Hitcvhcock, 201 U.S. 202, 213-214. Pp. 29-35, 124 F. 3d. 904, affirmed;

Washington v. Confederated Bands and Tribes, 99S. Ct. 746 (1979);

United States v. Washington, 520 F.2d 676, 692-93 (9th Cir. 1975, cert. denied, 423 U.S. 1086 (1976);

Merrion v. Jicarilla Apache Tribe, 455 U.S. 130, 172 -173 (1982) (STEVENS, J., dissenting). [495 U.S. 676, 695];

The Indian Civil Righs Act of 1968, 25 U.S.C.A. § 1301. 1302 Constitutional Rights;

Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock (1903) 187 U.S. 553, The 1867 Treaty of Medicine Lodge;

Iron Crow v. Oglala Sioux Tribe (1956) 231 F. 2d 89 (8th Cir. 1956);

United States v. Mazurie, A.I.P.R.C., Task Force, No. 2, Appendix 15, p. 315;

United States v. Cleveland, 503 F. 2d 1067 (9th Cir. 1974); Northern Cheyenne Tribe v. Allottees, 505 F. 2d 268 (9th Cir. 1974), rev'd. 425 U.S. 649 (1976);

Native American Church v. Navajo Tribal Council, 272 F 2d. 131 (10th Cir. 1959);

Tom v. Sutton, 533 F. 2d 1101 (9th Cir. 1976); Talton v. Mayes, 163 (1896); Settler v. Lameer, 509 F. 2d 231 (9th Cir. 1974); 25 U.S.C. § 1302(8);

10 Amendments of U.S. Constitution." Hamill v. Hawks, C.C.A.Okl., 58F.2d 41, 47;

United States v. Brown, 381 U.S. 437, 448-49, 85 S.Ct. 1707, 1715, 14 L.Ed. 484, 492;

Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, c. 567, 48 Stat. 25 U.S.C. §§ 416 et seq;

American Banana Co. v. U.S. Fruit, 213, U.S. 347 at 357-358;

Federal jurisdiction cannot be established by consent." See Weeks Constr., Inc. v. Oglala Sioux Housing Auth., 797 F.2d 668, 671 (8th Cir. 1986);

107 S.Ct. at 978-79; see also Wellman, 815 F.2d at 57;

United States v. Turtle Mountain Housing Auth., 816 F.2d 1273, 1276-77 (8th Cir.1987) (dismissing suit brought by tribal member against tribal housing authority); Wellman v. Chevron U.S.A., Inc., 815 F.2d 577, 578-79 (9th Cir.1987;

Pollard v. Hagan, 44 U.S.C. 212, 221, 223;

Standard v. Olesen, 74 S. Ct. 768;

Jurisdiction, once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided." [Maine v. Thiboutot, 100 S. Ct. 250;

Federal jurisdiction cannot be assumed, but must be clearly shown." [Brooks v. Yawkey, 200 F. 2d 633];

The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings" [Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528];

Jurisdiction is essential to give validity to the determinations of administrative agencies and where jurisdictional requirements are not satisfied, the action of the agency is a nullity." [City Street Improv Co. v. Pearson, 181 C 640,185 P. (1962); O'Neil v. Dept. of Professional & Vocational Standards, 7 CA2d 393, 46 P2d 234;

By becoming "domestic dependent nations," Indian tribes were divested of any power to determine their external relations. See id., at 326. Tribes, therefore, have no inherent power to enter into direct diplomatic or commercial relations with foreign nations. See Worcester v. Georgia, 6 Pet. 515, 559-560 (1832); Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 5 Pet. 1, 17-18 (1831);

In addition, Indian tribes may not alienate freely the land they occupy to non-Indians. See Oneida Indian Nation v. County of Oneida, 414 U.S. 661, 667-668 (1974); Johnson v. McIntosh, 8 Wheat. 543, 604 (1823);

Rosebud Sioux Tribe v. Kniep, 430 U.S. 584 (1977);

McClanahan v. Arizona State Tax Comm'n, 411 U.S. 164, 169-170 (1973);

Buck Act, 4 U.S.C.A. § 105 et seq;

Curley v. United States, 791 F. Supp. 52;

Orient Ins. Co. v. Daggs, 19 Sup. Ct. 281, 282, 172 U.S. 557, 43 L. Ed. 552 (citing Paul v. Virginia, etc;

Wisconsin v. Pelicat Ins. Co.., 8 Supp. Ct 1370, 1378, 127 U.S. 26532 L. Ed. 239;

Nationality is broader then the term citizen, Brassert vs. Biddle 59 Fed. Supp. 457, 462 (Title 22 sects. 1731 & 1732;

Rights of ancestor's to recover natural rights taken. Rich Blandon – The Inquiry, 1775 cited in **Rossiter supra. pg. 269.** To destroy communities for the enjoyment of their inherited rights, is a crime of nameless atrocity;

lineal descendant, in legal usage, refers to a blood relative in the direct line of descent. Re *Smith's Estate, 343 Mich 291, 72 NW2d 287, 51 ALR2d 287;*

A corporation is not a citizen, within the meaning of the act of Congress authorizing a foreign corporation to transact business in the state." (Hollingsworth v. Southern R. Co. (U.S. 86 Fed. 353, 356);

The word "person" in legal terminology is perceived as a general word, which normally includes in its scope a variety of entities other than human beings. See e.g. 1U.S.C. sec 1. Church of Scientology v. U.S. Department of Justice (1979) 612 F. 2d 417, 425;

All political power is inherent in the people. The people are sovereign over their created government. People maintain control over the instruments they create. You may declare yourself as "a Sovereign political power holder." (Cross reference: Wilson v. Omaha Tribe, 442 U.S. 600, 604 (1941); U.S. v. Mine Workers, 330 U.S. 258, 275 (1947);

The word Liberty embraces a "body of principles, standards and the rules promulgated by government, State ex rel." (See: Conway v. Superior Court within and for Greenlee County, 60 Ariz. 69, 131 p. 2d 983, 986; obliges generally to acts or forbearances of a class; constitution or constitutional provision, Boston Elevated Ry. Co. v. Commonwealth, 310 Mass. 528, 39 N.E.2d *87, 109)*;

"The word "Liberty" includes and comprehends all personal rights and their enjoyment. Rosenblum v. Rosenblum, 181 Misc. 78, 42 N.Y.S. 2d 626, 630;

"A concurrent or joint resolution of legislature is not "a law", Koening v. Flynn, 258 N.Y. 292, 179 N.E. 705, 707; Ward v. State, 176 Okl. 368, 56 P.2d 136, 137; a resolution of the House of Representatives is not a "law", Flournoy v. First Nt. Bank of Shreveport, 197, La. 1067, 3 So.2d 244, 248;

freedom of occupation, Koos v. Saunders, 349 Ill. 442, 182 N.E. 415, 418; freedom of press, Commonwealth v. Nichols, 301 Mass. 584, 18 N.E. 2d 166, 167; Near v. State of Minnesota ex rel. Olson, 283 U.S. 697, 51 S.Ct. 625, 628, 75 L.Ed. 1357;

right to carry on business, Mlle. Reif, Inc., v. Randau, 166 Misc. 247, 1 N.Y.S. 2d 515, 518, right to earn livelihood in any lawful calling; right to emigrate, and if a citizen, to return, Committee for Industrial Organization v. Hague, D.C.N.J., 25 F. Supp. 127, 141;

right to forswear allegiance and expatriate ones self, Committee for Industrial Organization v. Hague, D.C.J.J., 25 F. Supp. 127, 141;

right to live and work where one will, People v. Wood, 151 Misc. 66, 272 N.Y.S.2d 258;

Fitzsimmons v. New York State Athletic Commission, Sup., 146 N.Y.S. 117, 121;

Natural Liberty (law of nature), personal Liberty, Political Liberty, Religious Liberty;

Executive Administrators enforce Statutes and Codes (FRC v. GE 281 U.S. 464, Keller v. Potomac Elec. Co., 261 U.S. 428 Stat. 138-178).

I am confident that the above references may assist you and your agency to clarify your operational goal value priorities. Correspondence, except process, may be sent to me c/o Post Office Box 155, Howes, SD 57748.

Autographed:

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Dave Bald Eagle Lakota Ovate Government Office of the Council of Nacas Cheyenne River Lakota National Territory

references:

- USDI BIA Chevenne River Agency Exec.Dir. 964-6611.
- Dave Bald Eagle / USDI BIA Superintendent, Greg Bourland June 21, 2013.
- USDI BIA Branch of Real Estate, Bourland / David Bald Eagle, certif. Mail 7010047000018873 5267.

- 4. USDI BIA Branch of Real Estate, Bourland / David Bald Eagle, certif.. mail 7009 1680 0001 7642 8285. attachmt: tract information p.1-10.
- 5. USDI BIA Cheyenne River Agency, 'unsigned' Authority to Grant Grazing privileges re: Beautiful Bald Eagle, David, p.1-10.
- USDI Office of Hearings and Appeals Interior Board of Indian Appeals, Docket No. IBIA 12-096, Appellant's Openning Brief p.1-6, certified mail 7009 0080 0000 8271 9083.
- USDI BIA October 21, 2011, Estate management, re: RES fil RES chrono file, RES-DC-10/21/2011, Branch of Property Management, Bourland, attachmt: application for exchange- tribal council approved, 10-19-011, David Bald Eagle.
- 8. Cheyenne River Sioux of South Dakota, executive committee resolution xxx-12-CR.
- USDI, BIA tract/owner/address/interest, tract ID 340 1019, effective date 06/07/2010, Cheyenne River Agency.
- Taylor Beautiful Bald Eagle, deceased Cheyenne River Sioux SD Indian, no. 340A000943, notice of petition for reopening to and omitted heir/devisee, re-distribute estate property under the will and order to show cause, Probate P0000488341P, p.1-10., findings and conclusions, Order denying re-opening., p1.6.
- 11. Notice of Special Appearance of sovereign hereditary Chiefs, re: USDC, Columbia, case number 1:96VC1285-JR- received Apr 28, 2010, clerk of the court stamped; and certificate of mailing to: President Obama, 7009 0820 0000 4997 1671.
- USDC, Columbia, April 30, 2010 ltr. Judge Robertson / Headmens Fred SittingUp & Elk, denied entry to court record.
- 13. Constitution and By-laws of the Cheyenne River Sioux tribe, South Dakota (1966).
- 14. Infraspect, Indigenous identity Theft & Fraud, technical brief, auditor directorate, 290943-0613, p.1-276.

Copies to:

Lakota Seven Fires Council, Chiefs & Headmen;
Lakota Oyate Government, office of the Council of Nacas Cheyenne River Lakota national territory;
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council;
American Humane Society;
Indian Country News;
Lakota Times;
CNN;
Wall Street Journal.

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY

I, Dave Bald Eagle, of the Lakota Oyate Government, Office of the Council of Nacas, Cheyenne River Lakota National Territory, c/o Post Office Box 155, Howes, SD 57748, certify that I have caused true and accurate copies of the above Notice, and this certificate, July 23, 2013 to be delivered to the above addressees, and copies to the listed interested people, institutions and news services, in a timely manner. Addressees and listed interested people are cautioned that the Notice may become litigation material and are required to act at all time as a reasonable and prudent person would do under the same circumstances.

Autographed:		
	Dave Bald Eagle	

Attachment VII to:

Indigenous identity Theft & Fraud "Matters of Liberty"

Infraspect, Environmental Sciences & Community Affairs William Blair, Auditor Directorate Art George, Master Auditor, Indigenous Affairs Rev.251051/1013

Declaration of Vindication

Decree of original beings,

Sovereign Personal political power holders

Preamble

The people are original beings, real humans and descendants of the several sovereigns, are standing free in inherent rights of life and immutable Liberty; and, right of leadership; right of plea; right of congress; right of natural association; right of assembly; rights of travel, trade, treaties and intercessions with all other indigenous people by covenants in the first instance. The people establish peace, prosperity and happiness, apart from fear and misprisions of perjury, sedition and treason.

Our sovereign nationality and personality, our sacred estates held in the land are guarded by our immutable promises among people, our children yet to be born, embraced by natural places and attributes of life.

We Acknowledge and Honor our codes that guard our sacred estates held in the land according to our immutable promises. The virtues of love, compassion, kindness, truthfulness, forgiveness and mercy are promises known, acknowledged and honored in our body of justice and judgment.

This decree, being a solemn proclamation of the original beings, real humans, shall enjoy full respect, full force and effect within, beneath and above the places, lands, waters, forests, plains, mountains, air and communities all being part of the sacred estate held in the land.

Conclusion of Justice and Judgment

The people, enjoy titles, sovereign immunity, diplomacy and sanctuary away from political crimes, legislative offenses, judicial indolence, applications of foreign corporations bearing symbolic marks.

The original beings, real humans define justice and judgment according to spirit, tradition, culture, society, grace and covenant with the Creator of the universe.

The people reserve the truth as a means of continuing their personality, sovereignty, defense of individual liberty, family, community, preserving posterity and rightfullness known in the first and final days of time.

The assembled people nullify and set aside doctrines of alien religion, academic theories, legal administration, foreign incorporation, foreign security papers, corrupt accusatory instruments, defective warrants and sciences that thwart, obstruct and defeat raising the consciousness of people and their creative actuality;

Declaration and Articles of Vindication

Embraced by posterity, superlative covenant & grace of the Creator, Truth, and Justice, the assembled people solemnly declare, and decree these Articles of Vindication part of our discernment of real human perpetual succession.

We recognize, acknowledge, hear and answer the right of prayer and plea of,

hereby declare your full & complete vindication in the matter of:

It is clear and convincing from the particulars of perjury, false statements, fictitious evidence, fabricated charges of the matters presented before the original beings, real humans; and beyond a shadow of doubt, that the Articles of Vindication are justified in the interest of *justice*.

Article I. The afore named natural human being is recognized within our sovereign lands and living places of the people;

Article II. These articles shall endure for posterity, your life and family estate.

Article III. Your personal integrity, honor and respect is restored beyond the reach of corrupt accusatory instruments, perversions of the *letter of the law*, foreign corporate *codes*, injustices, *misprisions* of treason, judicial indolence, *perjury* of witnesses and prosecutors, malicious prosecution, persecution and defamation of your character, hate & bias crimes and *vindictiveness*.

Article IV. Embraced by actual consciousness, justice & judgment, the charges, convictions, penalties and debts held against you, your estate are hereby held silenced, nullified and voided, having no force and effect in our living places, nor before the communities.

Article V. You are promised safe passage, **amnesty** and **sanctuary** in sacred estates held in the land, sacred sites, all inherent places; free from the reach of any agent's warrantless act, detainment, created by a foreign corporation or its sub-divisions, whose execution of wrongful jurisdiction and false authority further warrants, in this matter brought before people, shall be <u>treated as a crime against you</u> and the community wherein you choose to live out your days.

Article VI. Your standing, personality, voice, expressions, right of plea, right of leadership, individual *liberty* and *fundamental rights* shall be honored and respected.

Article VII. Your right to life, prosperity and happiness is acknowledged, guarded by safe passage, and is a matter of immutable Liberty, that which is held superior to law arbitrary created by foreign corporations and their sub-divisions.

This Declaration of Vindication, Decree, Preamble, Conclusion of Justice & Judgment, Declaration & Articles of Vindication and by each and every signature to authenticated autograph, symbolic mark, title and name, with all fundamental Liberty, and rights reserved, without prejudice, so said on the record.

Furthermore, this declaration is noticed and served upon the United States of America, the UNITED STATES CORPORATION, and its departments, sub-division states, printed in English, preserved by our autograph marks and the Sovereign personal political power holders.

Symbol/mark/autograph of:	Date:	
Witnessed by:	Notices to:	

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Back Cover – Indigenous identity Theft & fraud

The defenseless 'dog' was heavily chained
On a private residence
On the Sioux Indian Reservation
The HUD authority in collaboration with
The tribal public safety division
Executed a 'sweep order' to eliminate
The type of dog.

The enforcement officer entered the property,
Petted the dog and shot it multiple times,
In front of the family. The dog was a family pet,
Playmate to the children.



This picture will out live the "Nuremberg Defense."