

BIA Director Says Aggressive Technique Taking Roll

JUNEAU—Experts say it can not be done, but Morris Thompson says the enrollment of Alaska natives will "definitely" be completed by the end of the two-year deadline set down by

the Alaska Native Claims Act of 1971.

According to Thompson, Area Director for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaskans will use a new technique—an aggressive

enrollment—to meet the deadline.

The Department of Interior has assured BIA officials, he says, that funds and necessary personnel will be made available

for the work.

According to him, the operation will require "\$400,000 between here and the end of June."

His office has opened a post office box—Pouch 7-1971, Anchorage, 99501—to receive any inquiries concerning enrollment and "people are negotiating for office space" now.

Job descriptions for positions (Continued on Page 6)

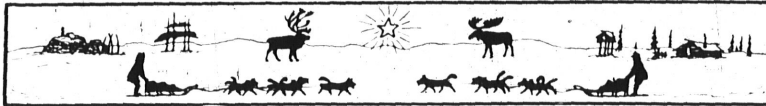
Tundra Times

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Inupiat Pitout People's Heritage

Den Nuna Henash Our Land Speaks

Unangut Tuniktaq The Aleuts Speak



Tlingit
Ut kah neck Informing and Reporting

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NATIVES GET 2% OF ALL LAND

ASNA Files Petition Against Oil Spillage

Alaska natives from the Arctic Slope have filed a petition with the Department of Interior asking that amendments be made to the requirements for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System before a permit to build the pipeline is granted.

Petitioners are the Arctic Slope Native Association; the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope; the Alaska villages of Anaktuvuk Pass, Atkasook, Barrow, Kaktovik, Nooiksat, Point Hope, Point Lay, and Wainwright; and the Inupiat Eskimo people of the North Slope, collectively and individually.

Charles Edwardsen, Jr., and Joseph Upicksoun are also named as petitioners, for themselves as individuals and for the Arctic Slope Native Association, which they represent as executive director and as president of the organization, respectively.

In the request the Alaskans ask that amendments provide for payment to residents of the area for oil spillage occurring in the pipeline or in any feeder line to the pipeline in the area north of the Brooks Range from the Canadian border on the east to the Chuckchi Sea on the west.

They call for payments to be (Continued on Page 6)



MAN WITH RESPONSIBILITIES—Tim Wallis is a young man with man-sized responsibilities. He is the chairman of the board of the DNH Development Corporation, president of the Fairbanks Native Association, second vice president of the Alaska Federation of Natives, and president of the Tanana Chiefs Conference. His biggest frustration—lack of time.

—Photo by NORMA BOWKETT

Man with Many Responsibilities

By NORMA BOWKETT
Staff Writer

FAIRBANKS — Tim Wallis, newly elected president of the Tanana Chiefs Conference, leaned back in the chair at his desk and answered questions about his work in native organizations.

At the present time, Wallis is president of the Fairbanks Native Association, chairman of the board of the DNH Development Corporation (a profit making arm of the Tanana Chiefs), and second vice president of the Alaska Federation of Natives, as well as president of the Tanana Chiefs.

19 Alaskans in Workshop on Marketing

Nineteen Alaskans are now completing the second week of a two-week workshop in marketing and business principles held at the Fairbanks Native Community Center.

This experimental program, developed at the request of the native center, was designed to teach participants the practical techniques involved in operating

How does he do it all? Lack of time, he said, is his biggest frustration.

But three of his positions are (Continued on Page 6)

If Regions Considered Single Corp. Would Be One of 10 Largest

By LAEL MORGAN

FAIRBANKS—Alaskan Native corporations collectively will own approximately two per cent of all the land in the United States when they clear title through their Congressional land claims settlement.

The Tanana Chiefs, alone, will own .6 per cent of the land which may put them ahead of any other Alaska based corporation.

If the regions were considered a single large corporation, it would be one of the 10 largest corporations in the world.

On the other hand, if you took the land settlement and shelled it out at about \$800 per native per year for 20 years there would be nothing left (based on current value of the land).

That's some lunch-time speculation by lawyer Barry Jackson. He doesn't claim to be an economist or even that this casual figuring will hold up under scrutiny by the Wall Street Journal, but simple math seems to back him up.

Jackson has been hired by the Alaska Federation of Natives to draw up state legislation to back the federal settlement.

Before regional corporations can be formed, the state incorporation laws must be made to conform with and "flesh out" federal statutes.

In addition, specific guidelines must be set for formation of corporations for villages, reser-

vations and villages which have been absorbed by white settlements like Juneau, Sitka, Kodiak and Kenai. In each case Jackson wants to leave the option of profit and non-profit corporations.

"I think the regions should continue to function as non-profit corporations and the Alaska Federation of Natives, too," he speculated. "It permits them to separate business functions clearly from social services. It will be easier for them to get grants and foundation funds and it may well be more politically oriented in speaking for the people."

In addition to incorporation forms required by federal law, Jackson also hopes to prepare guidelines for urban profit corporations.

"Natives not in a village region will receive from \$500 to \$600 per person in the third, fourth and fifth years and less after that," he explained. "They may want to reinvest the proceeds. It's not really profit or dividend. It's part of their (Continued on Page 6)

Sen. Ted Stevens Against Ending Of North Star III

Senator Ted Stevens announced that word had reached him of the concern of the villages over a report that the service of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' North Star, the National Marine Fisheries service for the Pribilof and the Air Force military sea lift cool barge might be consolidated.

Stevens said "Every Alaskan—most particularly those in the villages—knows the deluding effect of monopolistic services. Throughout the Territorial years, Alaska's best interests were retarded by many monopolies.

"I have informed the Department of Interior that I am unalterably opposed to terminating the North Star's operation. Freight and fuel transportation to the villages must be maintained and through this critical period the North Star's continued operation is essential" the Senator said.

Could Termination Result?-- Claims Settlement End Federal Health Program?

COLLEGE—If all federal native health programs were cut off, how would Alaskans fair? It's a question that the Secretary of Interior must consider within three years under Alaskan land claims legislation and termination could be the result.

a native store—including sales and merchandising, stock control, marketing and pricing, and storage and warehousing.

The program was put together under the direction of Dr. Mildred Matthews of the Division of Statewide Services of the University of Alaska.

According to Dr. Matthews, (Continued on page 2)

Many native leaders are worried about this possibility and so are scientists at the Arctic Health Research Center at the University of Alaska.

They started considering the problem several years ago, in staff meetings and last year, at the suggestion of Joseph G. Holts, Environmental Sciences Branch, they began planning a massive study.

"The most recent comprehensive health report was made in 1948," notes Dr. Jules B. Cohen, chief of the research center. "This organization has been in existence at least 20 years and all of its information has not been brought up to date... not organized in a fashion relative to planning."

The project was planned for fiscal 1972 and allowed for in the AHRC budget. Then the center set out to get backing from the Alaska Federation of Natives, state and federal agencies.

"Once we got the money to do it we could say 'Damn the torpedos, full speed ahead,' but if it was going to be a worthwhile piece of work, we needed the backing of A.N.S., the state Health and Welfare and, not in the least, the A.F.N.," explains Holts.

At first the native leaders did not like the idea.

"They thought we were looking for a way to get the federal people to cut back when really (Continued on Page 6)