

GRAVEL MOVES TO PROTECT FISH RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. Mike Gravel (Democrat-Alaska) told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently that "the overriding need to protect our living marine resources" outweighs possible adverse reaction by other nations to unilateral U.S. action on the 200-mile

fishing limit.

"As a mature nation, we must take the lead in protecting the resources of the sea," said the senator, who offered his testimony at the invitation of the committee.

Senator Gravel is a co-sponsor of the 200-mile fishing zone bill

now being sponsored by the committee.

He told the panel, chaired by Sen. John Sparkman (D-Alabama), that "the situation facing Alaska's commercial fisheries is grave" and cited the depleted stocks at Bristol Bay as an example of what to expect as a result of further delay.

"The inroads of foreign fleets on American coastal fisheries are destroying a valuable resource," he said, arguing that "further delay is encouragement for these foreign fleets to take what they can get, as soon as possible."

Senator Gravel castigated the Japanese for their salmon harvesting practices and called for "immediate curtailment of the over exploitation" of Alaska fisheries.

Expressing his disappointment at the deadlock at the recent U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, he suggested that the only effective solution is to "support immediate passage of our legislative efforts to establish unilaterally a 200-mile statutory limit."

Sen. Claiborne Pell (R-R.I.), a ranking member of the committee who attended the Caracas, Venezuela, Sea Law Conference, agreed with the Alaska legislator's remarks, adding that he foresaw only further delay unless the U.S. acts unilaterally to protect its coastal waters beyond the current 12-mile limit.

Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) another Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, also endorsed the over-all concept, stating that he will support current legislative efforts to extend the zone.

Senator Gravel also reiterated his call for economic sanctions against the Japanese who, he charged, are guilty of "continued violations of international treaties." Earlier, the Alaska Democrat had called for the banning of Japanese fish imports, citing two recent Japanese violations off the Western Aleutians.

The senator has introduced legislation in the Senate to aid Bristol Bay fishermen and to help restock the depleted fishery there.

The Senate Commerce Committee has already given its stamp of approval to the 200-mile bill. The Foreign Relations Committee is expected to wind up its consideration of the measure within the next two weeks.

When the committee concludes its deliberations, the bill will be submitted to the entire Senate for a vote later this month.

NANA Gets Job—

Will Guard Pipeline

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, September 5, 1974 — An Alaskan Native corporation and an international security firm were awarded contracts today to provide security services for the trans Alaska pipeline construction project.

The Security Systems Division of the NANA Development Corporation was awarded a contract for security services at pipeline camp, storage and work locations north of the Yukon River.

NANA, the Northwest Alaska Native Association, is one of the 12 native regional corporations in Alaska.

Wackenhut of Alaska, a subsidiary of Wackenhut Corporation of Coral Gables, Florida, was awarded a contract for security services south of the Yukon River, including the marine terminal at Valdez.

The contracts, each valued at about \$15 million, were awarded by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, the firm responsible for design, construction and operation of the pipeline.

Each of the contractors will initially provide about 50 security guards in their respective areas of responsibility. The guards will be stationed at locations including camps, communication stations, explosive storage areas, airfields, material storage yards, pump stations and office buildings.

The guards' duties will include controlling access to the pipeline property, patrolling facilities and safeguarding materials and equipment against loss, theft or damage.

The NANA Security Division is a recently formed organization that will utilize many Eskimos and Indians from throughout Alaska, who have security and military experience.

The NANA Security Division is headed by a management group with wide experience in Alaska

justice, law enforcement, remote site projects and project management.

Management officials include William Nix, who has 20 years' experience in law enforcement in rural Alaska; M. James Messick, formerly the executive director of the Criminal Justice Commission and chief planner of the Alaska Court System; and R. L. Ellis whose firm has installed security systems for missile sites in Alaska and has been consultant for many state and city agencies.

Central...

(Continued from Page 1)
individuals" demand their right to do so. They feel that right has been tampered with. Any vote-seeking politicians who want to pick up those few but dedicated voters might do well to make the new system an issue and take a stand on it.

Meanwhile, there is a message that those responsible for the changes might be safer if the capitol is not moved any closer to Central!

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HELP WANTED

We often have vacancies for elementary teachers and teacher-aides; clerk-typists, social workers, engineers, and maintenance workers; as well as technical and administrative openings. For information on how to apply, write: Personnel Officer, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Box 3-8000, Juneau, Alaska.

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Claims Payment...

(Continued from Page 1)

cal year;
\$70,000,000 each for the 3rd, 4th and 5th fiscal years;

\$40,000,000 during the 6th fiscal year;

\$30,000,000 during each of the next five years.

The state's payment to the Native people totals \$500,000,000 (in monies derived from a two per cent royalty and two per cent of rentals and bonuses from leases of land.

The amount generated from the state, of course, won't become significant until the pipeline is complete and the oil is flowing.

RED TAPE

While the money is coming, there are still problems with the enrollment; problems which could delay release of funds to the stockholders, who are for the first five years to receive directly 10 per cent of the total payment. (This will amount to approximately \$90 per person).

Non-village stockholders will, in addition, receive another payment, this year totaling about \$400 a piece.

The enrollment office, Lang acknowledges, has had its problems, or "mitigating circumstances" as he calls them.

First, the enrollment office, headquartered in the same building as the AFN, Inc. at 16th and C streets in Anchorage, has been forced to assign staff to work on problems generated from the proposed 13th regional corporation.

From the start, the enrollment office "has been fairly well understaffed and as a result hasn't met any time schedules; even those they set up by themselves," Lang noted. (Of late, the lengthy updated enrollment list, promised to each of the 12 regional corporations by the first week in June, was delivered in mid-July.)

The enrollment office has also on occasion been plagued by memorandums from the Bureau of Indian Affairs "regarding how to pick people off of the roll," Lang criticized. This shows up some basic differences in thinking between the Native people and the Interior Department, Lang said wryly. The Native corporations have been making an all-out effort to get everyone they feel should be included onto the roll, in the face of a barrage of red tape from the Interior Department. An example of those excluded is a young man in Galena who failed to enroll because he was in the Army in Vietnam while enrollment was taking place.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress and a suit filed by the Alaska Legal Services Corporation in an attempt to get a number of persons who meet all requirements for enrollment listed as stockholders.

But if Congress is in no hurry to extend enrollment, the appropriations are at least coming through.

Curriculum Planning..

(Continued from Page 1)

school systems throughout the State."

The seminar also met with BLM, BIA, and Land Use Planning Commission officials to obtain background information.

Recommendations of seminar participants include "the immediate need for curriculum planning for all schools and grades, kindergarten through post-secondary, followed up by teacher workshops throughout the State. Teachers need to have a thorough understanding of the Land Claims Settlement regarding historical background, legislation, implementation and implications for the future."

The Land Claims seminar for educators, held at AMU in Anchorage from July 29 through August 16, 1974, was initiated by the State Department of Education. AMU offered the seminar as a three credit graduate course, to the five participants.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was sponsor, paying costs for instruction and educational materials. Anchorage Borough School

District and Nome Public Schools paid tuition costs for their representatives.

Participants were Henry Anderson from the Anchorage Borough School District; William Mudd, media specialist with BIA Bethel Agency; Ron Gerton, Nome Public Schools and committeeman for the NEA — Alaska instruction and professional development committee; Elizabeth Goodman, Social Studies department, Mt. Edgecumbe High School; and Joan Fisher, BIA public information specialist.

"A full-fledged commitment by the education systems in Alaska to teach a better understanding of the Land Claims Settlement Act is needed. Without this commitment there cannot be the open and informed discussions necessary to make viable choices regarding the economic development of rural Alaska, career possibilities for young people and wise use of the land base," was the consensus opinion of the seminar.

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