

Morton Takes Personal Command-

In an Effort to Put Indian Operations Back to Work

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton took personal command of the effort to "put Indian operations back to work" following substantial damage done to the BIA headquarters building last month.

To accomplish this, Secretary Morton issued Secretarial orders vesting in Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget Richard S. Bodman the authority to assume immediate administrative control of the Department of the Interior's Indian operations. Assistant Secretary Bodman is provided further authority to call upon various officials to carry out this order.

Further, these orders will remove all present authority for Indian affairs held by Assistant Secretary Harrison Loesch, Commissioner Louis R. Bruce and Deputy Commissioner John Crow.

"I have taken this action," said Secretary Morton, "because I believe it is essential to the well-being of the American Indian that we return our In-

dian programs to operational effectiveness without delay."

"To take advantage of their experience, in connection with this move to restore Indian operations," continued Secretary Morton, "I will counsel with Assistant Secretary Loesch, Commissioner Bruce and Deputy Commissioner Crow as well as other senior Indian people both in Washington and the field."

Lawyers...

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He represented the Arctic Slope Native Association. His father, also active in the work, is asking for \$250,000.

Others filing for various amounts and reasons include Anchorage lawyer Stanley J. McCutcheon, State Sen. Cliff Groh, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg and California Sen. Thomas Kuchel.

According to the land claims bill, fees exceeding the \$2 million limit must be paid on a proportional basis. Allotments are determined by the chief commissioner of the court.

Consultants also exceeded their authorization. Some \$100,000 was set aside, and they are seeking a total of \$205,600.

Besides large bills for services, some attorneys and firms are asking for double payments. One such came from Anchorage lawyer James K. Tallman, representing Chanega Village, the Eyak tribe and the Nondalton-Lime Hill Indians, as well as the Indians Claims Commission. For the first bill, he wants \$47,500, and for the second, \$950,000.

Highest consultant fee is from Paul Dixon, working for the Association of Village Council Presidents. He wants nearly \$83,000.

Referring to his new authority, Assistant Secretary Bodman commented, "I consider it my responsibility to assure that all Indians eligible for Department benefits continue to receive these services in an orderly manner."

"And further," Bodman continued, "it is essential that we continue to provide these critical and life supporting services without interruption regardless of existing controversy and unresolved issues."

Rights...

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mark case," Willard said in a release issued. "It very vividly demonstrates that the Commission does indeed possess the power and authority to remedy a discrimination complaint brought to the attention of the Commission."

Willard said the Stevens case took a period of two years to complete and that he was pleased that the issues given rise to the complaint have been resolved.

"I do not feel that the Department is to be regarded as a discriminator in the true sense of the word," the Director said, "as the policy memorandum utilized at the time has since been revised."

This is the first case to be settled by a Commission order since the agency was created in 1963. Other cases involving back pay have been settled informally (out of court) between the Commission and the charged party.

The Stevens case though advanced to a formal public hearing - where the seven-member Board of Commissioners set as a quasi-judicial body with full statutory authority to subpoena witnesses or records, hear the case, render a decision and order a remedy if the complaint is upheld.

Willard said the Commission will exercise its authority in other cases now pending or otherwise.

The Commission exercises complete jurisdiction over all business enterprise, employer or employer group and all departments and agencies of State and local governments.

Hawaiians...

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the Islands. They see strong possibilities for a Hawaiian claims act partly because Congress now has the Alaskan bill as a precedent-setter.

Also, Alaska's congressional delegation will probably give early support in Washington to Hawaiian claims because of their sympathy to the cause involved.

Although Hawaiian Natives haven't anything like the Alaskans' 40 million acres to look forward to, they would get sizeable land area.

And the land, according to McCutcheon, rightfully belongs to them because "The treaty of Hawaiian annexation was agreed to by persons who weren't Hawaiians," he said. "If you want to look at those treaties, you'll find they were coerced."

McCutcheon and Gruening are currently helping lay out a series of local meetings with Native groups on all islands to expand and strengthen Aloha.

"It's going to work, because it worked before. All the Hawaiians who've been shuffled aside will suddenly be something."

Huddle in Anxious Silence...

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students, writes Dr. Kleinfeld. Teachers forget that classical views of the educational process emphasized the importance of a close interpersonal relationship between the teacher and his student.

Those teachers who show warmth, especially by nonverbal behaviors, like smiling, close body distance, and touch, have students who learn more, she says.

Equally important, in her view, is the teacher's ability to express his concern for the native student by demanding a high level of academic performance rather than giving the student only passive understanding and sympathy.

Where the teacher babies the native student, he learns little. Also, this type of teacher behavior may stimulate prejudice in urban students who resent the teacher's favoritism, she maintains.

Certain teaching styles work better with certain types of students. This is illustrated in Dr. Kleinfeld's typology of effective and ineffective teachers, which classifies teachers according to personal warmth versus professional distance and active "demandingness" versus passive understanding.

The "traditionalist" teacher is often successful with similarly subject-oriented white and black urban students. Eskimo and Indian students, however, often interpret his professional distance to mean that the teacher dislikes them and is prejudiced, Dr. Kleinfeld finds.

Although the "sophisticate" teacher may be effective with

certain types of urban students, his passive sympathy and fascination with cultural differences leads him to demand little and, in fact, frequently to embarrass native students by emphasizing their nativeness, she says.

"Sentimentalist" teachers are ineffective with all students, but they are most harmful to native students in an integrated classroom, Dr. Kleinfeld writes. Their warm, undemanding style allows white and black students to act up, which finally forces the teacher to react angrily toward them.

However, native students are usually too frightened to misbehave and the teacher remains friendly toward them, she says, adding that this apparent teacher favoritism angers the urban students who try to even things up by being hostile to the natives.

It is the "supportive gadfly" teacher who is successful with all kinds of students because he demands achievement within the context of an extremely warm personal relationship.

Native students interpret the teacher's demandingness as personal concern and feel it is their reciprocal obligation in a very personal relationship to learn what the teacher asks them to, according to the researcher.

Schools in Alaska are said to be already benefiting from the findings of this research. Dr. Kleinfeld has presented videotapes of successful and unsuccessful teachers at teacher workshops in many Alaska communities.

Hensley Hits Wright...

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"As far as I was concerned, the real problem is that the regions, who have the money, did not want to support "an organization that was losing money," he said.

That the situation had gotten much better in recent months he backed up by saying that debts were being paid off and pressure on the AFN lessened.

The debts, accumulated during the fight for the land claims bill passage, are another bone of contention. Money acquired from corporations, banks and other sources totaled almost \$700,000. Wright has said that he plans to file a suit against AFN, Inc., if the bills are not paid.

"He knows absolutely nothing about what's happening to the debt," was Hensley's reaction to Wright's statement. Saying that the regions were sending in money for payment of the debts, he predicted that the programs now set up would survive.

With a check for over

\$49,000 received this week from the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, money sent in from the regions amounts to approximately \$108,000. Koniag, Inc. has sent about \$24,000, the Aleut corporation - \$23,000 and AHTNA corporation close to \$10,000. This and other money is being used, said Hensley, to pay outstanding debts.

"We want to try to get all indebtedness paid off and start off with a clean slate for the new year, or at least not far into the year," explained Hensley.

Concerning Wright's actions, he called on him to "quit confusing our people." He also said Wright is doing a tremendous disservice to Alaska Natives by calling a convention for a non-existent organization that was dissolved by its own members.

He cited a need for unity among all Alaskans as a major reason for wanting Wright to "stop playing games with Alaska Native people."

Tanana Chiefs Plans...

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sive mapping.

Many of these projects are Doyon's responsibility. Some that the TCC is working on are not. Completing the early childhood development phase is one such. A delivery system for health and social services in the region should see completion before much more time has passed.

The TCC is an enormous organization. About 8,500 Natives are currently enrolled, with at least another 500 expected before the March 30, 1973 deadline. With this number of people scattered over the approximately 13 million acres they are due to acquire, the problems are as enormous as the corporation itself.

"The ability to communicate

with 40 different villages is not an easy job. One method we're using is to get the office closer. In addition, the conference will use letters, newspapers and a newsletter to explain the aspects and progress" of the Claims Settlement Act, Sackett notes.

The care and feeding of a huge corporation is more complex than it might appear to an outsider. But if all of them had an organization like the Tanana Chiefs Conference, and a president like John Sackett, their work would be simpler.

Because they quite obviously care for the people they are working to help, both Sackett and the conference can be used as an example of how things should be done.

THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972

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