

Native Cites Land Opinions

By ROLAND PARISH

ALLEGATION: I

The State of Alaska does not legally have the authority and/or jurisdiction to legislate and/or execute any law(s) and/or statute(s) pertaining to the Eskimo, Indian, Aleut inhabitants of Alaska based upon the following:

STATEMENT OF FACTS: II

1. Alaska Treaty of Cessions, March 30, 1867.
2. Organic Act, May 17, 1884.
3. Act of August 24, 1912.
4. Act of June 19, 1935.
5. Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946.
6. Alaska Statehood Act of 1958.

SUMMARY: III

(A) The Eskimo, Indian and Aleut inhabitants of Alaska did not present, request, or execute any treaty(s) to or before (1) Imperial Russia; or (2) the U.S., signifying release of land to either party.

(B) There are no legal documents or instruments stating or acknowledging the fact that the Eskimo, Aleut, or Indian inhabitants of Alaska did execute, request, or present any treaty(s) to or before (1) Imperial Russia or (2) the United States of America; signifying release of lands to either party.

(C) There are no legal documents or instru-

ments stating or acknowledging the fact that any formal proclamation or declaration of war existed between said Eskimo, Aleut, and Indian inhabitants of Alaska and (1) Imperial Russia; or (2) The United States of America.

Therefore neither party did not have legal authority or jurisdiction to claim or sell any whole or portion of lands in Alaska by formal conquest.

(D) Therefore, the U.S. acquired Alaska before examining or determining who the legal owner of lands in Alaska were. This act between the U.S. and Russia is therefore null and void. This act thereby disclaims any title for Alaska by the U.S., or formerly held by Russia; such as possessions, district, territory or State of the Union. Therefore, be it known to all men that all Eskimo, Aleut, and Indians of Alaska are immune to all laws of the U.S. and of Alaska.

(E) Although Imperial Russia occupied a part of Alaska to gain material wealth, this act in itself did not legally constitute a title of ownership to Russia. Imperial Russia did not legally hold title to any lands in Alaska therefore could not legally claim or sell lands in Alaska. Therefore possession by either the U.S. or Russia is null and void, making the Treaty of Cession of Alaska illegal.