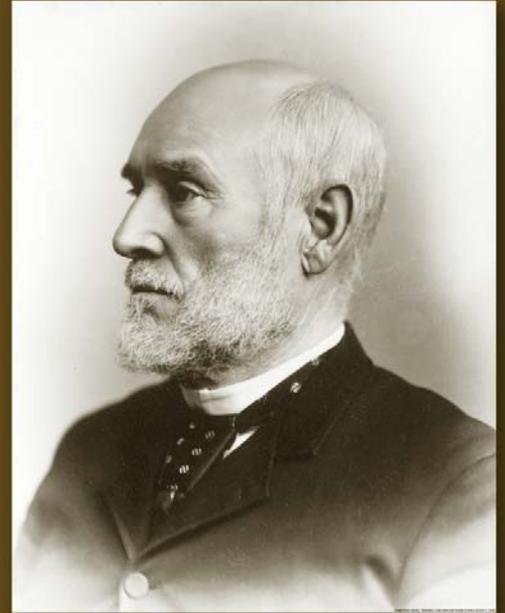


Excerpts from the Opinion of *United States ex rel. Standing Bear v. Crook*, May 13, 1879

*“During the fifteen years in which I have been engaged in administering the laws of my country, I have never been called upon to decide a case that appealed so strongly to my sympathy as the one now under consideration . . . . [I]f the strongest possible sympathy could give the relators title to freedom, they would have been restored to liberty the moment the arguments in their behalf were closed. No examination or further thought would then have been necessary or expedient.”*

*“I cannot doubt that congress intended to give to every person who might be unlawfully restrained of liberty under color of authority of the United States the right to the writ and a discharge thereon. I conclude . . . that the relators are within the jurisdiction conferred by the habeas corpus act.”*

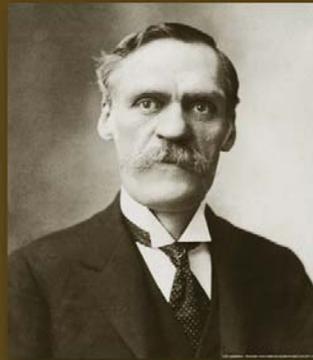
*“[A]n Indian is a PERSON within the meaning of the laws of the United States, and has, therefore, the right to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in a federal court, or before a federal judge, in all cases where he may be confined or in custody under color of authority of the United States, or where he is restrained of liberty in violation of the constitution of laws of the United States.”*



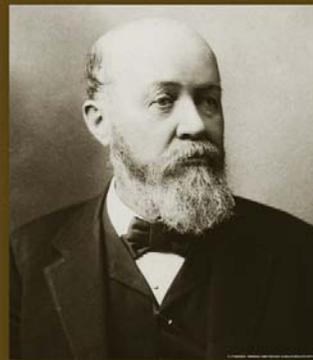
United States District Judge Elmer S. Dundy



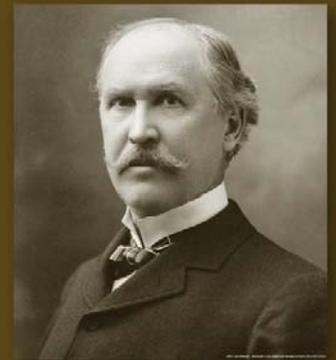
U.S. Post Office and Custom House, 15th & Dodge  
(Place where trial was held)



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