

Bylaw Clarifications . . . Sen. Kennedy Sees Poverty . . .

(Continued from page 2)

6. Expulsion of a member by 2/3 vote.
7. They may instruct per cent of interest to be credited on deposits, unpaid patronage and unpaid interest.
8. They determine if payment of interest is feasible for the Association.
9. Depository of association funds approved by them.

PRESIDENT:
Vote to break a tie.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Meets once a year. Carry out delegation of power set by the Board.

SECRETARY-TREASURER:
Combined with Secretary-Treasurer can be both Secretary-Treasurer and Manager! Secretary-Treasurer for an indefinite period of time. (Manager contract approved by BIA) Accommodation a/c must be maintained by the manager for purchases made by individuals for personal use. Manager determines service charge on each activity and submits schedule to Secretary-Treasurer.

- SECRETARY-TREASURER:**
1. Matter requiring action by the Board or executive committee is not valid unless transmitted by him.
 2. Keep a complete record of all meetings and inform all directors of the results.
 3. Make reports per instructions of Board.
 4. Keep current list of all Directors and officers.
 5. Inform members of expiration of terms.
 6. Perform financial and other duties prescribed by Board. Report annually to Board and AD on amount of deposits and debts.
 7. Inform directors and area director, (note: worded in such a way that the natives identify their director with the BIA director), in writing of results of meetings or elections in any form.
 8. Credits interest on deposits, unpaid patronage and unpaid interest at 3% annum.
 9. Transmits service charge schedule to area director.
 10. Discontinuation of "unforeseen" a/c charge subject to his approval.

OPERATING CAPITAL:

1. Reserve Fund
2. Membership fees
3. Deposits by members
4. Payments for interests
5. Unpaid patronage refund
6. Unpaid interest

RESERVE:
25 per cent of net savings each year to \$100,000.
10 per cent of net savings each year to \$500,000.
(Note: How much is actually in Reserve fund?)
EDUCATIONAL FUND: 5 per cent net savings each year.

Educational expenses to be used to teach natives cooperation, accounting, successful operation of the association. Expenditures require approval of the Board. (Note: Up to this time this fund has been used expressly for annual executive meeting of which there was none held in 1967 for lack of funds.) It is being used up each year for travel expenses for a few (3 or 4) executive board members who apparently represent all 33 members—is this fair representation?

REMAINING NET SAVINGS:
Savings over amount to maintain reserves shall be distributed to members and non-members based on volume of business on a patronage basis or payment may be applied to increase deposits with the association. Payments of any sort may be withheld if it would be injurious to the financial structure of the association. Subject to approval of directors and A.D. (Note: All interest credited or paid under authority shall be considered as operating expenses of the association. Refer to p. 9 minutes.)

UNPAID PATRONAGE REFUNDS:
Remaining net savings not distributed or applied to deposits. These are liabilities to members and non-members and are treated as deposits although accounts are maintained separately (or should be) and amount is entitled to a limited return. (max. 4% per annum)

UNPAID PATRONAGE FUNDS:
Any payment of patronage refunds may be applied on any debt due the association. Patronage refunds are paid only after the association's losses or other phases of the association's business have been deducted.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:
Shall be kept separate from a/c of deposits, loans by members and a/c of unpaid patronage refunds and interest.

RETURN CAPITAL:
Deposits, unpaid patronage refunds and unpaid interest are entitled to a maximum 4 per cent net return per annum. (Unpaid interest and unpaid patronage will be the same rate). Interest on these will be credited at rate of 3 per cent per annum, unless otherwise instructed by the Board. Actual payment will be withheld until it can be made without injury to the association's financial structure. (determined by the Board) All interest credited or paid shall be considered as operating expenses of the association.

DEPOSITORY:
Depository shall be approved by the Board and area director.
SERVICE CHARGES:
Drawn up by the manager, then to secretary-treasurer on to area director, last to the Board for approval. If the Board doesn't approve the A.D. sets his own rates until agreement is reached. Service charges may vary on . . . different activities of the association; different types of merchandise purchased; different areas of Alaska.

No service charge on insurance costs, storage or handling mainly because members already pay freight, wharfage, handling, lighterage, marine insurance, cargo storage, fire insurance, etc. and also pay one-half of 1 per cent of cost of merchandise to an "unforeseen shipping losses" account. The "unforeseen shipping losses" charge may be discontinued if the amount in the a/c is consistent with the risk involved (the risk is determined by the volume of business). Subject to the approval of the Secretary-Treasurer and area director of course. The "unforeseen" a/c may not be distributed except in dissolution.

came forward to display a smile, vigorously shaking the Senator's hand.

Immediately following the reception, Senator Kennedy and his party departed Bethel for outlying villages aboard Wien bush planes, which appeared small beside the Air Force C-130 that brought him from Anchorage.

The group initially planned to visit the villages of Chefornak, Tanunak and Newtok. Due to weather conditions, which were to interfere more than once during the course of the tour, the party dropped in unexpectedly to Tuluksak, Nunapitchuk, and Pilot Station.

Here, the Senator visited with many families and discussed matters such as the high food prices and health problems, as well as attitudes toward separation of native students from their families.

In many places, it was not uncommon for Sen. Kennedy to visit a home of one room which served to accommodate a family of ten. It was on these and similar occasions that deep concern became visible on his face.

The party returned to Bethel Wednesday afternoon to tour the town. The first stop on the tour was Bethel's Louse Town. Here, Kennedy met with one family of eleven persons living in a one-room cabin heated only by a small stove.

At another house, measuring 10 by 14 feet, there was a family of ten. Several members of the family has health problems and the father was only employed in occasional part-time jobs.

The Senator asked, "How do you pay for your food?" He was answered, "We must hunt and fish." When Kennedy inquired as to the family's source of water, he was told that they obtained it from the river.

On the banks of the river were piles of raw sewage which had just begun to melt under the Spring sun.

Kennedy looked at the Public Health Service guide and queried, "Why aren't wells being drilled to provide water for these people?"

The answer came quickly: "Wells are very expensive; they can cost \$7000 each."

Seeming more cheerful as he inspected homes built through the Bethel Housing Program, Sen. Kennedy chatted with housewives and signed autographs for children. The assembly area produces new frame houses at the rate of one per day. Yet, there are many who must wait.

He appeared less impressed as he observed the PHS Hospital which displayed holes on its ceilings and mold in the operating room. The 42 bed hospital rarely has an empty bed, as it serves thirteen-thousand persons

Chilocco Cruelty . . .

(continued from page 1)

Sen. Metcalf put it this way, "The report is a recitation of physical and mental torture administered to teen-age children. It is not a report by an outside organization or by a group of militants; rather, it is a report by BIA agency officials on an institution operated by their own agency."

The report added that one official at the school explained his actions in the following manner: "Well, what can you expect, these are Indian kids."

Since the report came out, the officials of the Chilocco have made some denials.

Dr. Leon Wall, superintendent of the school, accused the BIA seven-man panel of coming out with half truths. He said his

(continued from page 1)

in eighty-five square miles. Upon completion of the Bethel tour, subcommittee members again boarded the C-130 to leave for Nome. Again, the weather situation thwarted plans and the plane returned to Anchorage.

Thursday morning, the plane left Elmendorf Air Force Base enroute to Nome. There, subcommittee members and newsmen toured Nome Public School

Oil Firms Give AFN . . .

(continued from page 1)

that has never before been told. A story in which a small native association waived its opposition to oil development in return for jobs for Alaskans and other guarantees.

On March 12, the Chugach Native Association adopted resolution No. 69-3, which asked the companies to cooperate with the AFN and the State of Alaska "to institute an on-going training program for the native and non-native people of Alaska in the oil industry and associated skills and trades immediately."

Supporting the resolution were Chugach Native Association leaders Cecil Barnes and Gilbert Olsen and AFN President Emil Notti.

Also instrumental in the program was Byron Mallott, a native leader from Yakutat who now serves as a special assistant to U.S. Senator Mike Gravel.

Senator Gravel himself flew to Juneau in March to meet with the AFN board and report on his talks with the oil companies about jobs and the land claims.

The agreement to give the AFN the money to survey the villages for people to fill the oil jobs was made at the job conference. It was not announced at that time because the AFN wanted to send the written contract to its new legal counsel, Arthur Goldberg, for final approval.

At the job conference, without fanfare or publicity, the oil companies agreed to do everything they possibly could do to see that Alaska natives were hired, and if they needed training for the jobs, that they were trained.

The \$60,000 represents \$20,000 from each of the three companies and was offered as a show of good faith by the industry.

The money was given to the AFN to help strengthen the statewide association and make it more valuable to all Alaska natives.

But it was made possible because Gilbert Olsen, Cecil Barnes and other members of the Chugach Association decided that they wanted to help the statewide native movement, and in doing so, to help their own people.

The Chugach Association

and the King Island Village.

From Nome, the group departed to Kotzebue to again board light planes for travel to the small villages of Selawik, Noatak and Kivalina. There, the Senator received the same enthused reception that he received on the other stops.

Returning to Kotzebue, the subcommittee entourage met and

(Continued on page 7)

learned that the oil companies wanted to build the terminal of the pipeling in the Valdez area, an area covered by the associations protest.

After considerable discussion among themselves, the Chugach Association agreed on March 12 to a resolution that outlined its terms for release of the protest.

In its resolution the association said it "feels it has an obligation to the natives of Alaska and should not impede general legislation on the Alaska native land claims."

The main points asked in the resolution were:

1. Recognition for the Chugach Eskimos and Eyak Indians in the land claims legislation.
2. Certain technical agreements that improve and guarantee the rights of the Chugach Eskimos and Eyak Indians in any settlement.
3. Oil industry support for land claims legislation.
4. Proper conservation methods by the oil industry to protect the fisheries, wildlife and migratory birds.
5. A job training and job hire program for all Alaskas people, native and non-native.

The resolution received a great deal of work and study. It was finally approved at a meeting that lasted well into the night in Cordova. AFN President Notti went to Cordova especially for the meeting.

No publicity was given to any aspect of this to assure that the decisions would reflect the true feelings of all concerned.

Native leaders are known to feel that this is one of the most important moves to ever occur affecting native affairs. It means that the AFN and the principle of a single land claim settlement is strengthened and that with the help of a regional group the AFN was able to use its power to help negotiate an agreement with the oil companies that may mean hundreds of jobs right away.

Senator Mike Gravel, who played a leading role in helping all sides get together, said it was a "milestone agreement and it could not have occurred at a more important time—right on eve of the Senate land claim hearings."

"All Alaskans will be impressed," Senator Gravel said, "by the responsible leadership shown in this transaction, and the deep interest expressed by the native people for resource development and job opportunities for natives and non-natives alike."

Okakok . . .

(Continued from page 2)

who works so hard, honestly and faithfully. Eskimo who started this Inupiat papers six years back. He even said that he would gladly be in service. Guy? It's Peoples Heritage."

"Thank you," I answered, "I'll do my best."

He's right. Readers of Tundra Times, after this issue, I will write longer.

In his last word he said to me, "Guy, keep up, have faith."