

Claims Acreage . . .

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next move. The meeting will probably be held in the Alaska Native Brotherhood hall.

Other than land provisions, other parts of the bill seemed to draw a favorable response from the Native leaders.

"It is much better than I expected," Hensley said.

"Financially, when you compare it to all the settlements the Indians have ever gotten, I think it is quite an achievement," he added.

He expressed disappointment that a provision to give the Natives choice lands on the North Slope was killed. The measure would have given the Natives the right to select one million acres with full mineral rights, half of which could be north of the Brooks Range.

After the final bill officially comes out of the Senate committee it must then go to the Senate floor and eventually to a vote of the full Senate. Afterward, it will make its way through the House of Representatives and later through a House-Senate compromise committee.

AFN lobbyists for the past months have been working with

the Senate committee. When the bill makes it to the Senate floor, they will once again have the opportunity to work for amendments, this time through the individual Senators.

Hopson predicted that there would be quite a bit of reaction to the bill when the board gets together in Juneau.

"I think," he added, "that this is our last opportunity as a group here in Alaska to suggest alternatives."

It has been reported, he explained that the Senate bill will be quickly pushed through the House with few changes.

In the Senate, Borbridge said, he thought there would be some efforts to reduce the current terms of the settlement.

However, he added that the prestige of Sen. Henry Jackson would probably suffice to withstand such efforts. Jackson is the chairman of the Senate committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The dilemma now facing the board of directors, the first vice-president said, is: "how do we select the figure which is going to be less than 40 million acres."

Interesting Rumors Have 'Em This Way

RUMOR: The Trans Alaska Pipeline System is going to dissolve and possibly a new group will be formed. TAPS, which consists of several oil companies, has planned to construct a \$900 million, 800-mile pipeline to carry oil from Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope to Valdez on the gulf of Alaska. The group, however, has been unable to secure the necessary construction permits from the Secretary of the Interior.

Apaches May Win This 'Gunfight'

There's one "gunfight" which the Jicarilla Apaches in Dulce, New Mexico plan to walk away from as winners.

"We have to wage the fight for the things that our constituents want," and at the same time AFN leaders are told that their friends in the Congress will not help them unless they come down from the 40 million acres.

The decision is going to be difficult, he added.

RUMOR: The recent state authorization for TAPS to build a haul road along the proposed route of the 800-mile pipeline was a carefully worked-out move between Gov. Keith Miller, Sen. Ted Stevens, and Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel. Having done their legal research, they took the action to get the heat off Hickel who has been under pressure to issue construction permits for the pipeline and the haul road.

It will take place this spring in the movie studios in Hollywood and on location in New Mexico between Johnny Cash and Kirk Douglas.

"A Gunfight" will cost the Indians 2 million dollars but as financiers of the film they plan to get this money back plus 25 per cent of the profits.

As reported in the Jicarilla Chieftain, the tribe's newspaper, the Indians entered into the agreement purely as a profit-making venture. This is one of their many business investments; however, the only one in the movie industry.

The deal looked attractive to them because European distributors have already offered \$1,750,000 television prospects are excellent, and the whole American market is wide open.

To producers of the film, the

Ipecac Syrup May Not Be Quite Effective

Inducing vomiting is vital in types of poisoning but may be difficult with some ipecac syrups, the Food and Drug Administration warned earlier this week.

Ipecac syrup is an emetic which is widely known as a safe, efficient first aid measure used by laymen to induce vomiting in certain poisoning.

Ephedrine has been used to replace ipecac alkaloids in some lots and these lots may be ineffective.

The FDA is alerting all poison control centers and pharmacies and will release a detailed statement later.

Location of all the ineffective lots is not known yet, but is being requested by the FDA.

offer was attractive because the Indians were willing to put up \$2 million without any of the strings that often tie up many Hollywood productions.

At a big press conference, Kirk Douglas stated that he felt the agreement was a progressive approach and hoped that it would start a constructive trend of outside capital in movie production.

According to the tribal paper, the movie will be filmed this spring in New Mexico. The story takes place in 1885 in Southwest Texas where two gunfighters—Kirk Douglas and Johnny Cash—are pitted against each other. The only problem is that they like each other.

Letters to the Editor . . .

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tending its schools, almost every aspect of the students social and academic life is closely monitored and regulated:

1) a student must get up in the morning at the sound of the bell
2) a student must go to bed at the sound of the bell, and all lights in the dorm are turned off at this time

a. a matron goes to every room to make certain all students are in bed

3) a student must obtain a pass to go anywhere off of the campus grounds

4) date functions between the young men and women are closely regulated and absolutely no "public display of affection" is allowed at any time

5) student councils are primarily rubber-stamp governments who carry out the orders of the administration. Such councils have no significant responsibilities and are poor vehicles for student leadership training.

Student needs are always met by the B.I.A.

1) transportation to and from home is paid for

2) room and board is paid for

3) books are paid for

4) medical expenses are paid for

5) clothes (if needed) are provided

WITH ALL THIS taking place, and no significant responsibilities of any kind are given to the students, we can expect the student to have established a strong dependency upon the B.I.A. for any needs he may have. Certainly, if a student or his parents cannot afford the necessities for obtaining an education, the B.I.A. must provide it. However, how can any individual appreciate what he is receiving if he makes no sacrifice himself?

IF THE STUDENT is only required to present his body to the school and the school handles it from there, where is there room for students to exercise their own initiative? These students become unknowing, and unfortunate victims of a system of education which stifles initiative and creates vegetables dependent upon the B.I.A. for nourishment!

THE NATIVE American who attends these boarding schools lives in a segregated, artificial environment. When the student gets out into the real world to attend a college he finds that it is completely unlike the (created) protective environment he left. Is it any wonder then, that the

student drops out or flunks out of college?

THE STUDENT is given little say in the policy and decision making which affects their educational development. Is it any wonder then, that we have so few Alaska Native administrators and leaders? How can we expect to control our own destiny if we do not learn to accept major responsibilities and to make major decisions for ourselves? Accepting major responsibilities and making major decisions are two significant qualities of an administrator and a leader; and today we cannot expect to have many of our people exhibiting these qualities because of the B.I.A. educational system!

IN ADDITION to all this, another handicap our young people face is the curriculum orientation in B.I.A. schools; that is, it is vocational training oriented. This is brought out by the fact that the great majority of our students do enter these fields.

THIS IS WHAT can naturally be expected, since the B.I.A. spends thirty to forty-seven millions on vocational technical programs, and a mere four million on higher education. Granted, there is a need for people with vocational skills, but there is an equal need for people with professional skills.

We will not have professional people because adequate academic college preparation is definitely and sadly lacking in our curriculums today. The time has come to demand a shift in this emphasis and to encourage higher-education oriented programs!

COMPOUNDING the problems of the bureaucratic educational system is the fact that competent administrators, teachers and counselors in B.I.A. are lacking. By competent, I mean: 1) being able to see the tremendous problems involved in Indian education, 2) being able to understand the cultural differences between the school staff and the students, 3) being able to adapt the educational system to these cultural differences—rather than the other way around, 4) and being able to confront the system and initiate needed changes rather than accept the situation as it stands.

CERTAIN GROUPS are forwarding bold plans to create "regional high-schools" throughout the state so that students would not be required to travel

great distances from home. Originally, the funds which will be utilized for creating these schools was to be used for renovation of Mount Edgecumbe High School. This is certainly a step in the right direction, but—are these funds adequate enough to create quality schools?

ONE NEEDS ONLY to observe the difficulty Mt. Edgecumbe had to procure competent educators to realize how much more difficult it will be for several schools to obtain qualified, competent people. Perhaps with the recent land-lease sales we may be able to procure additional funds.

IN THE MEANTIME, we must be wary of sacrificing our children to some inadequately funded project—a project which has many political intonations. If we are to advocate change in the manner stated above, then let us be certain we are creating something better than what was and not vice versa.

IT IS HIGH time for us, the Native Americans, to advocate drastic changes in the B.I.A.'s educational system. We must take the initiative. Depending on the Bureau to make needed changes will get us no-where! We must not allow our young people to be victims of a protective, dependency creating, and artificial environment which is detrimental to all of us—the Native Americans!

I have outlined these problems in hopes that the young people who read this may benefit from it. I have spent all my life in federally operated schools and I know how it works.

Such knowledge has helped us in our attempts to create programs which are of benefit to the many Native Americans who attend colleges and universities in this state. However, like all programs, we are handicapped by lack of competent personnel.

I would welcome any comments and criticisms on this letter from anyone. Also, if any student wishes information on our program here at the University of Washington, you may write to:

Larry Merculieff
American Indian Program
1400 N.E. 41st, Rm. 386
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105

Sincerely yours,
Larry Merculieff

T-H Convention

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A bill providing for the disposition of these funds has already passed in the House of Representatives. It, along with a similar bill sponsored by Sen. Stevens, and another sponsored by Sen. Mike Gravel are currently in the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

President and general manager of the Central Council, John Borbridge, said that he did not expect quick action on the matter because the Senate committee is currently concerned with the Alaska Native land claims issue.

Alaska's two Senators have disagreed on the disposition of the funds. Stevens' bill requires that expenditures of money by the Central Council be subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior while Gravel's bill waives such supervision.

Borbridge has said that he endorses the Stevens bill and the similar House bill as a tactical decision to avoid further delay in the distribution of the funds because of the immediate need to get the programs underway.

Tlingit leaders, Byron Mallott and Robert Willard, have criticized Borbridge's stand and have endorsed the Gravel bill.

Borbridge and other Central Council leaders are up for reelection at the meeting.

In connection with the judgment funds, the convention delegates will also discuss the formulation of and administration of Tlingit and Haida programs. The Central Council has received an \$80,000 technical assistance planning grant from the Economic Development Administration.

The effect of the grant, Borbridge said, will be to prepare member communities for their planning responsibilities and the development of two Tlingit and Haida planners who will be available to the Central Council after they have received training.

Also, on Thursday, the keynote speaker will be Dr. George Rogers, professor of Economics at the University of Alaska, who will comment on the changing role of the Alaska Natives in the 1970's.

ASNA, TAPS . . .

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owner of the North Slope by virtue of original Indian title and that TAPS' trespass or proposed trespass for oil exploration in that area is therefore an invasion of the rights of the owners.

"Nevertheless," he added, "we are realists and have no desire to hinder the development of the great state of Alaska or to curtail exploration. We therefore invite your discussing the problem with us."

Then on March 10, 1967, Paul wrote to 13 oil companies that had been successful bidders in the State's sale of oil and gas leases on the Arctic Slope. The lands were under claim and protest by the Arctic Slope Native Association.

Contending that the companies had thus bought something on which there is "a cloud of title," the attorney invited the buyers to negotiate with the Arctic Slope natives.

Then about three years later on Feb. 26, 1970, he wrote to the president of Atlantic Richfield requesting a meeting to discuss mutual problems.

A response indicated that a meeting was being planned to discuss job opportunities with natives along the pipeline.

"We however, had in mind a much broader agenda of problems," the Arctic Slope attorney said, "again we have experienced no fruitful response to our suggestions for meetings to discuss substantive matters."

"Aside from some half-hearted efforts on the part of representatives of Atlantic Richfield last summer in which vague promises were made respecting native participation in certain phases of the TAPS pipeline construction project, which promises later proved to be totally illusory, no representatives of TAPS or the oil companies have responded to our requests for meetings or have volunteered to meet with the North Slope Eskimos or their representatives.

"Even as late as March 24, 1970, we again initiated efforts to meet with representatives from TAPS without avail."