

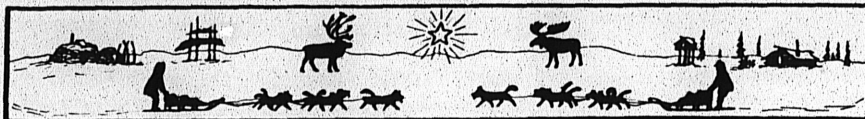
Tundra Times

University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99701
JUN 16 1976
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Tlingit
Ut kah neek Informing and Reporting

Inupiat Paitot People's Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Unanguq Tunuktauq The Aleuts Speak



Vol. 13, No. 24

Wednesday, June 16, 1976

Fairbanks, Alaska

Suit filed against Native community



SEVEN-YEAR-OLD Tommy Welcyn, an Eskimo from Anchorage, Alaska, is assisting in a worldwide drive by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to locate Alaska Natives eligible for benefits under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Tommy's reward from BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson for posing in publicity photos was an ice cream soda—but enrolled Natives are eligible to share in benefits from a Congressional award of \$962.5 million and more than 40 million acres of land.

Search made to find ANCSA eligibles

ANCHORAGE—The BIA has launched a world-wide search to locate Alaska Natives who may be eligible for substantial benefits in land and money under terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

It is estimated that between 5,000 and 10,000 persons are

eligible for benefits under the act but have not yet applied for these benefits.

Many of the eligible Alaska Natives are believed to be living in the Northwest U.S. and along the West Coast, although the BIA has indications others are scattered throughout the

continental U.S., in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and several foreign countries.

The Native Claims Settlement Act grants to Alaska Natives \$962.5 million and more than 40 million acres of land.

Enrollment for benefits under the act began soon after its passage, and more than 77,000 eligible Natives were enrolled in the initial registration period which ended in March, 1973.

The federal government now is re-opening enrollment in order to make certain that all those who are eligible have an opportunity to file their applications. In its efforts to locate eligible but unenrolled

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Blatchford receives degree

Edgar Blatchford, an Eskimo, will receive his Juris Doctorate in Law from the University of Washington School of Law on June 12, 1976.



EDGAR BLATCHFORD

Edgar was born in Nome, Alaska, to Ernest and Lena Blatchford now of Seward, Alaska.

Edgar was graduated from Seward High School and later from Alaska Methodist University. At AMU he was the president of the Alaska Native Student Organization (ANSO) and president of the AMU student body during the 1971-73 school year.

Edgar was a recipient of two Alaskan of the Year Scholarships during the 1971-73 school years. In the summer of 1971 he was appointed to the Alaska Scholarship Loan Selection Committee by Gov. Egan.

At the University of Washington, where he was funded under the American Indian Law Program he was the second year class representative to the Student Bar Association and the 1976 Graduation Committee Chairman.

During the summer months he worked in Alaska more recently in Valdez on the Alaska pipeline. He is a member of Local 302, Operating Engineers.

His future plans? He wants to return to Alaska and right now he is preparing himself for the Alaska State Bar.

Previous lawyer of Arctic Slope Native Association, Frederick Paul files for payment of attorney fees

An action for injunction for the recovery of equitable relief and attorney fees has been filed in United States District Court in Washington by Frederick Paul for his work in representing the Eskimos of the North Slope in Alaska.

Paul is charging that he was not paid his attorney fees for his professional services in lobbying and handling matters for the North Slope before and during the passage of the Land Claims Act.

A Tlingit Indian from the Sealaska Corporation in Southeastern Alaska, Paul is filing against the Secretary of the Interior, Thomas Kleppe; William Simon, secretary of the treasury; the Attorney General, Edward Levi; Arctic Slope Native Association; Atkasook Community; Anaktuvuk Pass Community; Barrow Community; Barter Island Community; Nookut Community; Point Lay Community; Wainwright Community; and the 12 regional corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Act.

Paul stated the act of 1971 limiting all fees for lawyers and consultants to \$2 million in the aggregate are unconstitutional as an unsupported limitation on the right to petition the government for redress of grievance, guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and as an unreasonable exercise of the police power prohibited by the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

Paul is a lawyer licensed in the states of Washington and Alaska, the Ninth Circuit, the United States Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

He explained the reason for

including Simon in his charges was because he is in charge of the Alaska Native Fund; Kleppe because he has certain responsibilities over the Alaska Native Fund; Levi because he is in charge of enforcing 20(f) of

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American Indian fellowships applications now being accepted

Applications are now being accepted for the first fellowships to be offered to American Indian students by the U.S. Office of Education.

The grants will enable the students to become qualified in law, medicine, engineering and other professional fields needed by Indian communities.

A total of \$500,000 is available for the current fiscal year and will cover educational and subsistence costs for approximately 50 fellowships under Part B of the Indian Education Act.

Fellowships may be awarded under Part B to Indian students who are attending, or have been accepted for admission, as full-time students in a graduate or professional program.

The institution may be one of the student's own choice. An applicant's program of study, however, must provide a professional degree in engineering, law, medicine, business, forestry, or a field related to one of these areas.

The fellowship grant provides for four years of study. For each year the fellow will receive the cost of his or her tuition with an average stipend of \$3,600, an allowance of \$400 for books and other instructional materials, and \$500 to cover moving expenses should these be necessary. In addition, \$750 will be paid for each dependent.

Closing date for submitting applications is July 16. Application forms are available from the U.S. Office of Education, Office of Indian Education, 7th and D Streets, S.W., Room 3514, Washington, D.C. 20202. The telephone number is (202) 245-7525.

Tribes receive labor grants

The U.S. Department of Labor recently allocated \$13,090,065 to 77 Indian tribes or groups operating training and public service employment programs across the country.

Northwest Regional Director James T. Hughes said in Seattle that Indian organizations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska will share \$1,635,607 of the national allocation.

The allocation of Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds was scheduled for publication June 4, 1976, in the Federal Register, he said.

The funds are for the transition quarter of Fiscal Year 1976—July 1 through Sept. 30—which resulted when

Congress changed the beginning of the fiscal year from July 1 to Oct. 1 this year Hughes said.

Training funds allocated under Title III of CETA amount to \$12,640,001. Under Title II, the prime sponsors will receive \$450,064 of public service employment jobs. Specific prime sponsor allocations are listed in the Register.

Indian prime sponsors recently were allocated \$6,019,372 for temporary employment assistance to individuals employed in positions currently funded under Titles II and VI of CETA.

The Title III funds are used by prime sponsors for on-the-job training, classroom instruction,