

Elects Wm. Paul Honorary Faculty

Well-known Seattle attorney and land claims expert William Paul has been elected to the honorary faculty at Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka.

The announcement was made by Dr. Orin R. Stratton, President of Sheldon Jackson College, who said, "Mr. Paul's expertise covers a wide variety of subjects and we are pleased indeed that he has decided to accept our invitation to become an honorary faculty member. His lectures to staff and student body have been witty and stimulating as well as highly informative."

Paul is completing instruction of a four credit Interim course on Native Land Claims which is being taught at the special invitation of Sheldon Jackson College.



WILLIAM PAUL, SR., 86, is congratulated by Dr. Orin R. Stratton upon his election to the honorary faculty at Sheldon Jackson College. Paul, a distinguished Seattle lawyer, is an 1893 alumnus of Sheldon Jackson school.

Events Haunt Slope Borough...

(Continued from page 1)

purpose of this Article is to provide for maximum local self-government with a minimum of local government units, and to prevent duplication of tax levying jurisdictions."

Section 2 of Article X, he said, provides that "All local government powers shall be vested in boroughs and cities. The State may delegate powers to organized boroughs and cities only."

In view of this, Hensley said, he feels the Governor's proposals "would be unconstitutional" and are "an attempt to undermine the North Slope Borough petition."

Why? He gave, in part, the following explanation:

"1. The figures used by the State to estimate total assessable property in the unorganized borough includes the Arctic Slope area.

"2. Without the Arctic Slope

estimated revenues would now be only \$3 million rather than \$7 1/2 million...

"Mr. President," Hensley continued, I have a duty to represent my constituents. I also can see the intent of the State in this matter.

"But I am disturbed greatly when I see a perfectly valid Borough Petition pending—which, in the written opinion of the Local Affairs Agency, meets all the Constitutional requirements, and the Administration throws in a proposal which obviously can have an effect on the Local Boundary Commission's decision."

But, aside from the hurdles of proposed legislation, how close is the North Slope Borough to becoming a reality?

The process—spelled out in Title 7 of the Alaska Statutes—is as follows:

First, qualified voters of the area present a formal petition to

the Local Affairs Agency. This agency reviews the petition to determine whether or not it is in proper form and signed by the correct percentage of qualified voters in the area—15 per cent for areas with over 7,500 qualified voters, and 25 per cent for those with less than 7,500.

If the petition is in order, the Local Affairs Agency conducts an investigation to determine whether or not the area in question meets the standards for incorporation. These standards, briefly, are as follows:

—The population of the area "shall be interrelated and integrated as to its social, cultural and economic activities," shall be "qualified and willing to assume the duties arising out of incorporation, shall have a clear understanding of the nature of the undertaking... and shall be large enough and stable enough to warrant and support the operation of organized borough government;"

—The boundaries shall conform to "the natural geography of the area" and shall include areas necessary for full development of local government services...

—The economy of the area "shall encompass a trading area with the human and financial resources capable of providing an adequate level of governmental services..."

—And the transportation facilities "shall be of such a unified nature as to facilitate the communication and exchange necessary for the development of integrated local government and a community of interests..."

When the Local Affairs Agency has completed its investigation, on the basis of these standards, it submits its report to the Local Boundary Commission.

It is at this stage in the process that the petition for the North Slope Borough lies.

Then the Local Boundary Commission holds at least one hearing in the area to be incorporated, and, on the basis of the evidence given at the hearing and the findings of the Local Affairs Agency, determines whether or not the petition is to be accepted.

If the commission accepts the petition for incorporation, it notifies the Lieutenant Governor of its decision.

He, in turn, sets an election date in the area to determine whether or not the qualified voters wish to have the proposed borough incorporated, and, if they do, to elect members of the first borough assembly.

After that, it's up to the voters.

Gabriel Gely Helps...

(Continued from page 1)

is hidden—dormant."

Gely has been in Alaska since July and in Shishmaref for the past two months. He will visit villages in Alaska to revitalize Alaskan Indian and Eskimo artists to produce the "high caliber of work they have in the past."

His approach, he told the Tundra Times, will be to help Alaskans "do for themselves."

Alaskans must have a shop, he said, and "people who originate basic designs" must get royalties.

"I tell them, 'this is not my shop, my workshop, or the U.S. government's workshop,'" he said, but it is "their workshop."

He will handle "the distasteful business of money," he said, adding, "I am an artist myself, and I have agents to sell my paintings."

His work sometimes met with criticism in Canada, he said. There were some people, for example, "who think we're too quality minded. They don't understand. They want us to reproduce a very large piece of art on a smaller scale at a smaller price. Sometimes you can't knock off a very good product." It's like trying to reproduce a Rolls Royce at a lower price, he said.

Other critics have said some of his projects have turned out assembly line products. This is a valid criticism, he said, but it is not valid for all of the projects.

In some villages, he explained, "people haven't had the good fortune of getting professional people to help them" and have turned out copies of the same work.

This criticism is not valid for such projects as those he originated in Baker Lake and Eskimo Point—two of his most successful projects.

At Baker Lake, for example, he told the people to write down their tales and legends. The older people who had no knowledge of a written language transferred their work to stones.

They produced "fabulous graphics," he said.

There is great satisfaction, he said, in helping others to produce their own art. For example, in a Vancouver show of 404 carvings now on tour through Moscow, Leningrad, Paris, London and Tokyo, twenty to forty of these I personally purchased in workshops," he said.

"I think, By Golly, with all the difficulties and frustrations, at least that does exist—the art of a humble people isolated for two to three thousand years... The government has been a useful vehicle to do something no other party has done.

"It gives a lot of satisfaction to see that after all we didn't waste our twenty years up North," he said.



JAYCEES HONOR MILLS

WILLIAM N. "BILLY" MILLS, 33, has been named one of America's ten outstanding young men for 1971 by the United States Jaycees. An assistant to the Indian Commissioner of the BIA, Mills received his award in Indianapolis, Ind., for "overcoming great odds to distinguish himself as one of the nation's finest Olympic athletes, as a Marine Corps officer, and as an executive spokesman for his people, the American Indians." Indian Commissioner Louis Bruce said of his award: "Billy Mills has done more good as he's travelled around for Indians than most people I know."

Cash...

(Continued from page 1)

In his letter to Morton, the Governor urged that administrative action be taken to correct the problem.

The settlement act, he told Morton, "appears to require that our funds, once deposited into the Alaska Native fund, there sit awaiting the distant disbursement day."

"Once in the treasury fund,

our payments do not appear to accrue any interests to the benefit of the Native people, nor is it available to the regional corporations for their use. If administered literally, it is the equivalent of a federal tax on the state's contributions to the Native beneficiaries.

Egan said the need of the regional corporations for organizational and planning funds "is very real, and since the state will shortly have appropriated these monies for their use, it strikes me that a practical solution could be found in allowing the state to disburse these funds in the interim situation, as an advance, to the regional and possibly village corporations."

Identical Bills...

(Continued from page 1)

creating the Alaska Regional Corporation Organizational Loan Fund."

In the meantime, the House voted 33-3 to adopt a resolution urging the federal government to make advance funding of \$12.5 million available as soon as possible to Alaska native organizations.

The resolution, introduced by Speaker of the House Gene Guess, requests the president to release the funds from his contingency fund to insure the immediate implementation of the various sections of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

In introducing the legislation Guess said, "The federal government is trying to skirt the intent of the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement by denying advance funding to the native organizations."

Referring to a letter written by the Interior Department suggesting that the natives obtain advance money from "banks and other private financing sources" Guess said, "The national administration suddenly seems to be reluctant to participate in the native land claims settlement in the spirit in which it was passed. After the great pronouncement of signing it into law they seem to have lost interest in implementing it."

Guess continued, "Although funds are provided for in the claims act, there will be a period of time before the Congress can appropriate them. In the interim I feel that it is the most expedient method and is entirely consistent with the native land claims settlement for the federal government to advance the \$12.5 million so that the native organizations can begin to implement the claims settlement."

Martha Helps...

(Continued from page 1)

(pronounced Nangwak) which means some kind of toy. She may be 80 years old. Or she may not be, quite.

The Tundra Times hasn't had a chance to interview her on how she feels about her role in promoting the land-claims, but we know she'll be rewarded for her work.

Because Kennedy photographed her in a public place, and, also he believes, because she is classified as a primitive, there is no provision under law that requires she be given any gains from the sale of the poster.

Kennedy has seen to it, however, that Mrs. Camille will receive a royalty and, if the poster sells well (and it is at the moment), that it could earn her a couple of thousand dollars.

The Rural Community Action Program, working with CEDC, is having a large run of posters printed for distribution throughout the United States and Canada.

They haven't set the price yet—somewhere between \$2 and \$4. If you're interested and want to write to them, they should have it all ironed out by the time your letter arrives (Drawer 412 ECB, Anchorage 99501).

It's a matter of life and land... and a pleasant surprise, we hope, for "Aagwaq".