

Share Development Says Senator Begich

State Sen. Nick Begich, who is campaigning for the U.S. House of Representatives, told Tundra Times this week that the native people should share in the oil development in northern Alaska.

Sen. Begich has been campaigning up and down the Yukon River as far down as Mountain Village near the mouth of the Yukon. He said he was unable to visit some villages.

"I told the villagers I particularly emphasize preferential hire of Alaskans," Begich said.

He said he has asked Gov. Walter Hickel "to enforce my law—the preferential hire law."

He said the native people should get involved in the discussions for Alaska's development.

"If the native people don't become involved in all the discussions, they'll all be left out. They've always been left out," Begich said. "My whole message is that the native people have the right to share in the development of Alaska."

He said that every place he went, he emphasized the need for more adequate educational programs which include kinder-

garten in every BIA and state schools, regional high schools with adequate boarding facilities, adult training programs and improved school facilities.

"I called for a speedup of the rural electrification program in Alaska villages. These people need adequate electricity today and not tomorrow. In fact in many villages, I believe electricity can be provided for the people without additional financial expenditures if BIA would agree to allow the native people to use electricity generated by the school electrical plants," Begich stated.

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.

—EMERSON

AFN Meeting . .

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the person who will man the office.

Emil Notti said that Rep. Willie Hensley has been mentioned as the man to man the Washington office but that Hensley has not yet consented.

The October conference of the Federation of Natives will be held in Fairbanks and it will be timed so the delegates will attend the Tundra Times 6th Anniversary Banquet that will be held on October 5.

Notti said the palace to meet was not yet picked out. He will be in Fairbanks well before the meeting to locate a meeting hall.

About 25 or 30 members of the board are expected to be in Fairbanks.

Affiliation . . .

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the membership in an organization that represent the Alaska native land rights of more than 14,000 Tlingit and Haida Indians.

"The Central Council states that Alaska's native people have assumed a statesmanlike posture in demonstrating their willingness to compromise from claims totalling in excess of 290 million acres to 40 million acres," Borbridge stated this week.

"The \$500 million," he said, "represents compensation for the agreement to extinguish Indian title to the vast area and is a recognition that our Indian title has not been extinguished as of 1968. And, therefore, 1968 market value must be used in computing land values."

In what he described as Point Two, Borbridge said that in addition to its firm commitments of the 40 million acres and \$500 million the Central Council further advocate a maximum that:

—There should be no earmarking of funds by either the Secretary of the Interior or the State of Alaska.

Borbridge cited the recent remarks of Secretary Udall at the land claims hearings in Washington, D.C.

"Secretary Udall stated that 'minimal controls were desired' and that the emergence of Alaska native leadership was 'one of the very promising things in Alaska,' and that he had no doubt as to the abilities of Alaska natives to manage a corporation for economic development."

He said that the Central Council feels that confusion as to the basis for the land rights of the Alaska natives should be avoided.

As repeatedly held by the Supreme Court of the United States, he said, aboriginal Indian title to lands embraces the "complete beneficial ownership based on the rights of perpetual and exclusive use and occupancy."

He said that such title also carries with the RIGHT of the tribe or native group "to be protected fully by the United States in such exclusive occupancy against any interference or conflicting use or taking by all others, including protection against the state government."

"In short," Borbridge pointed out, "as declared by the Supreme Court, aboriginal Indian ownership is as sacred as the white man's ownership."

"The established law is that ONLY the United States may extinguish aboriginal Indian ownership. The Alaska natives could litigate on Indian title to all of Alaska—but we have chosen political negotiations through the legislative process in Congress."

"We insist that the terms of the final settlement must be arrived at through negotiations with the Alaska Native people and not by a unilateral determination."

Gambell Village Receives \$3,450 Grant from RDA

JUNEAU — The village of Gambell has applied for and received a grant of \$3,450 from the Rural Development Agency in the Office of the Governor, the RDA office announced last week.

The grant money will be used to pay the wages of village men constructing waste disposal pits, trash containers, incinerators and fire barrels for the community.

Willard Kaniwok, village council vice president, Eric Booshu and Gordon Irrigoo, members of the village council applied for the grant in the name of the village. The same three men have been appointed supervisors of the project by the council.

Gambell is an Eskimo village on St. Lawrence Island about 200 miles west of Nome and about 50 miles southeast of Kiviak in Siberia.

I make the most of all that comes, and the least of all that goes.

—S. TEASDALE

No sensible man watches his feet hit ground. He looks ahead to see what kind of ground they'll hit next.

GRUENING . . .

(Continued from page 1)

the reserve roughly follows from a point 100 miles southeast of Point Hope, on a straight line from there to Icy Cape, on around to Barrow and up the coast to the mouth of Colville River.

The border then follows the Colville upriver and then follow roughly the ridges of the Brooks Range to the point 100 miles southeast of Point Hope.

The tremendous oil deposits discovered by Atlantic Richfield Co. and its co-worker, Humble Oil Refining Co., are located immediately east of the border of the Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Atlantic Richfield has announced that the vast deposits may yield from five billion to ten billion barrels of recoverable oil.

Sectarian . . .

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blem has not yet been implemented.

George Sundborg, administrative assistant to Sen. Gruening, said that there were only six weeks to go before school starts and that it was imperative that applications be made soon.

In applying, the prospective students should first pick out the school or university to which they wished to go. They should have a certificate of eligibility. This would be that if the student wished to go to Alaska Methodist University, that institution would qualify him by his level in school.

Then the student sends his application to the Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Juneau.

The Area Directors office will process the application and if the student is found to be in dire need for scholarship, he will be furnished with scholarship money.

The prospective student's transportation will also be paid from his village or town to the school of his choice. If the student or his parents paid for his transportation costs, he or his parents will be reimbursed.

"The applications for scholarships, and all the information about them, are supposed to be available from all BIA offices in Alaska," said George Sundborg.

TO ALL INTERESTED CITIZENS:

In accordance with Alaska Statutes 37.10.050 (c), there is presented below a report of bank deposits of state funds under the jurisdiction of the Department of Revenue, as of the close of business June 30, 1968. The terms of any deposit will be furnished upon written request to this department.

The report shows a total of \$35,083,350.86 in our various regular working accounts at the above fiscal year end. In addition, there was a total of \$21,900,000.00 in bond funds temporarily on interest earning deposit in banks pending use in the authorized projects. Approximately 90% of all state deposits at June 30, 1968 were interest-earning, averaging about 5%. Total collateral pledged by banks to secure state deposits amounted to \$64,254,878.90, well above the normal 100% coverage required by state law.

G. A. Morrison
Commissioner of Revenue

STATE OF ALASKA BANK DEPOSITS OF STATE FUNDS

June 30, 1968

BANKS — (INCLUDING BRANCHES)	WARRANT CLEARING ACCOUNTS	COMPENSATORY TIME DEPOSITS OPEN ACCOUNT	TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT	TOTAL DEPOSITS
B. M. Behrends Bank	\$933,809.85	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 2,283,809.85
First National Bank of Anchorage	1,329,977.18	585,000.00	5,400,000.00	7,314,977.18
National Bank of Alaska	1,438,142.37	710,000.00	6,455,000.00	8,603,142.37
Alaska State Bank		200,000.00	2,560,000.00	2,760,000.00
First Bank of Cordova		25,000.00	950,000.00	975,000.00
First National Bank of Fairbanks		75,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,575,000.00
Alaska National Bank of Fairbanks		75,000.00	2,375,000.00	2,450,000.00
First National Bank of Itchiklan		50,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,300,000.00
Matanuska Valley Bank		75,000.00	2,750,000.00	2,825,000.00
Miners & Merchants Bank of Nome		25,000.00	515,000.00	540,000.00
Bank of Petersburg		35,000.00	575,000.00	610,000.00
First Bank of Valdez		25,000.00	150,000.00	175,000.00
Alaska Mutual Savings Bank			1,110,000.00	1,110,000.00
Mt. McKinley Mutual Savings Bank			600,000.00	600,000.00
Seattle First National Bank			100,000.00	100,000.00
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle			100,000.00	100,000.00
Franklin National Bank, New York, N.Y.		100,000.00		100,000.00
Bank of America, San Francisco				661,421.46 (1)
	<u>\$3,701,929.40</u>	<u>\$2,330,000.00</u>	<u>\$28,390,000.00</u>	<u>\$35,083,350.86</u>

(1) \$661,421.46 International Airport Bond Redemption Fund deposited with Bank of America as paying agent.