

Egan, AFN Establish Good Working Level...

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settlement of about 10 million acres.

Although before the election Egan was reported to have said he felt 40 million acres was too large a land settlement, Monday he stressed that he is remaining entirely flexible on the land provision and will not even call for an upper or lower limit.

Concerning the overriding royalty, he said that he feels some kind of State participation will be necessary.

Hopson reported that at the meeting, as in the past, Egan seemed sympathetic to the native position. He added that Egan, however, gave the impression that he will not come out with specific provisions but rather will concentrate on securing an early settlement and will let Congress and interested parties hash out the specific provisions.

Egan said that he plans to meet with key members of the House Interior Committee in Washington and to let them know of the State's flexible position.

"I will try to use my personal persuasion to convince them of the tremendous urgency of getting a bill out," he emphasized.

The bill must first come out of the House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs. From there it goes to the House Committee on Interior Affairs and finally to the full House.

Opinions vary on whether a

Drama Group...

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last five years and has delighted adults and children alike.

The play, **KINGS AND THINGS**, was written by a local authoress and playwright, June Allen, and is being directed by Hap Ryder. The play is a series of well known fairytales brought together by a central theme.

The actors are June Allen, Mike Downing, Sam Long, Guy Van Doren, Frank Tupper, Phibia Cooper, and Don De Witt. Most of these players have appeared in previous tours around the state.

The tour was made possible by a grant from the Alaska State Council on the Arts.

Housing Project...

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Housing Committee decided the next night not to move anyone into the project until next summer when all 50 homes can be occupied.

The committee is comprised of interested citizens, some of whom are potential occupants of the housing project. In conjunction with ASHA officials, its members have been making plans for what is to be a model project for the state since early 1970.

Concerning occupancy, both the City of Nome and the Alaska State Housing Authority took a stand similar to that of the committee.

Most of the future occupants now live in houses or "shacks" where the water and sewer system consists of a water tank and honey bucket.

The new homes, Nakak explained, are set up for running water and sewer, and the committee felt that it would not be a good idea to move the people in now and use the water tank-honey bucket method until the water and sewer system could be installed next spring.

Also, he added, if occupants were moved into the 19 homes that are hooked up, and if the system froze, the residents would probably become dissatisfied.

If this dissatisfaction were to permeate the rest of the community, the committee might

bill will be forthcoming between the time Congress reconvenes Nov. 14 and the time it adjourns around Christmas.

Hopson seemed to feel that Egan's attitude might greatly improve chances for action on the matter.

Egan vigorously campaigned in the bush where he ran far ahead of Miller taking 67.9 per cent of the vote with 85 of 140 precincts reporting. Egan also defeated Miller in Southeast Alaska while losing to his opponent in Anchorage.

Complete but unofficial tallies from Nome, Kotzebue, Unalakleet and Barrow all placed Egan in the lead there.

In Nome: Egan 371, Miller 261. In Kotzebue, Egan 267, Miller 87. In Unalakleet: Egan 253, Miller 84.

The newly-elected representative in the U.S. House, Nick Begich also won over his opponent, Frank Murkowski, in the bush taking 76.5 per cent of the vote there. He won overwhelmingly in Nome, Kotzebue, Unalakleet, and Barrow.

Sen. Ted Stevens defeated Democratic opponent Wendell Kay in the traditionally Democratic bush even though Kay had taken a land claims position more favorable to the natives than had Stevens.

The Democratic wave carried with it some of the State House and Senate seats increasing the party's margin there from 22-18 to 31-9. The Republicans lost their 11-9 edge in the Senate, which is now 10-10.

Also, Alaska's first Negro representatives were elected—Democrats Willard Bowman and Joshua Wright, both of Anchorage.

In other House races around the State:

District 1—Ketchikan, Prince of Wales—Democrats Frank Petrovich and Richard Whittaker won, defeating house minority leader William Boardman, R.

District 2—Wrangell, Petersburg—Ernie Haugen R, heavily defeated Richard Kito.

District 3—Sitka—At last report, Pete Meland defeated incumbent Richard Eliason, R, by 10 votes.

District 4 — Juneau—Mildred

find it difficult to fill the remaining houses in the spring.

This is a model home-ownership project, he continued, and if something goes wrong, Nome's chances of getting more funds for low-income housing might be jeopardized.

Out of about 80 applications, 50 families had already been selected to move into the houses. They are now being notified that they must wait seven or eight months.

In addition to completing the water and sewer system, the three parallel roads on which the houses are located must be improved, and swampy, low-lying areas must be filled in before the homes can be occupied.

Occupancy was open to all low-income Nome residents—white or native. However, out of 82 applications, only a few were from white families and they were over-income, according to a member of the housing committee.

The attractive green, pink, and gray houses will have electricity, oil space heaters, gas stoves, and light wood paneling inside.

Nakak is currently participating in a Ford Foundation housing study and is on a six-month leave of absence as regional director of RurAL CAP. He was recently in Nome and attended the meeting of the Housing Committee while there.

Banfield, R, and Mike Miller, D, triumphed.

District 5—Lynn Canal—Morger Reed, D, defeated incumbent Henry Reeves.

District 6—Cordova, Valdez—Robert Dittman, D, defeated incumbent Richard Boren.

District 7—Palmer, Talkeetna, Wasilla—Jalmar Kerttula, D, defeated Louise Kellogg.

District 8—Anchorage—Democrats Genie Chance, Gene Guess, Edward Barber, Helen Fischer, Earl Hilstrand, Richard McVeigh, Joshua Wright, Willard Bowman, Marty Farrell, Mike Rose and Bill Moran and Republicans Tom Fink, Jess Harris, and Mike Colletta won.

District 9—Seward—Keith Specking, R, defeated incumbent Irwin Metcalf.

District 10—Kenai—Clem Tillion, R, defeated Charles Rainwater.

District 11—Kodiak — Ed Naughton, D, defeated Don Slater.

District 12—Aleutian Islands—Carl Moses, D, unopposed.

District 13—Bristol Bay—Joe McGill, incumbent D, and a write-in defeated Truman Emborg, D.

District 14—Bethel — George Hohman, incumbent D, narrowly defeated Philip Guy, write-in.

District 15 — Yukon-Kuskokwim—Leslie Swanson, D, defeat-

Rights...

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In all federal or federally-assisted construction projects equal employment opportunities must be provided. The Alaska Plan will outline in specific detail how this will be accomplished statewide.

Willard has been appointed as the Alaska Coordinator in the formation of the plan.

In addition to the above issues, Willard, in his program proposed to 1971 legislature, has called upon the State to include equal employment opportunity clauses in all right-of-way permits issued by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands.

This recommendation, he said, should also apply to issuance of competitive oil and gas leases, which are administered by the Department.

In addition, he wrote in his proposal, the State should institute a pre-award bid procedure on how equal employment opportunity will be achieved.

"The State has a right to include such provisions and should feel obligated to do so in the public interest," according to Willard.

"The pre-award bid procedure would be an effort to make equal employment opportunity a matter of practice rather than an adversary procedure in which my commission would initiate charges of discrimination against an employer who fails to fulfill this policy."

It was not known whether the Commission took a position on this part of his legislative proposal.

However, in other action, the commissioners instructed Willard to attend the legislative council hearings on Bristol Bay fisheries seeking solutions to the problem of resident fishermen in securing gear and equal treatment of Native fishermen and non-resident fishermen.

The Board of Commissioners is comprised of Ernest Griffin of Fairbanks, chairman; Cyril W. George of Angoon; Thomas H. Johnson of Nome; Benny Estepa of Juneau; and Mrs. Shirley Woodrow of Anchorage. The commission hopes to meet early in December at Juneau with the Governor's Budget Review Committee.

ed Berle Mercer.

District 16—Fairbanks—Democrats Andy Warwick, John Huber, Ed Orbeck, Gene Miller, Mike Bradner and Republicans Dick Randolph, and John Holm won.

District 17—Barrow and Kotzebue—Frank Ferguson, D, defeated Jerry Crow.

District 18 — Nome—Chuck Degnan, D, overwhelmingly defeated Leo Rasmussen.

District 19—Wade Hampton, Lower Yukon—D. Martin Moore, D, unopposed.

SENATE RACES

District A—Ketchikan—Robert Ziegler, D, defeated A.W. Almqvist.

District C—Juneau—Lynn Canall—Bill Ray, D, defeated Elton Engstrom.

District E—Anchorage—Lowell Thomas, Jr., R, Chancy Croft, D, Clifford Groh, R, Vance Phillips, R, Ron Rettig, R.

District G—Kodiak, Aleutian Islands—Kay Poland, D, defeated Eldon Lester.

District I—Fairbanks—Republicans John Butrovich and Donald Young won.

District J — Barrow, Kobuk, Nome—Willie Hensley, D, overwhelmingly defeated Werner Bohrer.

Juvenile Problem...

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tion which charges Johnny with having committed certain offenses.

He is warned of his right to remain silent just as an adult would be.

Then the juvenile officer decides whether to detain him or to return him to his home.

He is detained, according to Officer Wood, if he is believed to be a danger to himself or to the community, if there is no place to send him, or if it is believed he will run away and not be present for later proceedings.

If Johnny falls into one of these categories he is taken to the Juvenile Detention Wing of the State jail. Young offenders, Officer Wood stressed, are not placed in the Fairbanks City Jail.

If Johnny is detained, the Juvenile Officer must go to court within 48 hours and justify the detention. At the detention hearing the judge decides whether to release or further detain the youth, and he sets a time for the hearing.

No attorney is provided for the young person at the detention hearing, Wood said.

An effort is made, he continued, to schedule the juvenile hearing as soon as possible. Supposedly the youth can be detained without a hearing no longer than 30 days, but the time for some has been longer because of a tremendous work load of the courts and police department, Wood added.

If Johnny is not placed in the State Jail, he is released to his real parents or foster parents while awaiting a hearing. In either case, the intake officer talks with the child and his parents. The parents are told that they can either hire an attorney or that a public defender will be provided.

The next step is the hearing in Juvenile Court where, Wood said, the youth must be proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

If he is convicted, the judge assigns the case to a probation officer or to the welfare department if the youth is determined to be a dependent—a minor in need of supervision.

A disposition hearing is scheduled within 30 days following conviction. There the probation

League of Women Panel on Welfare

The League of Women Voters will present a panel discussion on welfare and its alternatives on Thursday, November 12 at 8 p.m. The meeting will be held in the Bear Gallery of the Alaskan Civic Center.

The meeting will be open to the public. Panelists will include representatives from the regional Welfare Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Fairbanks Native Welcome Center, the University of Alaska Sociology Department, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Central Labor Council.

In 1969, at least 25.4 million Americans, or 13 per cent of our total population, were classified as poor. 25 per cent of all aged persons and 15 per cent of all children under 18 were poor. 34 per cent non-white Americans and 10 per cent of white Americans were poor.

Of the 25.4 million poor people, about 10 million (or 40 per cent) received public assistance.

There is a general dissatisfaction with welfare as it exists today among recipients, administrators and the public. It is conceded by all that a new and imaginative approach is now needed.

officer or welfare worker outlines his plan for the child.

Some of the alternatives are placement in his real home, in a foster home, or in a corrections facility. The attorney is present for this hearing and can voice his opinion, but the final decision is made by the judge.

The system is set up for rehabilitation, Wood said, but in reality it lacks in many areas.

A main deficit, he continued, is an insufficient number of probation officers. Each officer averages a case load of from 100 to 200 kids. Often the young people must remain in the State jail just because the probation officer has not had enough time to locate a foster home for them.

Selwyn Carol, past supervisor at the Juvenile Wing of the State jail, agreed that more probation officers are needed. He added that more welfare workers are also needed for the dependency cases. Both go from one crisis to another, unable to do adequate follow-up.

Carol also stressed the need for a juvenile judge and court to expedite the cases.

He explained that the Superior Court Judges must now work the juvenile cases into their already overloaded schedules.

And, rehabilitation facilities for juveniles need to be enlarged, he said. The State's only such facility—the McLaughlin Center in Anchorage—is crowded. Often, Carol said, a young person must wait five to six weeks in the Fairbanks State Jail before getting into McLaughlin.

Thus the start of his rehabilitation is delayed five or six weeks.

And, if he cannot get into McLaughlin he is sent "outside." The State needs more centers like McLaughlin, Carol continued, so that kids could be near their homes where parents could visit and where they would not be cut off from their heritage and culture.

In addition, Officer Wood feels there should be counselors in the elementary schools so that trouble could possibly be detected and corrected at an early age. "I believe in preventive work," he stressed.

Next: Detention at the State Jail in Fairbanks.