

# The Continuing Impact in Maine of the 1776 Treaty of Alliance and Friendship Between the Wabanaki and the United States of America

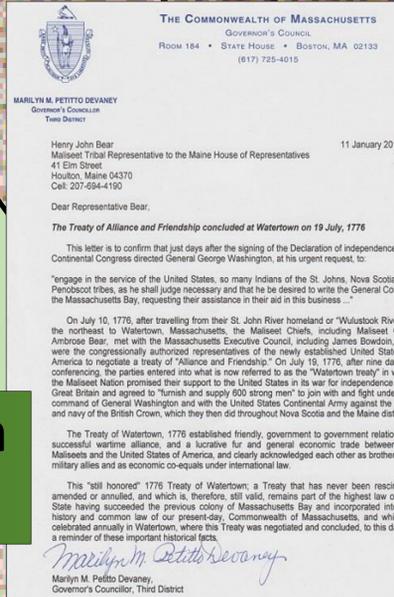
## 1. Treaty Establishes Contiguous, Independent, Nation-to-Nation Jurisdictions

At the urging of Congress, the 1776 Treaty was Negotiated and Signed in Watertown Massachusetts on 19 July after a 9 day Conference whereby the U.S. acknowledged the contiguous lands and jurisdiction of the Wabanaki and, in exchange for military aid, agreed to remove any U.S. citizens from Wabanaki tribal lands in the St. John River and St. Croix watersheds.



## 2. Treaty Establishes Commercial Trade Relations

Self authenticating and undisputed proof, including the 1776 Treaty itself, establishes Wabanaki Tribes agreed to become Allies and provide 600 strong men by way of Machias to General George Washington in exchange for secure lands and lawful Wabanaki access to natural resources in the U.S. and favorable trade terms.



## 3. Treaty is "Self Executing" by Specific Performance

In compliance with the Treaty, the Wabanaki join with U.S. Continental soldiers in the first major land Battle Campaign in Nova Scotia at Fort Cumberland from October through December 1776, and U.S. established a "Truck House" system or trading posts at Machias and at Old Town in accordance with specific Treaty terms to do so, which Congress funded.



## 4. Treaty Complies with International Law

Second major Revolutionary War Battle occurs in defense of the U.S. northern-most settlement at Machias in August and September 1777 reinforced by Wabanaki in over 100 canoes resulting in a significant United States victory and British defeat.



## 5. Treaty Complies with Domestic U.S. and State Law

Both Federal and State Constitutions specifically require compliance by all federal and state officers; Executive, Congressional, Legislative and Judicial, with this "first foreign" Treaty.

Maliseet Tribal Homelands



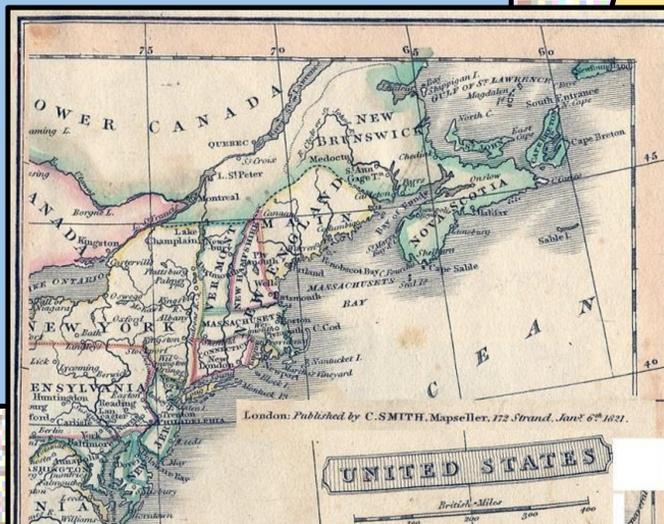
The eight Maliseet Bands



## 7. State's Belfast District Court Treaty Admissions

The State stipulated the 1776 Treaty exempts Wabanaki from State criminal jurisdiction if Treaty is still valid, and offers no proof the Treaty is not valid.

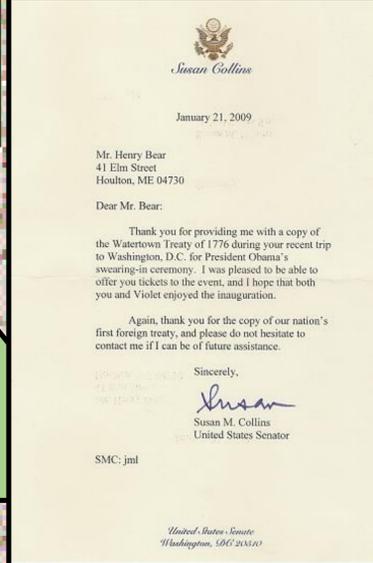
The State further stipulated that the 1776 Treaty legally guarantees the Wabanaki commercial, Treaty fishing rights in Maine for the purpose of providing us the "necessaries and conveniences of life" through Truck House, commercial trade for fur and other commodities "at Boston prices"..



## 6. 1980 Indian Claims Acts are Void and Unenforceable

1980 Maine Implementing Act (MIA) never enacted as per it's Section 31.

The Federal, 1980 Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act (MISCA) invites the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribes and State to settle their claims in accordance with the Federal, conditional MIA ratification, which the State and Tribes fail to do.



## 8. 1776 Treaty Rights and Obligations Continue to be Enforceable...Forever

After 243 years, and with no credible proof to the contrary, this historic 1776 Treaty is valid, is enforced in U.S. Federal Courts, is incorporated by reference in both the U.S. and Maine Constitutions as the highest domestic law of the land, and is THE guide for peaceful Tribal, Federal and State relations now and for "as long as the sun and moon shall endure".

