

Inaugural Speech

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specific plans and recommendations to the people of the state in his 'State of the State' message, the Governor launched to examine the economic potential of Alaska.

"We can be proud of our giant fishing operations, our pulp and timber mills, and our young, but rapidly growing oil business. What we need is more economic development. We need basic economic development, to tap Alaska's great wealth," Hickel said.

He said that Alaska was a unique land what "we like to call 'The Last Frontier.'"

"We are the last frontier which gives us an opportunity to do many things right that other states have done wrong," he said. "Our Borough Act has already started to guard against sloppy urban sprawl as we develop. We will keep our air clean and our water pure. We will see to it with a planned park system, that Alaskans will always have the pleasures of the untouched out-of-doors."

He said that what had happened in other states must also happen in Alaska; that things like railroads were built with the help of the federal government.

"Why should it be any difference today, in America's last frontier?" he asked.

RAILROAD TO NOME

"Let us build a railroad—the Alaska Railroad—through the high country in the North stretching from Fairbanks to Nome," Hickel continued. "That railroad will open up this highly mineralized area, and within a few years huge ore-carrying trains 100 cars long and more will carry our minerals out of the ground and to the marketplace."

"Then, wherever vast mineral deposits are uncovered, let us build new cities. We can not develop our Arctic lands by compulsion as the Russians did. We will develop them by attraction. Jobs created in these new cities will attract people from the river country. And while we have been unable to solve individual village problems of sanitation, electrification, and so on, we will have them already solved in these cities."

Hickel said that Alaska was important to other states because of its huge supply of natural resources; that some of this had been tapped already in the way of oil and gas and that its further development "may be as large as those in Venezuela, or larger yet." He said that searching for this resource was going on in the Arctic Slope, Bristol Bay and the Gulf of Alaska for other deposits of the "black gold."

The Governor said he was sure other business enterprises in variety of fields intend to follow the lead of the oil companies.

METALS

"We are aware of the diminishing supply of various metals in the lower 48," he said. "We are aware that revolution or less violent political changes could drastically change the availability of things that we as a nation import. We are aware of an impending crisis in the world's food supply brought

on by a rising population."

The Governor continued, "We also know that when there is a need, Alaska must be able to harvest food from the two mighty oceans and the three great seas that touch our coastline. No other nation, and certainly no other state, is so blessed with the riches that the sea offers Alaska."

PARTNERSHIP

"We need the federal government as a partner in progress to pave the way for private enterprise, for if private enterprise by itself had to start to develop the continental United States today, with today's tax structure (and without Alaska's unique climate and geography) I seriously doubt that the development attempt would get off the ground."

"But as allies—private enterprise, the State, and the federal government—we will succeed in extending Alaska's economic development."

Governor Hickel said that fisheries and the reindeer industry needed to be researched and developed further.

"To develop our fisheries further, Alaska needs a Fisheries Research Center so that we will know the kind and extent of all of our fishing resources."

"When I was visiting Savoonga, on the Bering Sea Siberia was very close; and on this exceptionally clear, beautiful day, although Russian boats were working, we were doing nothing. A native mentioned to me that 'they are fishing all the time and we don't even know what's there.'"

"We need to know what's there, and everywhere along our 34,000 miles of coastline. We need to know so that we can satisfy a hungry world's need for protein so that we might better harvest the seas."

"We will also develop a better reindeer industry from herding to meatpacking on the Seward Peninsula. We will work for further development of our mining industry, which will be bolstered when we open up the Arctic to transportation."

"The list goes on. It is a long visionary list, and in order to make those visions a reality, the State must work with the federal government and provide an encouraging climate for private industry."

Walter Hickel declared that the development of Alaska would provide better jobs for all Alaskans such as year-round jobs instead of seasonal jobs they now have.

He said that Alaskans were an "independent bunch" and that economic development would make them ore independent economically.

"...And with this economic independence many of our social and welfare problems will disappear for men will have the dignity and self-satisfaction of self-help."

"In addition, we will fully use all of the existing ways we have within the State government to solve our social problems, many of which are unique, such as the shocks that come to a person used to the way of life in a native village when he comes to live in one of our cities. This, we

Hundred Teams May Race In Classic

An estimated one-hundred dog mushers will race over part of the historic Iditarod Trail in the Centennial Race this February 11th and 12th. They will start at the village of Knik on the Cook Inlet and end at Big Lake in the Matanuska Valley 25 miles away. It's fifty miles totally for a record \$25,000 in prize money.

It is possible for the winner to take home \$7000; second place can get as much as \$5000; third place \$3500; fourth, \$2500; fifth, \$1500; sixth, \$1000 plus total elapsed time money through eighteen places.

The race is being financed through the sale of square foot tracts of the Centennial Acre, located at Flathorn Lake at the foot of Mt. Susitna not far from the race trail.

The 42,000 square feet of good Alaskan real estate is selling at \$2.00 per square foot and is available in Fairbanks at the Co-Op Drug, Griffin's, the Alaskan Model Car Raceway or by writing to Libby Wescott at P.O. Box 169 in Fairbanks.

All money in excess of that used to finance the race and to help open the Iditarod Trail for tourist use will be given to the Alaska Crippled Children's Association.

Entry fee for the race is \$100 and 31 are now entered including Joe Redington, Jr., Dr. Roland Lombard, women's champion Shirley Gavin and many other well known Alaskan and outside mushers.

As many as 10 to 15 Fairbanks mushers are expected to be entered as well as many more of the fine native mushers from the northern villages.

The exceptional prize money is augmented by trophies for the first six places, the winners trophy being a five foot tall beauty presented by Bovey Trophies of Anchorage. In addition there is a sportsman's and fast lap trophy.

Race marshal is Dick Tozier of the Alaska Sled Dog and Racing Association. His address is Box 8454, Anchorage. Entry fees should be sent to Centennial Race, P.O. Box 6108 Annex, Anchorage, Alaska.

Bartlett . . .

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which must be submitted by bidders.

"This approach will eliminate financial bidding which could drive the cost sky high and make it impossible for the successful bidder to reduce rates," he said.

will do.

"...Our country is unique, in the ruggedness and determination of their pioneer spirit which the land helps mold. Our location and our natural wealth, combined with imagination and a determined effort to make our dreams a reality, are the only things we need to achieve our vision of the future."

"I pledge my cooperation and strongest efforts to overcome whatever problems we encounter as we go forward," the Governor declared.

William E. Thomas Passes While Visiting Friends in Arizona

William E. Thomas, 65, passed away January 10 in Douglas, Arizona, where he was visiting friends. Mr. Thomas was the husband of the late and highly respected Rhoda Thomas who was killed in an airplane crash between Arctic Village and Fairbanks on January 13, 1965.

Mrs. Thomas worked as a teacher and official of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska for many years.

Mr. Thomas also worked for the BIA in native villages all over Alaska. At various times with Mrs. Thomas, he was stationed at Atka, Bettles, Newhalen, Qinagak and Kasigluk.

He was a registered big game guide for ten years. He retired in 1958 due to ill health. He made his home in Fairbanks for the past eight years.

Funeral services will be held at the Chapel of the Chimes, Hodges and Sons,

Fairbanks, January 21st at 2:00 p.m.

Mr. Thomas is survived by his sister Mrs. Viola E. Rudd of Craig, Colorado, a nephew, James Rudd of Fairbanks, and many nieces, nephews, aunts, uncles and cousins in the lower 48.

Appointed

Gov. Walter J. Hickel has announced the appointment of Mel J. Personett of Anchorage, as Commissioner of Public Safety. Another companion appointment was made with State Police Lt. James J. Calhoon, of Fairbanks, getting the post of deputy commissioner.

Under a reorganization of the department Calhoon will be director of the State Police under Personett.

Personett will succeed Martin B. Underwood as commissioner. He is a former state policeman and was currently employed by a private investigating firm in Anchorage.

Conclusion—

Use of Lands

By William L. Paul, Sr.

The latest case from the US Supreme Court is that commonly called the WALPAI INDIANS vs SANTA FE RR CO. In that case, the railroad claimed certain lands in northern Arizona under a Congressional land grant made in 1866 in aid of railroad construction (314 US 339 in 1941). The lands were claimed by the Walapai Tribe as part of its ancestral homeland. The Supreme Court, reversing the decision of two lower courts, held that the railroad was not entitled to any land which had been occupied by the Walapai Tribe before the grant to the railroad and had not been voluntarily relinquished by the Indians.

The Indians have prevailed even against the Secretary of the Interior, (LANE vs PUEBLA OF SANTA ROSA (249 US 110 in 1919)).

In one case, Attorney General Stone issued an opinion holding that the Secretary of the Interior had no right to dispose of such mineral within Indian lands in the manner proposed, for the reason that the minerals in question belongs to the Indians, whose property rights were "complete and exclusive." (34 Op. Atty. Gen. 181).

In the case of the Saxman village near Ketchikan, Alaska, where 150 of the Indians were living on land one mile square taken up by the Presbyterian Church for them as mission land, a cannery plastered "soldiers' script" on half the water front and over the protest of this speaker, the local agent, sanctioned the homestead application, which the Washington, D.C. office promptly nullified. The action of the local federal agent is still typical of government whether the State or the United States. It takes money to fight entrenched power and the Eskimos and Indians don't have money.

All governments have so disregarded the native original title, that even departments of the federal government blandly assume that all the land (in this stance) on the Arctic Slope of the Brooks Range is public land. Therefore we should print an accepted definition of what constitutes public land. I take this from; sec. 2243.2-1 (c):

"The term 'public land' means vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands in Alaska."

In several of the cases cited by me, the claim was that of an Indian not protected by a treaty, statute, or executive order. The case of the Walapai Indians is outstanding, and it played a controlling part in the latest case, namely, the TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIANS OF ALASKA vs USA (177 Fed. Supp. 432) decided on Oct. 7, 1959.

This is a case where the Court of Claims upheld the original Indian title antedating the purchase of Alaska by the United States. They, the Indians, numbered about 5,000. The area is about 500 miles by 200 miles or 4,000 acres per capita. The court said, the plaintiffs were in actual occupation, by which you have to understand that this occupation is not by "visible signs," which is the stand applied to a white man, but Indian occupation as defined by John Marshall in the Mitchell case.

I haven't touched on the impact on the finances of the State of Alaska or its University. However, you can assume that the administration of the Eskimos will be reasonable because in their now enlightened understanding of their ownership, they know that their income will depend on the exploitation by capital and so the terms will be such as to induce capital to come in. Certainly, the terms won't be any worse than that now charged by the USA, and probably will be more reasonable both in conditions of development and fees.