

Barrow, Kotzebue to Have Classrooms in 1969-70

WASHINGTON, D.C.— "The red tape has been cut, and now those kids should be able to go to school in their home towns this fall."

Those were the words of Sen.

Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, as he announced the projected opening of several relocatable classrooms in Kotzebue and Barrow for the 1969-70 school year. About 200 youngsters will

not have to leave Alaska to go to boarding schools outside because of his action.

The classrooms are part of the regional high school program recently approved and funded

through the redistribution of \$9.6 million originally appropriated for repairs to the BIA M. Edgumbe High School in Sitka. When the Bureau of the BIA

BIA did not wish to spend that much to upgrade the Indian school at Sitka, an alternate plan was worked out at a conference called by Sen. Gravel last Dec. (Continued on page 6)

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Tundra Times

Inupiat Paitot *People's Heritage*

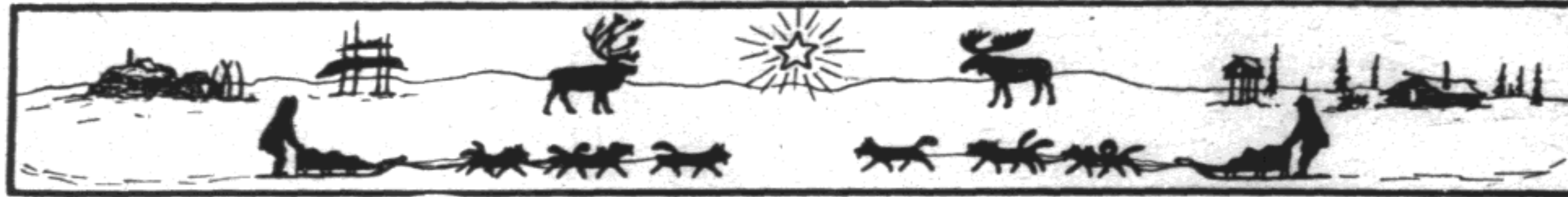
Den Nena Henash *Our Land Speaks*

Unanguq Tunuktauq *The Aleuts Speak*

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Tlingit
Ut kah neek *Informing and Reporting*
HAIDA
Yaunk yawn sue
Speak the absolute truth

SAFE WATER FOR VILLAGES



INSTINCT AT WORK—Erik Wese, a student at the University of Alaska at College, and who works part of the time at the Kellogg Institute of Northern Agricultural Research's Musk Ox Farm near the university, wondered what would happen if he jumped and leaped around near four musk

oxen. Seeing that Wese's action was a bit odd and strange, the four musk oxen reverted to their instinct, a protective move by the animals should something endanger them.

—ERIK WESE Photograph

Senators Ted Kennedy, And Ted Stevens Draw Up Sanitary Water Bill

What has been one of the most disturbing problems in Alaska's villages—the lack of good drinking water—may at last be resolved by legislation in Congress.

As a direct result of the recent trip by the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education headed by Sen.

Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., a measure is being prepared to solve the village water problem.

Villages for years have been plagued by polluted water they have had to use because of extreme poverty and because of this they couldn't afford to have deep wells drilled for good water.

The office of Sen. Ted Stevens R-Alaska, informed the Tundra Times this week that legislation is soon to be introduced which would provide between 125 to 150 Alaskan native villages with safe water.

Keith Kermit, of Sen. Stevens' office, said that Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Stevens have been working together drawing up a bill to be jointly introduced by them. The Central Safe Water Facil-

ity bill will probably be introduced this week.

The federally-constructed water supply facilities, Kermit said, is a "stop-gap, interim sanitation measure."

The project, he indicated, would be of an emergency nature designed to meet the urgent need for sanitary water among Alaska's native villages. Kermit estimated that the system would benefit approximately 30,000 persons.

Although official figures on the cost of funding such a project have not been released, the cost may involve \$5 million each year over a four-year period.

Kermit described the pending legislation as a "direct result" of the tour of the native villages by Sen. Kennedy's Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education.

The subcommittee tour, held in early April, encompassed ten Alaskan native villages in three days. Kennedy, who chaired the committee hearings in villages and Fairbanks was accompanied by Sen. Ted Stevens and Congressman Howard Pollock.

Throughout the trip, the congressional legislators expressed shock as they saw conditions among impoverished native families. (Continued on page 6)

Claims Bill May See Tougher Road In House: Miller

Governor Keith H. Miller told the Tundra Times Wednesday that the native land claims bill may encounter some difficulty in passing the U.S. House of Representatives.

"I feel that the Senate will approve a land claims settlement in this session," Miller said, "but the going will probably be somewhat tougher in the House. It is probable that the appropriate House Committee will hold hearings this summer, possibly in Alaska."

The Governor indicated that progress would be made, although it may take the form of cautious exploration. "We must deal with the issue a stage at a time; progress will be made this year," he said.

Miller was also asked, in reference to his meeting with the NORTH Commission in Washington, D.C., whether the proposed railroad into northern Alaska would reach Kobuk.

Describing the Kobuk termination as a distinct possibility, Miller said, "When Kennicott had an active operation in the area, the Kobuk line was a first priority matter."

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Progress on Formal Document To Retain Arthur J. Goldberg

Significant progress was made by the Alaska Federation of Natives negotiation to retain Justice Arthur Goldberg as General counsel in meetings in Washington, D.C. on April 18-19.

John Borbridge, Jr., first vice president, Eben Hopson, and State Rep. Willie Hensley.

The document was discussed with the solicitor and deputy solicitor of the Department of the Interior on April 21, at which time hoped that a prompt review and decision by the department were expressed.

The intentions of the contract are as follows:

(a) To formalize the role of Justice Goldberg as the general counsel in heading efforts of the Alaska natives in seeking a just settlement of the land rights issue through the U.S. Congress.

(b) To preserve existing lawyer-client relationships between regional associations and attorneys who have served or are now serving an organization.

(c) To insure that justice is achieved for native people.

The proposed contract is being examined by native leaders and various attorneys and will

require further agreement by the principles (Alaska Natives) as part of the procedures.

The three-man committee, granted explicit authority by the AFN Board of Directors,

journeyed to New York City to meet with representatives of the Ford Foundation to discuss the need for a grant that would address itself to the vast and com-

(Continued on page 6)

Mumbo-jumbo Legal Ad That Gave Away Native Lands Titled Shysterism

By GEORGE E. UTERMÖHLE, JR.

Recently the Anchorage News published a group of informative articles by Jane Pender, of Big Lake, on the North Slope and its Eskimo population. The series was obviously the result of extensive investigation and considerable personal experience. One of the remarkable and almost unbelievable statistics in the series "Crisis on the North Slope" indicated that there are 57 million acres on the Slope, and the Eskimos, through the benevolence of the Department of the Interior, own a sum total of approximately 750 acres. If you like to make comparisons, this means that the Eskimos own just about one half of a square foot of every square mile of land on the North Slope. Before the coming of the white man with his disease, whiskey, religion and justice, 28,000 Eskimos managed to wrest a living and a self-respecting existence from the most hostile environment on the face of the earth. To accomplish this

(Continued on page 2)

Gravel Co-sponsors Alcoholism Control Measure

"I have joined Senators Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Frank Moss, D-Utah, in co-sponsoring a bill for the care and control of alcoholism," said Sen. Mike Gravel in his recent newsletter.

The bill would provide funding for construction, maintenance, and operation of local prevention and treatment centers, as well as for research, training programs, and fellowships.

"I am optimistic that the measure will pass during this session of Congress, and will bring to Alaska and the rest of the nation some relief from the crippling effects of one of our major health problems," said Gravel.