

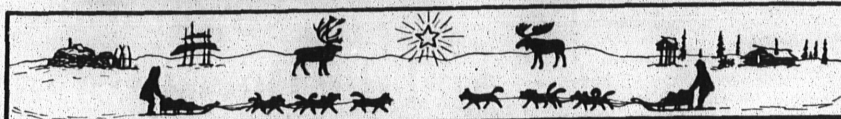
Tundra Times

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Inupiat Paitot People's Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Unanguq Tunuktauq The Aleuts Speak



Tlingit
Ut kah neek Informing and Reporting

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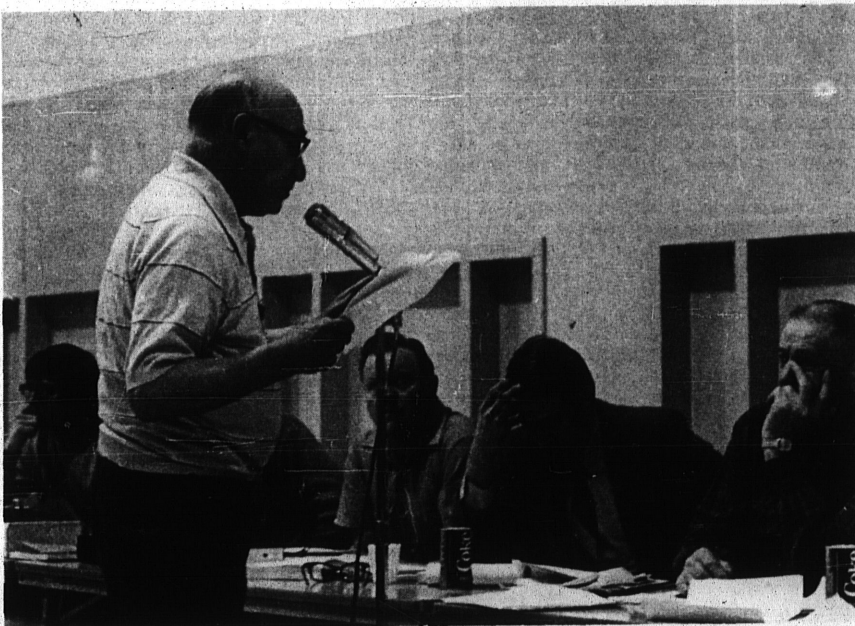
Wednesday, December 8, 1971

Fairbanks, Alaska

LAND PROVISIONS DECIDED

Gov. Egan's Position on Claims Can Be Vital One

By THOMAS RICHARDS, JR.
Washington Correspondent



OUR ANCESTORS WERE HERE—Barrow elder Alfred Hopson appealed to members of the Local Boundary Commission to let his people form a North Slope Borough. Commission mem-

bers (from right) Bob Korn, John Hedland and Al Shontz and Local Affairs Agency head Byron Mallott listen.

Photo by MADELYN SHULMAN

WASHINGTON—The House-Senate Conference Committee on Alaska Native Land Claims legislation has decided the major provisions of the land claims bill.

During the meeting Friday, the conferees agreed on a land selection formula for the claims bill. This selection issue had been expected to be the most controversial item before that committee.

Twenty-five townships surrounding Native villages would be withdrawn for the purpose of allowing Native selections.

An initial selection of 22 million acres would be made by Native villages on a population basis during the first two years following enactment of the bill.

A "second-tier" selection of 16 million acres, based upon a formula of land loss by Native regions of the state, would begin following village selections and continue for an additional two-year period.

Two million acres of land could be selected by villages that might otherwise be ineligible to participate because they do not meet general population

requirements.

This two million "hardship" selection might also be used by Native regions for economic development purposes.

Mineral rights on Native selections, the conferees decided, would be vested in the regional Native corporations.

Apparently, the conferees have concluded that an Alaska Native Commission is unnecessary. Many responsibilities assigned to that commission in other proposals would then be assumed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The AFN position which requested 30 million acres contiguous to villages and 10 million acres in free-floating selection rights has been rejected by

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'Our People Lived Here, Here We are Begging for Land'

BARROW—"Our people lived here before your ancestors ever came to the United States and here we are, begging for some land," a Barrow elder said Friday in an appeal to the Alaska Local Boundary Commission.

Septuagenarian Alfred Hopson, who has lived on the North Slope all his life, made his plea to the four member commission in the packed multipurpose room of the Barrow School, in support of formation of a North Slope Borough with home rule. Close to 400 people, mainly

local residents, attended the hearing.

The proposed 56 million acre borough, stretching from the Brooks Range to the Arctic Ocean, would include and tax the rich Prudhoe Bay oil fields.

F. Harlan Flint of B.P. Alaska earlier testified before the commission at Barrow on behalf of BP, Atlantic Richfield, Humble Oil and Mobil Oil, against formation of the borough, arguing that it would result in inequitable distribution of the oil wealth.

"The white man has gardens
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Racial Stratification Feared— Development of This Likely If Settlement Delayed

By THOMAS RICHARDS, JR.
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The most sensitive issue facing the House-Senate Conference Committee on Alaska Native Land Claims legislation this week has undoubtedly been that of deciding which procedure will be used by natives for land selection.

The Alaska Federation of Natives is firm on two points concerning selection.

First, the Natives state, they should have prior selection rights over the State of Alaska to 40 million acres of land.

Secondly, the AFN says Natives should have free-floating selection rights to 10 million acres of land throughout Alaska.

AFN lobbyists have enumerated to the conferees its arguments against the house de-

layed selection provision.

In a position paper, the AFN itemized the following disadvantages:

— Because of the delayed selection, a final settlement would not come about until 12 years after enactment of the legislation. This delay could intensify racial stratification currently

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NAACP Supports Senate Bill, Natives

Fairbanks Branch
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
P.O. Box 1445
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

November 30, 1971

In response to the paid advertisement by some concerned citizen of Alaska.

In an Executive Board Meeting.

The Fairbanks Branch of the NAACP is in favor of the U.S. Senate Version of the Native Land Claims Bill that gives the Natives of Alaska the right of first selection of lands.

We tend to believe that the exhaustible resources of OUR State and the renewable harvests of the forests and the sea CAN be controlled and developed in the best interest of ALL ALASKANS. We agree our lands and resources must be preserved and developed for future generations of Alaskans, without regards to race, creed, or color; so that all are assured of their birthrights.

There has been no bigotry!? Webster defines Bigotry

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Oil Companies Oppose Arctic Slope Borough

BARROW—"In terms of services," stated F. Harlan Flint, Administrative and Legal Manager for BP Alaska, "a one mill tax rate in the proposed North Slope Borough would buy 50 library books for every one that could be bought with a one mill rate in adjacent remote areas."

Flint, along with representatives of Atlantic Richfield, Humble Oil and Mobil Oil, appeared at the State Local Boundary Commission hearing Thursday night in Barrow to deliver testimony against the proposed North Slope borough.

The result, they claimed would be to inequally distribute

Open Letter to AFN

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE - SENATE
Senator Hammond - December 1, 1971

An Open Letter to the Alaska Federation of Natives:
Gentlemen:

While traveling around some of the 65 villages within my district many question certain aspects of the Land Settlement and express concern over, particularly, the disposition of the money. Native constituents have asked me to write you in this regard.

While most seemingly oppose a pro rata distribution of the capital on the commendable grounds that these funds should be plowed into solid investments accruing long term dividends and benefits for future generations, many fear they may instead be dissipated by attempts to create economic development thru massive injection of funds into areas or enterprises which have little potential. Certainly it is true that if done with little prudence the entire cash settlement could be sunk in Bristol Bay alone with scarcely a ripple.

Some fear that the 12 corporation concept, while idealistically desirable might translate into a proliferation of O.E.O. type poverty programs with attendant exceedingly high administrative costs.

Further, while presumably all would have the opportunity

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