

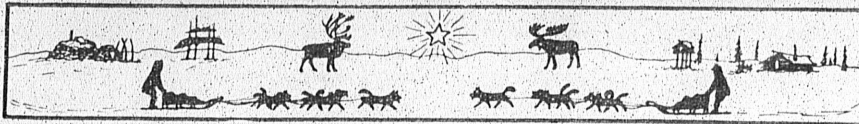
# Tundra Times

25c

Inupiat Paitot People's Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Unanguq Tunuktauq The Aleuts Speak



Tlingit  
Ut kah neek Informing and Reporting

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Fairbanks, Alaska

## TNC beats Corridor No. 30

### Festival of Native Arts

By SUE GAMACHE

Alaska Native artists and dancers from every corner of Alaska will be coming to the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, campus for the Third Annual Festival of Native Arts held March 15-19, 1976. The Festival highlights a different Native group each night. March 15 will be Inupiat night, March 16 will be Aleut night, March 17 will be Yupik night, March 18 will be Athabascan night, and March 19 will be Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian night.

The Festival will open with a blanket toss on March 15. Other planned activities will be string games, gambling, high kick, and story telling.

On Athabascan night Eliza Jones, who is originally from Husli but residing in Fairbanks will be the featured speaker. George Beaver, from Bethel will be the Featured speaker for Yupik night, and Gy Okakok from Barrow will be featured speaker on Inupiat night.

Contributors to this year's festival are British Petroleum (BP) \$300, Special Events Committee at the University of Alaska \$400, Associated Students at the University of Alaska (ASUS) \$500, and the State Council of the Arts \$2,000 according to Toni Jones approximately \$24,000 is still needed to fund this year's Festival.

The Calista Corporation is funding 19 people from Toksook Bay and Bethel to attend the Festival.

Festival participants are also invited to the Fairbanks Native Association Potlatch on Saturday, March 20. The North American Sled Dog Championships will also be the 20-21 in Fairbanks.

For further information contact Toni Jones or Al Hill, Special Orientation Services, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, 99701, or call 479-7781.

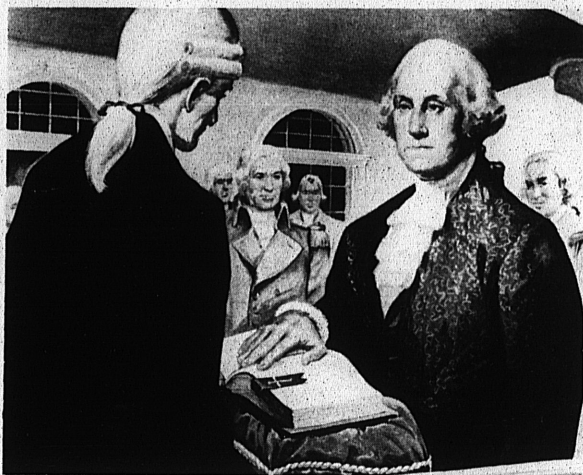
### Tundra Tours

#### Awarded contract

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, Feb. 11—Tundra Tours, a subsidiary of the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, and the Alaska Catering Company, were awarded a joint two-year contract today by BP Alaska to provide services at Prudhoe Bay.

The joint venture will supply camp catering, housekeeping and other related services for BP's Construction Camp No. 2. The recently completed 517-bed camp is located some four miles northwest of BP's main Operations Center.

The Alaska Catering Company, Alaska-owned and Anchorage-based, also holds the contract for camp services for BP's Construction Camp No. 1 at Prudhoe.



FROM "GEO. WASHINGTON," one of the "Bible & the Presidents" series produced by—CATHEDRAL FILMSTRIPS

### \$8 million bond sale

Mayor Eben Hopson announced today the sale of \$8,000,000 General Obligation Bonds to John Nuveen & Co. in conjunction with UMIC, Inc. (Memphis, Tennessee) whose winning bid was 6.9157% (net effective interest rate).

There was one other bid: Bank of America in conjunction with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith at 7.196%.

The bonds were issued for the purpose of Schools (\$5,000,000); Public Housing (\$2,000,000) and Sanitary Facilities (\$1,000,000).

The Borough's consultant was Dupere & Associates, Inc. of Juneau, Alaska.

### Native claims Reopened

Alaska natives have been given a second opportunity to be enrolled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson said today.

Commissioner Thompson said that legislation (P.L. 94-204) enacted January 2, 1976, re-opens the rolls for one year for those persons who missed the original enrollment deadline of March 30, 1973.

"Almost 2,000 persons submitted applications after enrollment had been closed," the Commissioner said. "This new legislation makes it possible for them and other Alaska natives to be enrolled and to receive benefits under the Act."

The Settlement Act which was signed into law by President Nixon on December 18, 1971, granted Alaska natives 40 million acres of land and close to a billion dollars.

Persons enrolled under the new legislation will receive stock under the Settlement Act and a prorata share of all future distributions.

Eligibility for enrollment now is the same as it was for the first enrollment. In general, this means that a person should be at

(Continued on Page 6)

### Tyonek village wins Over BLM proposed Entry across lands

By SUE GAMACHE

The Tyonek Native Corporation (TNC) has documented its opposition to the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) proposed Primary Corridor No. 30 system across the Moquawkie Indian Reservation and delivered its comments to BLM and the State and Federal Land Use Planning Commission.

The history of the Reservation indicates that the Tyonek Indians should have received patent immediately upon the signing of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA); but they did not.

The TNC does not believe that it was the intent of Congress to

allow the ANCSA to become the vehicle through which land that was withdrawn for Indian poses in 1915, now in 1976, be transgressed without compensation. Nor do they believe that the Reservation should now become public lands after maintaining its private status for so long.

A report entitled, "Multimodal Transportation and Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska", issued in November, 1974, recommended a route for Primary Corridor that avoids the Moquawkie Indian Reservation.

According to the Tyonek Native Corporation, a description of the corridor that they received December 24, entitled, "Notice of Proposed Easements," does not even approximate the routing described in the earlier report. Instead it severs approximately 6,400 acres from 26,918.56 acres of the Indian Reservation historically reserved for the Tyonek Indians.

The first notification of the adjusted Primary Corridor No. 30 was received by the Corporation on December 30, 1975.

The BLM recommendation provides "an easement for Primary Corridor No. 30, which roughly parallels the coast. The corridor to the Granite Point

(Continued on Page 6)

### Linda DeWitt Native counselor at AMU

Linda DeWitt, a junior majoring in social services at Alaska Methodist University, has been chosen by Alaska Student Higher Education Services (ASHES), the educational arm of the Alaska Federation of Natives, as the Native student counselor at A.M.U.

She was selected from a field of ten upperclass student applicants to participate in the University Year in Action program to provide academic, personal and career counseling to A.M.U.'s Native students.

Miss DeWitt, a Tlingit Indian from Wrangell, attended Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka for 1½ years, majoring in education, and then spent 1½ years at the

(Continued on Page 6)



LINDA DeWITT

Continuation from last week's story—

### Congress and federal lands

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Jeff Richardson in last week's issue of the Tundra Times to a good extent wrote about lands that have been withdrawn or are in the process of being withdrawn. In the continuation, and final installment, Jeff is pointing out who is trying to get into the works of the huge land pie.)

By JEFF RICHARDSON

Members of Congress from all corners of the "Lower 48" are not the only people entrenching for the fight over control of Alaska's land. Voices from all corners of the state itself are demanding to be heard in Washington. From Alaska have come the first calls for an entirely new land management system, going beyond the idea of cooperative management between two federal agencies.

Alaska's only Congressman, Republican Don Young, introduced his H.R. 6848 in May, 1975. It has more than one unique feature. His bill is the only one that would establish transportation corridors across federal land, an issue that has spawned more controversy and confusion in Alaska than perhaps any other issue since statehood. His is also the only bill that makes no mention of wilderness review.

Besides adding 51.25 million acres to existing federal systems, to be managed under traditional policies of the respective agencies, Young proposes setting aside nearly 16 million acres in a Scenic Reserve System which would be administered by the State of Alaska and the federal government. The bill is designed to encourage generally more resource development consistent

with scenic values and to provide more state control than the other congressional proposals.

On a recent holiday swing through Alaska, Young was strongly critical of the other d-2 proposals that have been put forth. He told the Tundra Times that eastern congressmen and conservationists, "the guys from the asphalt jungle," as he characterized them, were attempting to nullify the Statehood Act and the land claims act by locking up federal land in large, single use units.

"Mine is the only multiple use bill in the whole bunch," Young said. He added that Native opposition to the transportation corridor provision in his bill was weakening because without them development on Native lands would be limited.

Confident that his d-2 bill

(continued on page 12)