

# Larry Fanning Passes..

(Continued from page 1)

Daily News. He took over its editorship in October, 1965.

In September, 1967, he became editor and publisher of the Anchorage Daily News.

Fanning is survived by his widow, Kay, whom he married in 1966; a son, Michael; a daughter, Judith Hunt of Anchorage; stepchildren Katherine, Barbara and Ted; and five grandchildren.

Memorial services for Fanning

were held February 5, at St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Anchorage.

Among the 200 people who gathered to commemorate the editor were U.S. Sen. and Mrs. Charles Percy of Illinois, longtime friends of the family, former Gov. Keith H. Miller, dozens of colleagues, employees, businessmen, civic leaders, family friends, politicians and admirers.

# Appointment Lauded...

(Continued from page 1)

as an electronics technician.

He worked in this capacity at the Gilmore Creek Satellite Tracking facility near Fairbanks until January of 1967, when Governor Hickel appointed him as Deputy Director of the Rural Development Agency and, subsequently, as Executive Secretary of the NORTH Commission.

Morris Thompson became Special Assistant to Secretary Hickel in June of 1969 and sought the BIA area directorship following Hickel's dismissal.

His interest in Alaska Native Affairs is reflected in his past involvement as Chairman of the Board of the Fairbanks Native Association and as Secretary-Treasurer of the incorporating board of the Alaska Village Electrification Cooperative.

Thompson is married to Thelma Mayo of Rampart and Fairbanks. Thelma is the great granddaughter of the well-known "Cap" Mayo of Rampart.

The couple has two children. Stierly will be five in March and Nicole is one year old.

In an interview with the Tundra Times during his last hour on the job in the Interior Secretary's office, Director Thompson discussed the changing role of the BIA in Alaska.

"The real role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska is to be of technical assistance to the Natives of Alaska," he stated.

"The largest event that is going to happen will be the tremendous change in Native Affairs in Alaska.

"This will require a whole new look at the types of services that the Bureau can provide," Thompson said.

He said that the needs of Native Alaskans must be considered in shaping the role of the BIA in Alaska.

"We must see that the personal and human needs of the people are met," Thompson stated.

The new director envisions a place for the BIA in the massive adjustments that must be made when a settlement of the Alaska Native land claims is reached.

"We have to look to see how the BIA can relate to the post-settlement period," he said.

"The Bureau will assist Native groups in the consideration of the post-settlement plans that are brought up. This is one of my main objectives," added Thompson.

The director indicated that he was especially pleased with the degree of leadership exercised by a great and increasing number of Alaska Natives.

"I have a good feeling about working with Alaska Natives who have the interest of their clientele at heart," he said.

When questioned with regard to the desire of some persons and congressmen to terminate the BIA in Alaska, Thompson said that it was essential to have more consultation with Alaska Native communities to really see what their desires are.

He added that consultation of this sort must be made to

determine whether services currently provided by the bureau should be transferred to either the state or Native groups.

Thompson noted that the contract for operation of the Southeastern Area office by the Tlingit and Haida Central Council "should be ready for signature fairly soon."

Asked whether there was any foundation to the rumor that the Alaska Area office of the BIA would move from Juneau to Fairbanks, Thompson responded, "I don't think the move is seriously being considered at this time."

The new director was then asked whether the Bureau has come under the control of urban Indians and whether such control might be detrimental to the operations of the BIA in rural areas of Alaska.

"The Commissioner has gathered together a balanced team of new leadership in the BIA, which is a very positive thing.

"The top administrative positions are held by young, aggressive Indians from all sectors of the Indian community, most of whom I know on a first name basis, and these include Native Alaskans," said Thompson.

One problem area encountered in the past with the Bureau has been the slow communications between the BIA in Alaska and the Washington office. Director Thompson was asked what might be done about it.

He replied that his experience with the Interior Department in Washington could be valuable in that he is able to understand how the Bureau operates and he has grown to know most key personalities.

"If this communications problem exists, my experience will hopefully help alleviate it," Thompson stated.

He points with well deserved pride to his experience with the FNA in Fairbanks, the Governor's Office in Juneau, and the experience on a national level with many of the Bureau's new team.

"My government experience has taught me how to work within the system to make that system work better for Alaska Natives," he added.

"My family and I are anxious to get back to Alaska and our friends. I look forward to meeting with Native organizations and to trying to bring greater understanding between state and federal governments in Alaska.

"I am tremendously pleased to go back and do my part in helping with this area of great interest and look forward to working very closely with all people in the Alaska Native movement.

"My door will be open to all Natives and non-Natives," Thompson concluded.

Morris Thompson and his wife Thelma left Washington Sunday for a cross-country car trip to California.

There they will visit friends, drive to Vancouver, catch the ferry Wickersham, and arrive in Juneau in time for him to begin work on February 25.

# Stevens' Bill Would Allow Food Stamps for Ammunition

Senator Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) has introduced a bill in the U.S. Senate to expand the use of food stamps for subsistence hunters.

"Many Alaskans are out of reach of stores and cold storage,"

explained Stevens. "As a group, these are the very people who have the least money and who are most limited in ways to earn it. They have traditionally lived off the land, and ammunition is more important to their

survival than cash."

The unique needs of certain rural Alaskans have already been recognized by the Internal Revenue Service, which allows them to buy rifle and shotgun ammunition through the mail.

# AFN Attorney Clark Draws Doubts...

(Continued from page 1)

land in the settlement.

Shortly after, the Washington Post used the Tundra Times article as a basis to measure opinions in Washington. Ramsey Clark appeared closer to Congress, many thought, than the Natives he was hired to represent.

Several Congressmen have cited the claim that any large land settlement would isolate the Native people from the general Alaskan society.

Senator Henry M. Jackson was quoted as calling a large land settlement a "sociological disaster" which would create "huge native enclaves" to block further development of the state.

According to many Alaskans, Ramsey Clark may agree.

According to many who were in Washington for the last congressional session, Clark lobbied in the House for a bill with the same provisions as S1830. AFN leaders, arriving in Washington in September and October, promptly contradicted this position.

"If you don't want S1830, you'd better get yourself another lawyer," was the reported comment from members of the House Interior Committee.

If, as many believe, Ramsey Clark believes the land is worthless and of questionable sociological value to the Alaska Natives, the AFN may have to seriously consider the impact

of such beliefs on his pressure for a land claims settlement.

If, as may be true, Clark has the same beliefs as many opponents of the AFN position (now calling for 60 million acres, 500 million dollars and a 2 per cent overriding mineral royalty), all his valuable legal expertise and talent may be worthless to this particular client.

A lawyer should represent the wishes of his client. He may advise them if he believes his client will make a mistake, but cannot control major decisions for his client.

Lawyers, reporters, and people closely involved with the AFN fight are beginning to question how closely their law firms represent their interests—not necessarily their "best" interests but the ones they have decided to seek.

One alternative, which has been suggested, is to employ professional lobbyists.

While not as highly regarded as lawyers, they have proved effective for many large corporations and major interests.

Some authorities believe a concerted push by the AFN, its General Counsel, and Alaska's Congressional delegation could result in a sizeable land claims settlement—one which might reach 40 million acres or more.

Senators Edward Kennedy and Fred Harris reportedly begin their efforts in the Senate this week to introduce a bill advo-

cating the AFN position.

The administration is also expected to reveal its own position. President Nixon may present a bill which would be more liberal than last year's legislative proposal.

Several sources in Washington do not take very seriously the bill introduced last week by Congressmen Wayne Aspinall and James A. Haley of the House Interior Committee. Congress has yet to hear from the President, the Senate and other Representatives.

The Aspinall bill has been characterized as providing for 40 million acres of "empty rights" by Mr. William Byler of the Association of American Indian Affairs, Inc. in New York.

(Mr. Byler is executive director of this nonprofit private corporation which has supported the interests of American Indians for the past 40 years. Its 50,000 members across the country include such influential executives as Arthur Sulzberger, editor and publisher of the New York Times.)

The Aspinall bill may be part of a power play, an indication of what could come out of the House subcommittee if other interests are not active.

Indeed, last year, the same kind of "exclusive use" provisions were suggested for the Taos Pueblo, who eventually gained trust title to their lands, in the Blue Lake area.

# Times Rates...

(Continued from page 1)

to ask for extensions or a year's subscription for a period of a year at the old rate of \$8.00.

The 60 day grace period will end on May 7 at which time the subscription rates will be \$10.00 per year or more for renewals and new subscribers.

The stockholders also recommended that an executive committee be created that will have the power to conduct business in the event the Board of Directors fails to have a quorum.

The stockholders also stressed that the duties of a board member were of prime importance to the corporation and that his attendance of monthly meetings was vital in conducting the business of the corporation.

The recommendations of the stockholders will be discussed at the March 5 meeting and all of them are expected to be approved.

# National Guard...

(Continued from page 4)

planned to closely resemble the regimen they will follow at Ft. Benning.

Much of the training is designed to accustom the prospective candidates to the extremes of military discipline under which they will function while taking their officer training.

They will spend time both on the drill field and in the classroom, working on the routine military skills of drill and ceremonies, as well as the responsibilities of junior officers in the field and in training situations.

They will work with new weapons, and will begin to absorb the fundamentals of small unit leadership. Their days will begin at 5:00 AM and end with "lights out" at 10:00 PM.

The Guardsmen will return to their homes during the weekend of February 27.

# Aspinall Stresses Use...

(Continued from page 1)

grant subsistence permits on whatever acreage is needed," it stated.

The only fee title provided for in the Aspinall bill would include each village and the area surrounding each village to the extent of three times the size of the village.

Individual Natives living in urban areas would be allowed 160 acres outside village areas.

The legislative counsel contends that Natives could fare well with use permits on federal lands and does not need full ownership of Native claimed lands.

With regard to the future development of areas now claimed by Alaska Natives, the memo stated, "The final decision, however, should not be vested in one segment of the population (Natives), but should be made after considering the interests of all of the people."

The Aspinall bill does not provide for an over-riding royalty in perpetuity from mineral revenues from federal lands.

The billion dollar package, over a period of twenty-five years, would include an initial \$250 million from the federal treasury, \$250 million over a ten year period from federal revenues, and \$500 million over a 25 year period from the state share of mineral revenues from federal lands.

One of the most controversial aspects of the Aspinall legislation is likely to be the administration of the settlement proceeds.

The memo was quick to enumerate the disadvantages of the native corporations.

Primary fears include high costs of operation, creation of a financial giant, the difficulties of assuring equal benefits, lack

of individual opportunity, and duplicity of governmental organization.

The memo also stated that Alaska Natives might not be capable of looking after their own interests in a corporation situation.

It noted a "lack of effective democratic controls in a large corporation, particularly with unsophisticated people..."

Whether or not this vague reference to Native ability may be construed as racism, it is obvious that the authors of this legislation feel that Alaska Natives do not possess sufficient sophistication to function within a corporate establishment.

This fear of Native inexperience is also evident in the provision which would require Natives to be appointed rather than elected to the controlling agency established for the settlement.

Another provision is simply explained. "Attorney fees for lobbying the legislation are severely limited."

The final provision of the legislation would eliminate the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska and delegate the state the power to control and administer programs and funds earmarked for Alaska Natives.

"The principal effect is to end the BIA organization in Alaska and channel federal education, welfare, and health aids through the State," the memorandum said.

This provision is also likely to be strongly opposed by Native leaders who feel that ongoing programs should not be terminated until it is determined that the needs of Alaska Natives can be otherwise met without turning the settlement into a welfare program.