

Hopson Says Local Gov't. Security for Justice

MINTO — Democratic gubernatorial candidate Eben Hopson says justice for the people of the Alaskan bush won't be secure until local government is secure in rural Alaska.

In an address to the Second Conference on Bush Justice at Minto June 12, the mayor of the North Slope Borough spoke critically of the present state local government controls in Alaska.

"All of you know down deep in your heart that justice for the people of the bush won't be secure until local government is secure in rural Alaska," Hopson

said. "For justice is the product of the quality of understanding and compassion that only locally-controlled government can have for troubled people."

"It should be clear to everyone by now that the only government that you can trust to care about justice is locally controlled government — government administered by people who have to look you in the eye; who have to live in the same town as you; who depend upon the same justice as you do," he said.

Hopson said that "America is a land of local government; 'lo-

cal government guarantees freedom and justice everywhere in America — everywhere except in rural Alaska," he said.

"But we've come a long way ... really."

"We can remember when Walter Hickel sent armed troopers to Bethel to prevent Eskimo fishermen from selling their fish to buyers who offered to pay more than Seattle buyers. We can remember when Keith Miller and his attorney general, C. Kent Edwards, and his commissioner of Natural Resources, Tom Kelly, led the organized opposition of the state of Alaska to block a just settlement of the Native Land Claims."

"We can remember when Attorney General Edwards was almost disbarred when he unethically interfered between Alaska Legal Services and their client, Stevens Village, when the people of Stevens Village wanted to go to court to force the oil industry to live up to their agreements," Hopson said.

"We can remember all this only too well," Hopson continued.

"G. Kent Edwards is our U.S. Attorney for Alaska; the senior employee in Alaska of Richard Nixon's Department of Justice, and Senator Ted Stevens has told us that he has asked Richard Nixon to appoint Edwards to become our U.S. District Court judge for the rest of his life."

"Don Young, Edwards' confederate in the infamous Stevens Village affair, is now our U.S. Congressman, a man who dismissed the Watergate scandal as 'much ado about nothing.' Keith Miller and Walter Hickel are running for governor, and Tom Kelly is dealing Native-owned oil lands on the North Slope. Our enemies grow older and prosper," he said.

But Hopson, former special assistant to Gov. William A. Egan, says that from his vantage point in the governor's office he began to see "that Egan wouldn't do any more about our problems in the bush than did Hickel or Miller. We got lots of sympathy from Egan, but no action," said Hopson, who is running against Egan in the gubernatorial primary.

Poor Whaling

Jumbled ice and too much of it provided a whale of a problem but very few whales for Eskimo hunters this season. Early this winter a severe storm pushed the pack into walls and mountains of ice blocks making travel extremely rough.

In addition, open leads close to shore were few and far between at the beginning of the season.

As a result Barrow reported only six whales taken as compared to 14 last year. Point Hoppers got seven, as compared to 14 last year, and Wainwright brought in one as compared to five in 1973.

Worst hit was Kivalina which scored zero. And, as the result, the price of muktuk is up. It went for \$2.25 a pound in the Point Hope store last week and \$3.25 in Kotzebue ... when you could find anyone who would part with any!

NANA Outraged . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

returns of the land claims settlement were small and did not compensate for past uses of the lands surrounding native villages.

He spoke on behalf of the people of Ambler, Buckland, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik and Shungnak, all of whom are stockholders in NANA Regional Corp.

"It is essential for all who are involved and who hold the destinies of our people in their sometimes capricious, if not fumbling hands to understand that our people always have and always will have to live by subsistence, not annuities, and that without our caribou and our fish, we are vegetarians without vegetables," Schaeffer said.

"Without our trails and our shelter cabins, without our streams and our camps, we are isolated from our relatives and our friends, frozen and stranded in our villages; in effect landless, the promise of our future broken, because we will be isolated from one another, cut off from our resources, left to decay slowly, to slide into poverty," Schaeffer said.

"If you and others ask how

can this be so, then you and others have not analyzed the effects of the Native Claims Settlement Act and its long-term implications," Schaeffer told the head of the planning group, some 5,000 miles away from Northwest Alaska.

NANA Regional Corp. outlined for Swen 11 provisions which the corporation feels are basic to the survival of the people of Northwest Alaska in respect to federal reserves within their lands.

1. Each park, refuge, monument or area of ecological concern must always be open to all subsistence uses by the Natives of the region, with no projected or proposed cut-off date for such uses; subsistence uses must be complete, extending to hunting, fishing and trapping, berry and green gathering, the use of wood for fuel and shelter and the necessary trade with other Natives.

2. All sport hunting and fishing must be prohibited.

3. Management of all parks, refuges and monuments must be by Natives from within the region.

4. All trails and navigable waters must be open for Native use. Shelter cabins must be allowed on the trails, camps by the waters and the use of the waters extended back for at least a mile from any bank.

5. All allotments must be allowed to pass to the heirs.

6. There must be no controlled burning and all necessary action must be taken immediately to extinguish any fire.

7. All artifacts found must be maintained in the NANA region, in suitable display, either by the regional corporation or a responsible federal agency.

8. The proposed areas must be reduced in size. They are far too large.

9. Boundaries of the proposed areas must be reconsidered and redrawn. They bear no relation to the management of wildlife. For example, caribou migrating from the north will cross Petroleum Reserve No. 4, then through an ecological range, then a national monument, then a wildlife refuge, and throughout this process they also will cross Native and state-owned lands, and each of the lands crossed will be under different management. This administrative checkerboard will not foster good management and will only confuse the people of our area, interfering with their subsistence activities.

10. Development of natural resources must not be closed from these areas before careful evaluation, taking into consideration national and local needs.

11. Designated areas of ecological concern must not be closed to development and any arrangement entered into by the Secretary of the Interior for management or control of such areas must reflect the general positions stated (in this letter), Schaeffer said.

Gravel's TT Report

By Mike Gravel
U.S. Senator, Alaska

The Kenai Native Association, Inc., has been engaged in a fascinating and valuable experiment. How to grow high-nutrition food — indoors, at a fast rate, and on a year-round basis.

But if their work is to be continued, there must be new funds for Fiscal Year 1975, which begins July 1, 1974. That's when the original funds from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity run out.

NATIVE AND FEDERAL BACKING

I've visited the project, located on the old Wildwood Air Force Base, and I've talked with Alex Shadura and other Native Association leaders who are involved in the experiment.

Just last week, we had a meeting here in Washington with Alex, administrators of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Research Service, and Senator Herman Talmadge (D-Georgia), the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. Other meetings are scheduled with Senator Gale McGee (D-Wyoming), chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture.

Both Senator Talmadge and Senator McGee will have a crucial say in whether the Kenai project is funded.

Without exception, all those at the meeting agreed that the project has real potential.

'CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT AGRICULTURE'

Using special lights, the workers at Wildwood — most of whom are Kenai-area residents — are sowing seeds that should produce a good harvest in just a few weeks.

The high intensity lighting system replaces the sunlight that normally is required for growing. In addition, constant temperature and humidity levels can be maintained inside the building.

This "controlled environment agriculture" experiment is getting technical help from both the General Electric Company and the University of Alaska.

FOOD FOR ALASKA — AND MORE!

Just think of what this could mean: A virtual revolution in food production methods. Villages in the bush could get fresh vegetables and fruits on a year-round basis. Once expanded, the soil project will mean a lot more jobs, too. And it could relieve a worldwide food shortage.

CLAIMS ACT

The Wildwood Base was turned over to the Native Association under provisions of the Native Claims Settlement Act, following a series of meetings among Kenai residents, the Interior Department, the Pentagon, and myself.

We persuaded the military to keep up the Base for the Natives until the final transfer could take place, after the Native roll had been completed.

We also persuaded the Air Force to leave their electric generators at the base as a donation to the experiment and the Kenai Natives.

Finally, last March, the Base, along with the badly-needed generators, was turned over to the association.

MILLIONS NEEDED

Now that the Base is in Native hands, the experiment is going ahead as planned. If successful, Alaska for the first time will be able to feed itself, free of the dependence on the lower 48 farms and the high cost of transportation, canning, etc.

But all that takes money.

So what I'm pushing for is a federal appropriation of just under \$2 million to make sure the experiments can continue. After all, the success of this project could have importance in the lower 48 too. It could even contribute to the reduction of nutritional deficiencies and lack of food supplies that has been plaguing the lesser-developed nations for thousands of years.

The Kenai Native Association deserves congratulations for its efforts and leadership, and for its willingness to break new ground in an area of work with which most members had little or no familiarity. They've worked hard for the benefit of their people.

And those who struggled so hard and for so long for passage of the Claims Act should take pride in this one example of what it all has meant.

Justice . . .

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tive family unit.

"Under state law, all children who reach school age must go to school . . . and the fine threads of the family structure are broken . . . at 13 . . . the children must go away to school," said Brenda Itta of Barrow.

In addition to the social problems created for the students and their families when the students return home, the system "robs our men in the villages of their manhood and the women are deprived of their God-given right of motherhood," Itta said. "Yet everytime we start lobbying for funds for education at home, it's one big hassle," she said.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH
BARROW, ALASKA

FILE NUMBER GA 11-74

DATE OF HEARING: July 2, 1974

PLACE OF HEARING: C.E. Building, Second Floor, Barrow, Alaska

SUBJECT: Public Hearing on and

consideration by the Assembly of

the North Slope Borough of the following

ordinances which have been

introduced for consideration by the

Assembly of the North Slope Borough.

ORDINANCE SERIAL NO. 74-4A:

An ordinance appropriating the sum

of SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY

THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$750,000.00) from the Capital Projects

Fund.

ORDINANCE SERIAL NO. 74-5A:

An ordinance amending Ordinance

Serial No. 74-5 by providing for a

Barrow Vocational Classroom building

and making technical changes in

paragraph 6 (c) of Ordinance Serial

No. 74-5.

Summaries of Ordinances 74-4A and

74-5A have been published in the

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner and the

Tundra Times and copies of this Notice

and of the Summaries of the Ordinances

have been posted in three public places

within the North Slope Borough.

DATED THIS 14th DAY OF

JUNE, 1974.

Eben Hopson, Mayor

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

Pub.: June 19, 1974

SUMMARY OF ORDINANCES

INTRODUCED BEFORE THE

ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTH

SLOPE BOROUGH JUNE 14, 1974

AND SET FOR PUBLIC HEARING

TO BE HELD ON JULY 2, 1974.

ORDINANCE 74-4A

Ordinance 74-4A is a non-code ordinance

which appropriates the sum of

\$750,000.00 from the North Slope

Borough Capital Projects Fund to be

spent as follows: Barrow Vocational

Education Building (Interim Use as a

temporary Administration Building) —

\$500,000.00; Add Classroom for

high school program on Administration

Building — \$250,000.00.

ORDINANCE 74-5A

Ordinance 74-5A is a non-code ordinance

providing for the following

Capital Projects of the North Slope

Borough: Barrow Vocational Educational

Building (Interim Use as a temporary

Administration Building) — \$500,000.00; Add Classroom for

high school program on Administration

Building — \$250,000.00.

The ordinance provides that Ordinance

74-5 to the extent it adopts a long range

capital plan with respect to education facilities in the North

Slope Borough supercedes section 5, Ordinance 73-3A.

DATED JUNE 14th, 1974.

DATED JUNE 14th, 1974.

Eben Hopson, Mayor

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

Pub.: June 19, 1974

Jurisdiction . . .

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quisition by the United States and the tribe of their respective jurisdictions.

Within 10 days, the proclamation must be published in the Federal Register and becomes effective immediately.

Opposition from Indian tribes to Public Law 280 has continued since its passage. Indians fear selective law enforcement and inadequate police protection.

Lack of familiarity with native family relationships has led local officials into notorious child custody and adoption incidents. State and county judicial and corrections systems have been criticized for discriminatory harshness toward Indians.

Costs of extending state or county control over reservations have limited local jurisdiction and contributed to the lack of effective law enforcement.

Several Nevada counties successfully petitioned in 1955 to be excluded from state jurisdiction. South Dakota, in the 1950's and 1960's on several occasions refused for financial reasons to implement state jurisdiction.

The bill to allow the Indian people relief from Public Law 280 comes at a time when different philosophical concepts prevail.

Instead of termination of tribal entities and dilution of the native culture, the new federal policy emphasizes Indian self-determination and tribal autonomy.

The sponsors of S. 3552 are depending on the influence of newly-aroused Indian awareness to rally support of their bill.