

Gordon Jackson's speech . . .

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were determined by a nine-member board appointed by the governor. This system consisted of over 150 schools.

The third system is via the Bureau of Indian Affairs, whose policies were determined largely by the bureaucracy and funded by the U.S. Congress.

This system delivered educational services to over 50 schools in Alaska. A fourth and final delivery system, the Dormitory and Boarding Home Program is funded by the state and previously contracted to Native associations in places where there were high schools requiring Alaska Natives to still travel hundreds of miles away from their homes.

It was this deplorable, many-faceted delivery system of determining school policy; of determining curriculum; of budgeting; and of hiring and firing which were all different, that convinced us there should be a change in the current

system to make it indeed more responsive, effective, and closer to the people affected.

Such a change, we reasoned, would do more to develop our Alaska Native Human Resources than any other activity we currently are involved in. Should the change not occur, then our current delivery system would continue to be unresponsive and continue to educate our people from villages and regions where they are needed to implement the many on-going development activities.

I'll not bore you with the many activities and chronology of events that led to the passage of SB 35, which decentralizes

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Natives critical . . .

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The delay "severely limits the Natives in planning and development of their resources which of course is essential to the life and success of the corporation," Gravel said.

And, Gravel and Martin both pointed out that the delay is not only hampering the Natives, but is also hindering the state in making their land selections.

According to those who testified today, much of the land title problem revolves around decisions on easements across Native lands. While everyone seemed to agree that some easements are necessary, most expressed disappointment with the way Interior is handling the easement question.

Ed Weinberg, counsel to Koniag, Inc., a Native corporation, said the problem seems to be that the Interior Department has not adapted its procedures to the Settlement Act.

He said much of the current easement problem could probably be solved if Interior would just give the various parties a "yes or a no and the reasons within a reasonable period of time," then proceed to give the Native groups title to the land.

The problem with the current procedures, according to Weinberg, is that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will not give title to the land selected if the easement specifications are challenged.

That leaves the land under federal control until the courts can rule on the easement question. Weinberg said this can take anywhere from one to three years.

The problem would be resolved, according to Weinberg, if the Secretary would assume the power he has been given under the ANCSA Settlement Act and reserve the easements, this would permit the Natives to receive title to lands while the easement question is being resolved, Weinberg said.

While land title and easements were the primary issue discussed, they were not the only topics raised. Both Sam Kito, president of the Alaska Federation of Natives and John Borbridge, Jr., president of Sealaska Corp., urged the committee to act to see that Congress appropriates the funds authorized for Alaska Natives in 1973.

In 1973, Congress authorized advance oil and gas royalty payments to the Alaska Native Fund which were to continue until oil began to flow in the Alaska pipeline.

That money, which was to begin in fiscal year 1976 at the rate of \$5 million every six months, was taken out of the 1976 fiscal budget by the Administration.

Stanley Dempsey, a spokesman for the American Mining Congress, asked the Committee

to consider a multiply-use policy for federal land in Alaska that contains valuable minerals.

Jack Hession, a spokesman for the Alaska chapter of the Sierra Club, asked the committee to close D-1 lands to the further filing of mining claims.

Others who testified at the hearings today were: John Sackett and Tim Wallis, representing Doyon Limited; Donald Nielson and Eric Treisman, representing the Bristol Bay Native Corporation; Daniel Alex, representing Eklutna Village Corporation; William Anderson, representing Ouzinkie Village, Inc.; Frank Peterson, representing Ayakulik Village; and Karl Armstrong, representing Koniag, Inc.

Both Gravel and Guy Martin, Commissioner of Natural Resources for the state of Alaska, cited the interior department's delay in transferring title as one of the major problems hampering land planning in Alaska.

Give a hoot! Don't pollute!

Kotzebue bookstore

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new stores in the past four years, had no bookstore.

So in February, Ragsdale's firm, RAI Associates Inc., rented space in the renovated Eskimo Building on the shores of Kotzebue Sound. By mid-March, they were open for business.

"The biggest draw in that bookstore is magazines," said Ragsdale, who said the store carries everything from comics to Scientific America.

Just the other day, he said, he spotted two children outside the shop door.

"Let's go in and look at the comic books," said the first. "We were just in there this morning," his friend argued.

"Yeah, but maybe they got a new shipment in by now," came the reply.

As word of the bookstore spread, orders have even come by mail. Ricky Henry, 10, of Selawik, a community half an hour away by bush plane, wrote to request \$7 worth of comic books, advising that he'd return on the next plane those he had read before.

"Soon we'll need more floor space for greeting cards, records

and office supplies," Ragsdale said.

Meanwhile, he's also opened a bookkeeping and tax service behind the bookstore, to help local residents and businesses.

"We expect to provide a lot of help for fishermen," he said. "We're going to give customers a little book to log legally deductible expenses."

"Ninety-nine per cent of them are paying too much taxes," he said. By showing area residents how to keep good records of all legitimately deductible expenses, Ragsdale hopes to contribute in still another way to Kotzebue's enrichment.

TCC/JOM . . .

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were budgeted according to each project's design and scope. The regional workshops will provide assistance to villages wishing to write JOM proposals with the new budget limitations.

TCC/JOM staff are Jon Laughlin, previously director of the Tanana Survival School, and Roger McPherson. Sharon Sunnyboy is the secretary for the three month project.

Circus . . .

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circus ever, says John McCauley, Fairbanks Lions Club member and cochairman of the project.

The visit by the Hollywood-based Dwayne Brothers Circus will also include the usual contingent of clowns, jugglers and other circus regulars, and will follow shows in Fairbanks July 1-4.

The Fairbanks appearances are being sponsored by the Fairbanks and College Lions.

The logistics involved in arranging for the Barrow show have been "horrendous," McCauley said, adding that the task of "shipping an elephant to Barrow has got to be something unique."

When he approached an official of the (as yet unidentified) air carrier, McCauley said, "The poor guy didn't know whether to cry or laugh."

Cost of the project, so far, McCauley said, is \$21,000, with \$19,000 of it raised by the Barrow Lions.

Admission to the Barrow shows will be free for children and senior citizens.

"We're trying to raise enough money to bring kids in from seven villages" to see the circus, McCauley said, adding he has received reports of considerable excitement in Barrow over the circus' arrival.

Project chairman Stu Rothman said further information on the project could be obtained by calling him at 452-2685 or circus office at 452-4090.



JUVENILE RIGHTS

RIGHT TO EQUAL TREATMENT UNDER THE LAW

If detained, a juvenile has the right to remain silent and to have a lawyer present during questioning.

A juvenile has a right to receive notice of charges against him or her and notice of court hearings.

A juvenile has a right to be present at court hearings, to have a lawyer at hearings and to cross-examine witnesses.

A juvenile has a right against self-incrimination. This means a juvenile cannot be forced, even in court, to answer questions which would prove him or her guilty.

In Alaska a juvenile has the right to a public trial by a jury.

If you are a juvenile and are detained by the police or the court, contact the Public Defender's Office in the white pages of the phone book immediately.

A.S. 47.10.070
A.S. 47.10.140

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES

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HELP WANTED

DATE: June 15, 1976

TITLE: Director of publications and information

RESPONSIBLE TO: Chancellor

QUALIFICATIONS: Required-Bachelor's degree with a major in journalism and/or public relations or a related field. Preferred-Master's degree in one of these fields. At least five years experience in news writing, publications, and public relations work; previous experience in a college or university public relations office.

POSITION SUMMARY: The Director has overall responsibility for planning and directing the public affairs of the University of Alaska, Southeast. These activities include, but are not limited to: news service, publications, special events, and public information type of activities.

SALARY: Commensurate with qualifications and experience. Range: \$1800 to \$2400 per month. Twelve month position.

BEGINNING DATE OF EMPLOYMENT: On or before September 1, 1976.

DIRECT INQUIRIES TO:

Dr. Charles O. Fer, Chancellor,
University of Alaska, Southeast
P.O. Box 1447

Juneau, Alaska 99802 CLOSING DATE: Applications, transcripts, references, and credentials must be received no later than July 30, 1976.