

From District 16—

Sam Kito Running

Sam Kito announced today that he would file as a candidate for the State House of Representatives from district 16 as a Democrat.

Kito stated that he would address himself, during the course of the campaign, to Education, Housing, Jobs, Pollution, and concern for the Human Resources.

He also said "We have the resources to attack and solve the problems facing the interior of Alaska, and we should be preparing for the population boom predicted in the next few years due to the discovery of oil in the North Slope."

Since arriving in Fairbanks, Kito has been active in civic activities. He is on the board of directors of the Tundra Times, past president of the Fairbanks Native Association, member of the Fairbanks Jaycees, and just recently he was elected to the board of Trustees of the Fairbanks Montessori Association.

Kito is a lifelong Alaskan who was born in Petersburg Ala-



SAM KITO

ska in 1937. After graduating from Petersburg High School in 1955, he served four years in the Marine Corps.

Following his discharge from the Marine Corps Kito attended RCA Institute's electronic school in New York City. Since his graduation he has been employed by RCA Service Company.

He has been stationed at numerous White Alice Communications sites in Alaska, as well as Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

Presently he is employed at the Gilmore Creek Satellite Tracking Station, located 13 miles north of Fairbanks, where he is an Operations Controller.

Sam is married to the former Judith Myers and they have three children.

Cooked Hubby

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fumes, do not become over-anxious because some husbands are simply that way.

A little honey as often as possible—and a lot of spice at other times—improves the taste a lot.

Anyway, wives, try this and see how tender you can make your husband.

ASNA Backs Dorm . .

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we wait until the drug problem is solved," he added, "we may never get a dorm."

Students will come to the Fairbanks schools whether or not they have a dorm, he said.

Upicksoun stressed that he was opposed to the plan because he did not want to send his children away from home before they are old enough to be on their own.

The love that a child gets is very important," he said, "and I see the dorm as something that puts him in an institution without love. I will move before I will send my child out of Barrow."

Rather than a dorm, the Arctic Slope people want a high school in Barrow to serve the people of the Arctic Slope region. Currently the school at Barrow only goes through the ninth grade and the closest high schools are about 600 miles away, either in Fairbanks or Nome. This year, Upicksoun said, the Barrow school, which is operated by the BIA, will graduate 45 from the ninth grade.

Taalak wanted to know why the money being used for the dorm could not be used for a regional high school in Barrow.

In reply, C.A. Richmond, area director of the BIA, said that the BIA is only putting its money where the State has told it to. The decision was made two years ago at Sitka in a meeting between native representatives, the State, and Congressional representatives.

The Alaska Commissioner of Education, Clifford Hartman, said that the State is trying to decentralize its educational program and, where there are 25 to 35 students of secondary age, is trying to operate a minimal high school program.

Concerning the Barrow situation, Hartman said that the city can either continue under the current BIA operation and try to get additional grades, can ask the State to take over the schools and the State will try to set up a

high school there, or can establish its own independent school system.

Discussing these points after the meeting, Upicksoun said that the school board has tried to get the BIA to establish a high school there but that the BIA has said that it has no money for the project.

The Arctic Slope will not ask the State to take over its schools, he continued, until the Natives can be assured of having control of the school system as they currently do through an all-Native school board.

Also, he added, Barrow currently has a good school and is not assured that the State will replace it with one of an equal quality.

Lastly, Barrow, he said, can not go independent due to a lack of money to finance a school system but admitted that the land claims settlement might change this situation.

Also, at the meeting, one native asked if any consideration would be given to Indian and Eskimo corporations for the construction of the dormitory.

Robert Dudley, chief of the BIA Division of Plant Design and Construction in Albuquerque, N.M. said that such a decision would be made by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. If done on a competitive basis, then capable and experienced native corporations will be asked to submit bids as will non-native corporations.

Or the Secretary could decide that the contracts will be negotiated only with Indian groups he added.

Educational specifications for the dorm will be developed by a six-member committee, appointed at the meeting comprised of representatives from the University of Alaska, the Arctic Slope Native Association, the Tanana Chiefs Conference, the Fairbanks Native Association, the borough school district and Monroe School, a Catholic school in Fair-

ARCTIC SLOPE ESKIMOS CRITICIZE BILL . .

Half of the mineral lands, the attorney explained, are to be selected north of the Brooks Range and 50 per cent of the proceeds from them would go to the North Slope Eskimos.

Also, he continued, the AFN requests that the North Slope natives be able to select 100,000 acres of land from anywhere on the North Slope including Petro-Reserve 4.

Other parts of the AFN pack-

age call for protection of native subsistence rights, continuation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Public Health Service pending the results of a five-year study, and one township for every 400 persons in a village rather than a maximum of two townships for over 400 persons.

Just increasing the land grant, the Arctic Slope attorney said, without adopting these other changes would benefit the Arctic

Slope people little.

As pointed out by Upicksoun in the telegram, the North Slope natives "have used and occupied 56 million acres" for years and under the proposed bill will be left with only 138,000 acres.

Special consideration should also be given to the Arctic Slope group, the telegram implies, because of the known value of the land claimed by them and because the North Slope Eskimos are the ones who will suffer the ultimate consequences of oil development, such as pollution of rivers and the Arctic Ocean and damages to hunting.

Both telegrams will be printed in next week's paper.

Turning to matters on the state level, the attorney for the Arctic Slope natives said that the association has written Secretary of the Interior, Walter Hickel, protesting the disposition of sand and gravel on any land located north of the Brooks Range.

The State has applied for free gravel along the route of the proposed road to the North Slope for which the Governor has asked the legislature to appropriate \$120 million.

At the present time, he added, no suits have been brought on this matter but that does not mean that tomorrow one or more will not be brought. The Secretary, he continued, has the authority to dispose of sand and gravel on public lands but is prohibited from doing so on Indian lands.

The Arctic Slope natives claim Indian title to the land from which some of the gravel is desired.

U.S. Supreme Court . .

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of lands, their claim to the land, based on the extent of use and occupancy, must be considered by the court before a determination is made.

The case originated in the U.S. District Court in Anchorage where the State of Alaska brought action against the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, at the time Steward Udall, to compel him to lift the land freeze on certain lands desired by the state.

The land freeze, which was instituted by the Secretary to hasten a Congressional settlement of the native land claims, placed millions of acres of land on a status quo basis thus preventing the State from obtaining the land under the Statehood Act.

In this particular case, the lands desired by the State were claimed by the village of Nenana—located about 60 miles southwest of Fairbanks. Therefore, attorneys for the village joined with the U.S. attorneys in opposing the State.

The village asserted its claim on the basis of aboriginal use, occupancy, and continued possession.

The district court ruled in favor of the State and ordered Udall to give the State title to the land. Disposing of the case in a summary trial, the court felt that facts relating to the extent of use and occupancy were immaterial and need not be considered.

Udall appealed the case to the Ninth Circuit court in San Francisco. There the court ordered the case back to the District Court for a rehearing.

The decision stated that there were "genuine issues of material fact" which should have been

WHALES . .

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said Taalak.

He said that men were cutting up the whale in the water as it was too big to pull up on the ice.

Wyman Panigeo, mayor of Barrow, was the first man to catch a whale last week. Since then he has caught another.

Others who caught whales are: Alfred Leavitt, Allen Kaleak, and Simeon Patkotak.

Allen Rock has joined three other whaling captains at Point Hope when he and his crew caught one very recently. Others are: Amos Lane, Joe Frankson and Billy Webber.

THE HOSPITAL WEEK . .

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Hospital costs have skyrocketed along with all other costs, but it is reassuring to know that the hospital is able to provide us with the best possible care at a moment's notice.

Gary L. Speas, administrator of the Fairbanks Community Hospital said that the hospital's year end statistics and operations for 1969 revealed the following:

4,302 patients admitted for a total of 20,169 hospital days or average stay per patient of 4.7 days. A total of 582 babies were delivered and the out-patient and emergency room treated 6,520 cases or about 18 per day. For the total of 67 beds the hospital is equipped for, an average of 55.3 patients were in our hospital daily for an occupancy rate 82.5%. The total operating revenue for 1969 was \$1,914,864.51 and total operating expenses of \$1,883,516.24 or a net gain of \$31,348.27. This gain Speas said went back into increase of personnel salaries and much needed equipment and facility repairs. Total salaries paid to employees was \$1,094,908.14. Speas further mentioned that close to \$100,000.00 was written off to bad debts from the accounts receivables due to unpaid patient accounts.

heard and the case should not have been disposed of on the State's motion for a summary judgment.

The court also ruled that the District Court might postpone the rehearing in view of pending land claims legislation which might settle many of the issues involved in the case.

For this reason, the Nenana natives have not pushed for a rehearing.

Meanwhile the State, seeking to appeal the San Francisco decision, petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari on the basis that the ruling was in conflict with the State's right to select certain lands under the Statehood Act and with an earlier Supreme Court ruling. It was this petition that was denied on May 4.

In discussing the Supreme Court decision, Fred Brown stressed that the action is not legal approval of the San Francisco court's decision. The Court merely said that it did not want to decide the issue and it could be for any number of reasons.

A likely reason, he added, is because Congress is currently trying to settle the land claims issue.

ANAKTUVUK FUEL SHORTAGE . .

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Slope will carry the traffic about 70 miles east of the village. Therefore, unless the town moves closer to the proposed road and caters to the travelers, the oil boom in Alaska might just pass them by.

The seed for this situation was planted about 20 years ago when the people of Anaktuvuk Pass, a nomadic people, decided to settle in the present village site after realizing the need to educate their children so that they could keep up with civilization.

Prior to settling down, they moved where they knew the caribou were plentiful. For fuel to keep them warm in the minus 40 and 50 degree winter temperatures, the Nunamiuts used the willows near their camps.

However, after settling in Anaktuvuk Pass, it was not long before they exhausted the supply of nearby willows and in 1967 found themselves traveling 35 to 40 miles round trip every other day for willows to heat their houses.

This pursuit cut into valuable hunting time and limited their

ability to obtain food.

That same year, the villagers considering moving to Umiat—about 75 miles south of the Arctic Ocean on the Colville River, where they were told they could use oil from a well there.

However, the village decided against the move when the BIA promised the people 50,000 gallons of fuel and the stoves for burning the oil if the people stayed in the pass.

At that time, the BIA, a spokesman of the agency said, gave the village council a choice of either giving the oil to the villagers free of charge or charging them for the oil and putting the money into the village's general fund.

If the council had taken the latter course of action, the people would now be accustomed to spending about 40 per cent of their money for fuel and the city council would have money with which to help out on the costs.

However, the spokesman added, the council voted not to charge the people, so for three years they have been receiving free fuel.

The 50,000 barrels recently paid for out of BIA funds, ran out and 3,400 more gallons were taken up in a truck to carry them over into the winter.

The BIA is now working on an arrangement to replace the present 50-gallon barrels with larger tanks capable of holding an entire winter's supply—about 15,000 to 18,000 gallons. Then the oil could be trucked to the village when the ice road is open and would not have to be flown in several times a year, which is more expensive.

But whether the village gets the new tanks or continues to use the old ones, it will still face the problem of how to pay for the fuel.