

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE, ALASKA pdf

1: Tribal Law Gateway, National Indian Law Library, Native American Rights Fund (NARF)

Get this from a library! Constitution and by-laws of the Native Village of Perryville, Alaska: ratified September 1, [Native Village of Perryville.; United States.

The Tlingit have a kinship system, with children considered born into the mothers clan. Their culture and society developed in the temperate rainforest of the southeast Alaska coast, the Tlingit maintained a complex hunter-gatherer culture based on semi-sedentary management of fisheries. An inland group, known as the Inland Tlingit, inhabits the far part of the province of British Columbia. With regular travel up rivers, the Tlingit developed extensive trade networks with Athabascan tribes of the interior. They also overlap in territory with various Athabascan peoples, such as the Tahltan, Kaska, in Canada, the modern communities of Atlin, British Columbia, Teslin, Yukon, and Carcross, Yukon have reserves and are the representative Interior Tlingit populations. The territory occupied by the modern Tlingit people in Alaska is not restricted to particular reservations, the corporation in the Tlingit region is Sealaska Corporation, which serves the Tlingit as well as the Haida and Tsimshian in Alaska. Tlingit people as a participate in the commercial economy of Alaska. As a consequence, they live in typically American nuclear family households with private ownership of housing, many also possess land allotments from Sealaska or from earlier distributions predating ANCSA. Despite the legal and political complexities, the territory occupied by the Tlingit can be reasonably designated as their modern homeland. These academic classifications are supported by similar self-identification among the Tlingit, the Tlingit culture is multifaceted and complex, a characteristic of Northwest Pacific Coast people with access to easily exploited rich resources. In Tlingit culture a heavy emphasis is placed upon family and kinship, wealth and economic power are important indicators of rank, but so is generosity and proper behavior, all signs of good breeding and ties to aristocracy. Tlingit society is divided into two moieties, the Raven and the Eagle and these in turn are divided into numerous clans, which are subdivided into lineages or house groups. They have a kinship system, with descent and inheritance passed through the mothers line. These groups have heraldic crests, which are displayed on poles, canoes, feast dishes, house posts, weavings, jewelry

2. The Haida language has sometimes been classified as one of the Na-Dene group, Haida society continues to produce a robust and highly stylized art form, a leading component of Northwest Coast art. While frequently expressed in large carvings, Chilkat weaving, or ornate jewellery. Haida span the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska and their heartland is the two large and many smaller islands known as Haida Gwaii, which means island of the people in Haida. Haida also live in Southeast Alaska, particularly on the half of Prince of Wales Island in communities such as Hydaburg. Haida also live in cities in mainland British Columbia and the western United States. The Haida are known for their craftsmanship, trading skills, and seamanship and they are thought to have been warlike and to practice slavery. Canadian Museum of Civilization anthropologist Diamond Jenness has compared the tribe to Vikings, oral histories and archaeological evidence indicate that the Haida have occupied Haida Gwaii for over 17, years. In that time they have established a connection with the islands lands and oceans, established highly structured societies. The Haida have occupied southern Alaska for over the last years, the Haida were important trading partners with Russian, Spanish, British, and American fur traders and whalers. According to sailing records they diligently maintained strong trade relationships with westerners, coastal people, like other groups on the Northwest Coast, the Haida defended themselves with fortifications, including palisades, trapdoors and platforms. They took to water in large ocean-going canoes, big enough to accommodate as many as 60 paddlers, the aggressive tribe were particularly feared in sea battles, although they did respect rules of engagement in their conflicts. The Haida took captives from defeated enemies, between and , the Haida turned their aggression towards European and American traders. Among the half-dozen ships the tribe captured were the Eleanor and the Susan Sturgis, the tribe made use of the weapons they so acquired, utilizing cannons and canoe-mounted swivel guns. In , an expedition in search of a route across Vancouver Island was at the mouth

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of the Qualicum River when they observed a fleet of Haida canoes approaching. They observed these attackers holding human heads, ebeys scalp was purchased from the Kake by an American trader in

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2: Tribal Court Codes

Native Village of Perryville. At University of Oklahoma Law Library website. Constitution. () Directories of Tribes and Alaska Native Villages. (NILL).

This list is our complete catalog of items available. In some cases, we have additional copies. To purchase an item, click the item number or enter it on our Search Page. Working Dogs - National Geographic Society U. Volumes 4 through 9 - Volumes 18 to 24 - National government publication - Years of EAP - Most serene National Grand Lodge of the A. Volumes 1 to 20 - National Hospice Organization - Hospice Journal. Health Concerns of the Indian Elderly. National Industrial Conference Board. Proceedings from the second workshop sponsored by the Bio-Materials Research Advisory Committee - National Institute of Dyslexia U. Silver - The Assessment of Learning Disabilities: Preschool Through Adulthood - Discovery reports - Discovery reports series; Vol. A Special Report of the War Committee. Specialty Examination in Teaching Hearing Handicapped. Test Preparation Study Guide - The Cult of the South Seas - National Library of Canada, Guy Sylvestre, et al. National Library of Ireland. List Compiled by National Library of Ireland. Number 20, - ? National Library of Scotland. Catalogue of Manuscripts Acquired Since Charters and Other Formal Documentes National Light and Thorium Co. National Magazine Company - Connoisseur: International Magazine for Collectors - , passim, Numbers 9 through 47 bound - A Journal for the Masonic Student. Volume III - Volume II - Volume I - Ships - By the Right Rev. Woodruff, Clinton Rogers, ed. The national collection - Archaeology and Physical Anthropology. National Museum of Canada Bulletin, - National Museum of Canada - Contributions to Anthropology, National Museum of Coaches. Guide for Visitors Illustrated. January 20 to March 25, - Volumes - Nan Song yishu yu wenhua -- qiwu juan - Dynastic Renaissance: Art and Culture of the Southern Song -- Antiquities - A junior college for young women, - An Outline for Discussion Groups - Executive Summary - National Physical Laboratory, Symposium No. National Portrait Gallery - Paul Strand: A Retrospective Exhibition of His Photographs, - National Prison Association of the United States. Pittsburg Prison Congress, October 10 to October National Provisioner - National Provisioner. National Public Works Department Association. National Pure Food and Drug Congress. Receiving Antennae and Their Installation. National Railway Historical Society. Boston Chapter - New England Sampler: Album of New England Trolleys - Golden Spike Centennial Issue - Committee on Folk Dancing. National Republican Party, Massachusetts Convention. Published by Order of the Convention. National Research Council - Finding the Path: National Research Council - Iron - Special Report - Botanical Science and Zoological Science. National Research Council - Photonics: Maintaining Competitiveness in the Information Era - Objectives for - National Research Council - Laboratory animal management: Wild birds - National Research Council - Science for Decisionmaking: Coastal and Marine Geology at the U. Geological Survey The compass series - Bulletin of the National Research Council, No. Canadian Journal of Biochemistry. National Research Council U. The role of ground-based research. Report of a study - National Research Council United States. Prospects for Developing Countries. A Report by the Committee on Polar Research. Physical Science and Chemical Science: National Research Council of Canada. Proceedings of a Workshop - Atmospheric Processes in Eastern North America - NMAB - National Research Council, et al. Committee on Child Development. National Resources Committee United States. October -

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3: Zubal Books Complete Catalog Page

constitution and by-laws of the native village OF PERRYVILLE We, a group of Natives having the common bond of living together in the Village of Perryville, Territory of Alaska, in order to have better life and greater security, make for ourselves this Constitution and By-laws, by authority of the act of Congress of June 18, , as amended by.

Pre-Columbian The earliest known inhabitants of what is now the United States are thought to have arrived in Alaska by going across the Bering land bridge , at least 14, 000 30, years ago. These were the ancestors to modern Native Americans in the United States and Alaskan Native peoples, as well as all indigenous peoples of the Americas. Many indigenous peoples were semi-nomadic tribes of hunter-gatherers; others were sedentary and agricultural civilizations. Many formed new tribes or confederations in response to European colonization. The Inuit in Alaska are considered a separate group. Though not as technologically advanced as the Mesoamerican civilizations further south, there were extensive pre-Columbian sedentary societies in what is now the US. Artist Herb Roe, based on a repousse copper plate. Mound Builders were tribes in the East [5] who constructed earthen mounds for burial, residential and ceremonial purposes. Mound builder cultures can be divided into roughly three eras: Archaic era Poverty Point in what is now Louisiana is perhaps the most prominent example of early archaic mound builder construction c. An even earlier example, Watson Brake , dates to approximately BC and coincides with the emergence of social complexity worldwide. Woodland period The Archaic period was followed by the Woodland period c. Some well-understood examples would be the Adena culture of Ohio and nearby states and the subsequent Hopewell culture known from Illinois to Ohio and renowned for their geometric earthworks. The Adena and Hopewell were not, however, the only mound building peoples during this time period. There were contemporaneous mound building cultures throughout the Eastern United States. Mississippian culture Main article: Mississippian Culture Around 800 AD the Mississippian culture developed and spread through the Eastern United States, primarily along the river valleys. The location where the Mississippian culture is first clearly developed is located in Illinois, and is referred to today as Cahokia. Colonial period Main article: Although Leif Ericson was the first European to arrive in North America, Christopher Columbus is credited as the first European to set foot on what would one day become US territory when he came to Puerto Rico on November 19, , during his second voyage. In the 16th century, Europeans brought horses, cattle, and hogs to the Americas and, in turn, took back to Europe maize, potatoes , tobacco , beans, squash , and slave natives, many of whom died enroute. Spanish colonization See also: Augustine, Florida in Dutch colonization Main article: French colonization See also: The territory was divided in five colonies, each with its own administration: Also during this period, French Huguenots , sailing under Jean Ribault , attempted to found a colony in what became the southeastern coast of the United States. Arriving in , they established the ephemeral colony of Charlesfort on Parris Island in what is now South Carolina. Johns River in what is now Jacksonville, Florida on June 22, Augustine , founded to the south earlier in the year. British colonization In , the Virginia Company of London established the Jamestown Settlement on the James River , both named after King James I The strip of land along the eastern seacoast was settled primarily by English colonists in the 17th century, along with much smaller numbers of Dutch and Swedes. Colonial America was defined by a severe labor shortage that gave birth to forms of unfree labor such as slavery and indentured servitude , [16] and by a British policy of benign neglect salutary neglect that permitted the development of an American spirit distinct from that of its European founders. It languished for decades until a new wave of settlers arrived in the late 17th century and established commercial agriculture based on tobacco. Between the late s and the Revolution, the British shipped an estimated 50, convicts to its American colonies. The area of New England was initially settled primarily by Puritans who established the Massachusetts Bay Colony in The first attempted English settlement south of Virginia was the Province of Carolina , with Georgia Colony the last of the Thirteen Colonies established in This political cartoon by Benjamin Franklin urged the colonies to join together during the French and Indian War. The French and

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Indian War " was a watershed event in the political development of the colonies. The influence of the main rivals of the British Crown in the colonies and Canada, the French and North American Indians, was significantly reduced. In ensuing years, strains developed in the relations between the colonists and the Crown. The British government felt that the colonies were the primary beneficiaries of this military presence, and should pay at least a portion of the expense. The colonists did not share this view. Rather, with the French and Indian threat diminished, the primary outside influence remained that of Britain. A conflict of economic interests increased with the right of the British Parliament to govern the colonies without representation being called into question. Parliament responded the next year with the Coercive Acts , which sparked outrage and resistance in the Thirteen Colonies. Colonists convened the First Continental Congress to coordinate their resistance to the Coercive Acts. The Congress called for a boycott of British trade , published a list of rights and grievances , and petitioned the king for redress of those grievances. The Congress also called for another meeting in the event that their petition was unsuccessful in halting enforcement of the Coercive Acts. Their appeal to the Crown had no effect, and so the Second Continental Congress was convened in to organize the defense of the colonies at the onset of the American Revolutionary War. They subsequently constituted the first thirteen states of the United States of America, which became a nation state in with the ratification of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union. It is a matter of debate which state was the first to recognize the United States, but the claim extends to the Republic of Ragusa now the city of Dubrovnik in Croatia, the Netherlands and Morocco. The surrender of General Cornwallis ended serious British efforts to find a military solution to their American problem. The first step was to formally declare independence from Great Britain. The new nation was dedicated to principles of republicanism , which emphasized civic duty and a fear of corruption and hereditary aristocracy. The drafting of the Articles began in June in York, Pennsylvania and the approved text was sent to the States on November 15, for their ratification. While most States passed laws to authorize their representatives in Congress to sign the document by , Maryland refused to do so until a dispute between the states concerning Western land claims had been resolved. After Virginia passed a law ceding its claims on January 2, , Maryland became the 13th and final state to pass an Act to ratify the Articles on February 2, The formal signing of the Articles by Maryland was completed on March 1, in Philadelphia [28] and on the following day Samuel Huntington became the first President of the United States in Congress Assembled. A French map showing Les Etats Unis in A series of attempts to organize a movement to outline and press reforms culminated in the Congress calling the Philadelphia Convention in The structure of the national government was profoundly changed on March 4, , when the American people replaced the confederation type government of the Articles with a federation type government of the Constitution. The new government reflected a radical break from the normative governmental structures of the time, favoring representative, elective government with a weak executive, rather than the existing monarchical structures common within the western traditions of the time. The system of republicanism borrowed heavily from the Enlightenment ideas and classical western philosophy: Madison made the Court the sole arbiter of constitutionality of federal law. Native American societies reminded Europeans of a golden age only known to them in folk history. Although Native American governmental influence is debated, it is a historical fact that several founding fathers had contact with the Iroquois, and prominent figures such as Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin were involved with the Iroquois. As powerful, dense [Mound Builder] populations were reduced to weakened, scattered remnants, political readjustments were necessary. New confederacies were formed. One such was to become a pattern called up by Benjamin Franklin when the thirteen colonies struggled to confederate: Choctaw Government to [43] Westward expansion " Main article: The Whiskey Rebellion in , when settlers in the Pennsylvania counties west of the Allegheny Mountains protested against a federal tax on liquor and distilled drinks, was the first serious test of the federal government. In his address, Washington triumphed the benefits of federal government and importance of ethics and morality while warning against foreign alliances and formation of political parties. However, the Federalists became divided after Adams sent a peace mission to France despite ongoing disputes with that nation. Thomas Jefferson , a

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Democratic-Republican , defeated Adams for the presidency in the election. The Louisiana Purchase , in , removed the French presence from the western border of the United States and provided US settlers with vast potential for expansion west of the Mississippi River. The Treaty of Ghent , officially ending the war, essentially resulted in the maintenance of the status quo ante bellum ; [50] however, crucially for the US, some Native American tribes had to sign treaties with the US government because of their losses in the war. There, they proposed seven constitutional amendments meant to strengthen the region politically, but by the time the Federalists delivered them to Washington, D.

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4: Alaska - List View (U.S. National Park Service)

Title Imprint Date LCCN Full Text; Constitution and by-laws of the Native village of Shaktoolik Alaska: PDF, KB: Constitution and by-laws of the Native village of Tyonek Alaska.

Citing Case F. United States District Court, D. Attorney s appearing for the Case Hugh W. Fleisher, Alaska Legal Services Corp. Hearings were held on both motions on September 27 and October 12, wherein the parties agreed that the hearing held September 27 and 28 would be considered by both sides to be a full hearing on the merits and that the standing of plaintiffs to sue in this action and their position as proper parties would not be contested by defendants. Thereafter, a brief was filed by defendants on October 22 and by plaintiffs on October JURISDICTION Federal courts have special and limited jurisdiction, so the threshold inquiry in each case must be directed toward a determination of whether the court has power to entertain and decide the matter in controversy in the proceeding before it. United States District Courts have no jurisdiction except that conferred by the Constitution and laws of the United States and the presumption is, that the case is without their jurisdiction, unless the contrary affirmatively appears. The party asserting jurisdiction has the burden of proof, and, if his allegations of jurisdictional fact are challenged in an appropriate manner, he must support them by competent proof. Jurisdiction cannot be conferred by consent, waiver or conduct of the parties, and if the question is not otherwise suggested, the court must in every case on its own motion determine whether it has jurisdiction. The statutes alleged by plaintiff, with the exception of 43 U. It is not a statute conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Courts. Atomic Energy ; 42 U. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in pertinent part provides in substance that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without a just compensation. There is no evidence that plaintiff is the owner of any personal or real property. The major portion of the Aleutian Islands is a national wildlife refuge. There are references to ownership of fishing boats, air planes, fishing and hunting rights and claims of aboriginal title. Plaintiff has not proved that it or any of its members have any vested interest in hunting rights, fishing rights or aboriginal title to any land. See Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska v. United States, F. The evidence does not establish that plaintiff or any of its members have been or will be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law or that any private property has been or will be taken for public use, without just compensation. The Fifth Amendment contains no equal protection clause and restrains only such discriminatory legislation by Congress as amounts to a denial of due process. Due process of law and the equivalent phrase "law of the land" have frequently been defined to mean a general and public law operating equally on all persons in like circumstances, and not a partial or private law affecting the rights of particular individuals or class of individuals in a way in which the same rights of other persons are not affected. Plaintiffs assert that in view of the fact that the Aleutian Islands on which the proposed detonation will occur are populated principally by Aleut people, minority people, that the United States has not taken proper cognizance of the interests of these people and the action of the proposed detonation therein and of itself constitutes discrimination against them as opposed to other persons in the United States of America. Plaintiff also asserts that the location of this test on Amchitka Island in the Aleutians is discriminatory against the Aleut people and does constitute possible serious harm to their lives, property and culture, while the AEC has recognized the rights of other persons, specifically, those who live in other zones that might be affected by a nuclear detonation if it were detonated in some other part of this country or elsewhere. Courts may take judicial notice of the federal census or of an official census taken under the state laws, such as a school census, and of the results of such censuses, and can resort for information to appropriate documents of reference. In this manner or by use of a map with a scale showing the number of miles per inch, the approximate distances between the villages lying easterly of Amchitka Island may be ascertained. The court has determined these distances to be approximately as follows: From the foregoing, it is readily apparent that there are 3, persons

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residing at Shemya and Adak that are nearer to Amchitka than the 88 persons who reside at Atka, the Aleut village located nearest to Amchitka, and that there are 5, non-Aleuts as compared to a possible 2, Aleuts that live on the Aleutian Islands. There is no evidence that the 2, Aleuts have been or will receive protection or treatment different in any degree or respect than that which has been or will be afforded the 5, non-Aleuts residing in the area. These statutes are totally unrelated to any rights, duties or responsibilities between plaintiff and the defendants in this case. These statutes are unrelated to the defendants and the proof in this case. The complaint demonstrates that it does not seek relief on behalf of plaintiff or its members as persons who have been excluded from an allotment or have been excluded from or are entitled to possession of a parcel of land. The statutes cited by plaintiff are obviously intended to provide relief to Aleuts entitled to possession of allotments and similar interests. The cases and statutory law have ascribed to the word "allotment" a well recognized meaning. The nature of the interest asserted by plaintiff does not resemble that described in the statutes. A federal question is presented only where the correct decision in a case depends upon the construction or interpretation of the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, or on the validity of a statute or treaty. The right or immunity must be such that it will be supported if the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States are given one construction or interpretation, and defeated if they receive another. It is doubtful on the pleadings in this case whether there is any dispute between the parties as to the meaning of any provision of the Constitution or the laws or treaties of the United States. This is essential to federal question jurisdiction. All other Constitutional questions sought to be raised are incidental to this purpose. Under these circumstances the case cannot be said to "arise" under the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States. The fact that it may be necessary in the course of litigation to construe or apply provisions of the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States is not sufficient to give application to 28 U. Bank of America, F. City of San Diego, F. Plaintiff asserts jurisdiction under 28 U. However, no claim under the Civil Rights Act has been alleged or proved by plaintiff. The Civil Rights Act contemplates that the prime objective of suits brought thereunder is to redress the deprivation of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Where there is some other principal objective of the litigation, and the deprivation of Constitutional rights is asserted only as a means of achieving that objective, the subject matter is not cognizable under the Civil Rights Act, and District Court jurisdiction thereunder is lacking. Again, plaintiff fails to relate this assertion of jurisdiction to the facts and proof in the case. Mandamus is an extraordinary remedial device that may issue only when the claim for relief is clear and certain, and the duty of the officer involved is ministerial, plainly defined, and preemptory. Plaintiff has not alleged or proved facts that would justify the granting of mandamus and the court is without jurisdiction under 28 U. In the memorandum of decision and order entered in this case on October 8, , the court stated: The lack of this and other information makes it at least questionable as to who the proper parties are. Copies of such statement and the comments and views of the appropriate Federal, State and local agencies, which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards, shall be made available to the President, the Council on Environmental Quality, and to the public, as provided by section of Title 5, and shall accompany the proposal through the existing agency review processes;" AEC has strictly complied with this requirement of the law. Plaintiff further suggests that on the basis of press reports, the recent decision in *The Committee for Nuclear Responsibility, Inc.* October 5, ; and *Mink v. Environmental Protection Agency*, No. October 15, , the court should enter an immediate order requiring the defendants to file the remaining portions of the record before the AEC, including those documents in issue in the *Mink* suit, which can be inspected in camera, and any and all other studies or reports of other Federal agencies relating to CANNIKIN. They were precluded from accomplishing this by the entry of summary judgment in favor of the defendant. The district court declined to compel disclosure of the requested documents on the ground that they were exempted by the express provisions of FOIA. The circuit court directed that the documents be produced for in camera inspection by the district court and for such further proceedings as might then be indicated. In the case before this court, the record does not reflect that plaintiff has initiated any discovery procedures. The record does not

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indicate that plaintiff has at any time requested and been refused documents available under the provisions of 5 U. Subsection a 3 of that Act provides: On complaint, the district court of the United States in the district in which the complainant resides, or has his principal place of business, or in which the agency records are situated, has jurisdiction to enjoin the agency from withholding agency records and to order the production of any agency records improperly withheld from the complainant. In such a case the court shall determine the matter de novo and the burden is on the agency to sustain its action. In the event of noncompliance with the order of the court, the district court may punish for contempt the responsible employee, and in the case of a uniformed service, the responsible member. Except as to causes the court considers of greater importance, proceedings before the district court, as authorized by this paragraph, take precedence on the docket over all other causes and shall be assigned for hearing and trial at the earliest practicable date and expedited in every way. The agency action to be reviewed by the court under 5 U. Executive Order , issued by President Taft in , which designated that part of the Aleutian Chain which includes Amchitka as a wildlife preserve, specifically provided that "The establishment of this reservation shall not interfere with the use of the Islands for On August 5, , representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed a treaty prohibiting nuclear explosive tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water, but permitted certain underground nuclear explosions. Since , the AEC has maintained an active underground nuclear testing program in southern Nevada. The primary purpose of the program is to test and evaluate nuclear weapons concepts as needed to meet the requirements of national security. In October of , Long Shot, a Department of Defense " sponsored underground nuclear test was carried out at Amchitka. Bioenvironmental surveys were done. In June , the Department of Defense requested the AEC to develop a warhead for a proposed antiballistic missile system. In , it appeared that the Department of Defense would soon ask the AEC to design a nuclear explosive of yields larger than could be safely tested at the existing Nevada test site, the limitations there being the ground motion and its effect on high-rise buildings in Las Vegas. The basic criteria were that the sites have geology proper for the proposed tests and for containment of resulting radioactivity and that the sites be sufficiently remote to give reasonable assurance of safety. For this reason, the AEC caused an extensive search to be conducted for a suitable site for high yield tests. The sites recommended and the problems related thereto were: Of the locations considered, it was found that the island of Amchitka best satisfied the requirements for the tests involved. It is not a large island, and is remote, situated about miles southwesterly along the Aleutian Chain from Anchorage. While there are small populated areas closer to Amchitka, in no instance are they so close that the nuclear test being planned would endanger people or create a hazard to structures. Amchitka Island is also accessible by sea and air at all times of the year. The geologic properties of Amchitka Island were proper for deep hole drilling and containment of the underground experiments, and finally, both the cost of conducting tests at Amchitka and the time required to prepare and execute those tests would be much less than would be required for operations in the more remote northern slopes of the Brooks Range in Alaska. While the Amchitka climate is generally unpleasant, it is not severe. On the other hand, the climate at an alternative site on the northern Brooks Range is so extreme that necessary operations would have been exceedingly difficult and slow. Before seeking Presidential approval to use Amchitka Island for the conduct of high yield tests, the AEC consulted various interested federal departments and agencies, including the Department of the Interior. Presidential authorization to proceed with an initial survey of Amchitka Island as a possible supplemental test site was received in August Planning for operations at Amchitka was also coordinated with the State of Alaska, initially in , and subsequently as plans were developed. After the completion and review of the study and survey, and after consulting with the Secretary of the Interior, AEC requested permission to use Amchitka Island to conduct the tests necessary to develop the Department of Defense proposed warhead. This authority from the President was received in December Although preparations for the CANNIKIN test began in , more than three years prior to January 1, , the effective date of the National Environmental Act of , environmental matters and factors were of major importance during the consideration of all phases in the planning and preparations for the contemplated test.

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By January of , work had commenced and people and equipment began arriving in Amchitka. Actual drilling work started by March , even though the camps, roads and facilities were not then fully completed. CANNIKIN entails the site preparation, detonation and monitoring of an explosive device approximately 6, feet beneath the surface of the island. The AEC is required under the Atomic Energy Act to take all necessary measures to protect the public health and safety in connection with all United States nuclear detonations.

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5: List of Alaska Native tribal entities | Revolvy

Official blog from the Law Library of Congress. Native Village of. Constitution and By-Laws () Perryville, Native Village of.

Census as the unincorporated Inuit village of "Ootiwakh. Of those residents, were natives, 46 were White, 1 was Asian and 10 were other races. In , it reported again as "Cape Smythe Settlements. It formally incorporated in Homes built on pilings A typical home in Utqiagvik, Alaska As of the United States Census , there were 4, people residing in the city. The racial makeup of the city was As of the census [44] of , there were 4, people, 1, households, and families residing in the city. The population density was There were 1, housing units at an average density of The racial makeup of the city is Hispanics or Latinos of any race were 3. There were 1, households out of which The average household size was 3. In Utqiagvik, the age distribution shows The median age was 29 years. For every females, there were For every females age 18 and over, there were Numerous businesses provide support services to oil field operations. State and federal agencies are employers. The midnight sun has attracted tourism, and arts and crafts provide some cash income. Because transporting food to the city is very expensive, many residents continue to rely upon subsistence food sources. Whale , seal , polar bear , walrus , waterfowl , caribou , and fish are harvested from the coast or nearby rivers and lakes. In more recent times this has been held almost every year, but "officially" is held every two or three years in late January or early February. It is called at the discretion of the North Slope Borough Mayor. Kivgiq is an international event which attracts visitors from around the Arctic Circle. Piuraagiaqta, The Spring Festival. This celebrates breaking a path in the ice for boats to hunt whales. Held in mid-April and includes many outdoor activities. Nalukataq , The Blanket Toss Celebration. Held on multiple days beginning in the third week of June to celebrate each successful spring whale hunt. July 4, Independence Day. In Utqiagvik, this is time for Eskimo games, such as the two-foot high kick and ear pull , with the winners going on to compete at the World Eskimo Indian Olympics. Generally happens during the second week of October. Also known as Christmas Games, these are held from December 26 through January 1. Depictions in popular culture[edit] Utqiagvik then called Barrow is the setting for a series of horror comic books titled 30 Days of Night. The stories center on vampires who take advantage of month-long annual polar night in the town to openly kill and feed at will, massacring most of the townspeople. A commercially successful film , named after and based upon the comic, was released on October 19, , followed by a straight-to-video sequel on July 23, On the Ice , a film released in about teenagers dealing with a tragic accidental death, was filmed entirely in Utqiagvik with locals acting in most roles. Big Miracle , a film starring Drew Barrymore , is based on the true story of whales trapped under ice near Point Barrow, and features scenes in and characters from Utqiagvik then called Barrow. The Agents of S. Stephen Fry visited the town and its people during the last segment of his documentary Stephen Fry in America. Football[edit] Artificial turf field of Barrow High School football team This section only describes one highly specialized aspect of its associated subject. Please help improve this article by adding more general information. The talk page may contain suggestions. On August 17, , the Whalers football team played their first game of the season on their new artificial-turf field. The historic game, attended by former Miami Dolphins player Larry Csonka , was the first live Internet broadcast of a sporting event in the United States from north of the Arctic Circle. Ben Heather lead the team to victory with rushing yards and 2 touchdowns with the help of an unstoppable line and defensive prowess led by Sebastian Sias. He was ranked as the 21 ranked basketball recruit in the country by ESPN for the class of Guard Travis Adams was a standout as well.

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6: Perryville :: Alaska :: US States :: Justia Inc

Constitution and By-laws of the Native Village of Buckland, Alaska, ratified December 30, Constitution and By-laws of the Native Village of Perryville.

Act of union between the Eastern and Western Cherokees, 1 v. Tah-le-quah, Cherokee nation, National press, E. Archer, printer, Acts and resolutions of the Choctaw Council. For the year Published by authority of the General council. Dotson, printer for the Nation, Acts and resolutions of the General council of the Choctaw nation, for the year Leflore, printer for the Choctaw nation, Acts and resolutions of the General council of the Choctaw nation, from to , both inclusive. Dotson, printer for the Nation, Acts and resolutions of the General council of the Choctaw nation, passed at its regular session, , and its special session, Passed at its Extraordinary and Regular Sessions. Passed at its Regular Session, 1 v. Passed at its regular session, Cherokee Nation, Acts of , in Cherokee 1 v. Passed at its Regular Session 1 v. Nan apis a ittafama he aiahlpiesa afammi, Chiiyah mvt ahlopulli chi tuk. Mikmvt afammih , , , kash nanitimapisa tok treaties aiena ho. Worley, Cherokee laws. Enacted by the General council, of the Cherokees residing in the direction of the east; passed from time to time at the Council ground: Beginning in the year Together with the laws of the United Cherokees formerly residing in the direction of the east and west. And also the constitution and laws here enacted; beginning with the year and continuing to Printed by order of the General council. Tahlequah, Cherokee nation, Chikasha okla i kvnstitushvn micha i nan vlhpisa micha Yonaitet Estets nan ittim apehinsa tok micha , , , micha kvf afoyukka hoke. Mikma holisso illappat toba chi ka Nov. Homer, akosh anumpa toshole ho. Chikasha okla yvt apesa tok mak oke. National Advocate Print, Antlers, I. Approved January 15, Approved May 13, Approved April 24, Approved February 26, Approved March 11, Approved November 27, Approved April 30, Ratified December 5, Ratified January 10, Ratified November 15, Approved March 25, Approved November 4, Ratified January 17, Approved June 30, Ratified September 18, Ratified March 27, Ratified December 12, Approved August 13, Approved November 25, Approved December 7, Approved February 14, Approved December 16, Ratified December 22, Approved February 6, Approved December 13, Approved January 28, Approved July 2, Approved November 24, Approved May 14, Approved July 23, Ratified October 23, Approved December 19, Ratified April 14, 1 v. Approved August 4, Approved March 24, Ratified January 27, Approved December 17, Ratified January 31, Approved June 11, Approved April 2, Approved May 16, Approved August 23, Ratified October 10, Approved July 24, Ratified April 20, Approved April 17, Ratified May 23, Ratified March 21, Ratified February 3, Ratified November 24, Ratified January 2, Ratified December 31, Ratified March 1, Ratified August 23, Ratified February 7, Ratified August 24, Ratified December 30, Ratified June 12, Ratified December 28, Ratified February 29, Ratified March 15, Ratified August 2, Michael, Alaska, approved June 11, Ratified March 20, Ratified July 29, Ratified November 25, Approved September 9, Ratified November 23, Approved May 11, Approved November 23, Approved March 30, Ratified October 15,

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