

Indian Group on a 5-yr. Textbook Project

American Indians - United held a meeting in Chicago last week to set goals and purposes for their organization which hopes to concern itself with the plight of urban, off-reservation Indians living in the continental United States.

There are 42 Indian centers represented by the fifteen man board. Mr. Jess Sixkeller, of Chicago, is the executive director of this organization.

Mr. Ralph Ware, a Kiowa from Wichita, Kansas, is chairman of the board of directors. Pat Locke, from the Anchorage Welcome Center, is executive secretary on the board of directors.

The Ford Foundation has given an initial funding grant for the program. Preliminary approval has been received from the foundation to sponsor a textbook, which would be utilized for the factual presentation of the history of American Indians on the kindergarten through high school levels.

This project is expected to take five years. Writers for the text will be Indian and Eskimo

people.

Representation on the board of directors is by time zone.

Since Alaska has four time zones and three large urban areas, Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau, it is hoped that Alaska will send two more representatives to this influential organization to receive technical, programming, fund raising, and proposal writing assistance.

The Interdenominational Foundation for Community Organizations has asked American Indians - United to seat American Indian representatives on their board of directors.

I.F.C.O. will meet on March 24 in Chicago for urban community planning. Present will be George Effman, a Klamath from the San Francisco Indian Center, Bea Medicine from Vermillion, S.D., Pat Locke from the Anchorage Welcome Center, and Jess Sixkeller from the Chicago Indian Center.

I.F.C.O. disperses funds from all major religious groups in the U.S. Last year over one million dollars went to urban-community organizations.

Basement H-bombs Maybe Be Made with Common Stuff

"An H-bomb built of easily-obtained materials, in an ordinary machine shop?"

In the current issue of SCIENTIST AND CITIZEN, Associate Editor Sheldon Novick reports that advances in laser research are bringing this disturbing speculation closer to reality.

H-bombs need a triggering device to produce extremely high temperatures, and until now, the only trigger available has been a fission bomb, or A-bomb, of the kind exploded during the Second World War.

Man-made plutonium, or extremely scarce uranium-235, are the only two materials which can be used in fission bombs, and therefore in H-bombs.

They are both extremely expensive, and only the five nuclear powers have produced enough of either to make a nuclear weapon.

Recent research shows that lasers, perhaps in combination with conventional explosives,

could produce the high temperatures needed to trigger the H-bomb fusion reaction, replacing the uranium or plutonium.

All that would then be needed for a bomb would be the laser-device trigger, and a combination of heavy hydrogen and the common materials tritium and lithium.

Only elaborate research can show whether this is a practical as well as a theoretical possibility. Such research is apparently going on in Germany, Italy and United States.

A laser-triggered H-bomb might be relatively free of radioactivity, and this is probably the reason for current interest in it. A "clean" bomb could be used for vast peaceful earthmoving projects, such as the proposed construction of a sea-level Panama Canal.

Unfortunately, such a bomb might also be within reach of many nations which cannot afford to develop nuclear weapons—and it would definitely be easier to conceal the development and

construction of such weapons.

The United States Atomic Energy Commission is aware of these possibilities, and has recently proposed secrecy regulations designed in part to hamper further private research.

According to Novick, however, "There does not seem to be any chance of keeping secret the theoretical possibility of laser-triggered bombs. . . research results which show this possibility have already been published. . . The Atomic Energy Commission's new secrecy regulations themselves expose this possibility."

Open public discussion of these disturbing new advances in weapon research is urgently needed, the author states, for the development of political controls on nuclear proliferation.

"The fact of the matter is that nuclear weapons are becoming cheaper and more accessible. If we hope to find ways of keeping them under control, we will have to publicize that fact, not hide it."

Midnight Sun Council Banquet Soon

MIDNIGHT SUN COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
1400 GILLAM WAY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
Phone 452-1268

January 29, 1969

Dear Executive Board Member:

You and your wife are cordially invited to attend the Third Eagle Scout Recognition Banquet on Wednesday, February 5, 1969, upstairs in the Commons Building at the U of A at 7:30 p.m. The cost of the dinner will be \$3.00 per person.

Each year the council holds this banquet to recognize those young men who have achieved the rank of Eagle Scout. It also serves as a reunion for all men who have reached this accom-

plishment.

This year we are honored to have as our guest speaker, Mr. Joe Wyckoff, Assistant to the Chief Scout Executive. One of Mr. Wyckoff's special assignments on the National Staff of the Boy Scouts of America is the BOYPOWER '76 program. I'm sure this will be an outstanding evening of entertainment and inspiration that you and your wife will not want to miss.

You may help us in two ways: 1. Plan now to attend and place your reservation with the Scout Service Center by calling 452-1268. 2. You may help us locate and invite men in our area who achieved the rank of Eagle Scout in other councils. If you know of such a man, invite him to call the Scout Service Center and place a reservation, or call them yourself and they will mail him an invitation.

Four fine young men are to be recognized this year. I hope that we can count on you and your wife joining us to pay tribute to these young men's dedications and accomplishments.

Sincerely,
James Movius
Banquet Chairman

State Labor Department to Hold Hearing

On February 3rd, at 9:00 a.m., a hearing delving into the hiring practices of the Bannister Company will be held at the City Council Chambers in Anchorage. Commissioner of Labor, Thomas J. Moore will act as hearing officer.

Commissioner Moore stated "the purpose of this hearing is to investigate the hiring practices of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Local 798, Plumbers and Pipefitters Union, in the hiring of resident Alaskans for the Bannister project."

The dispute stems from the fact that non-resident workmen from Tulsa Local 798 are displacing resident workmen from Anchorage Local 367 on the Bannister project.

A picket line was formed at the Bannister project and at one point threatened to erupt into violence.

"We intend to get to the bottom of this," Moore said. "Subpoenas will be issued to appropriate individuals.

All interested parties with information to contribute are urged to attend this hearing. The public is also invited to attend.

ANICA Manager . . .

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last week in Nome. Three native directors came to the meeting but there were three BIA officials and three ANICA officials. The president of the board, Paul Jones of Deering was absent.

Under this setup, the replacement for Winfield Irvin was named. The meeting considered some 70 applications for the new general manager's job. Three of the applications were from natives.

Leonard Monaghan, William Paul, Sr., Hugh Nicholls and Willy Willoya attended portions of the meeting at Nome but they were not allowed to attend the business session.

Some Alaska native organizations and native individuals have been pushing for the move of the Seattle office of ANICA to Alaska so the native people can have more participation in the organization in the way of management and jobs.

"We, as natives, are hounding the oil firms of the North Slope

for jobs when we already have a million dollar business and we are hiring non-natives to run the ANICA," said Leonard Monaghan. "Also, actually, since the whole office is in Seattle, it precludes most Alaskans chances of native participation."

ANICA is an association of corporations which has its own set of bylaws and board of directors of native Alaskans. Through its offices in Seattle, ANICA acts as a purchasing agent for the native IRA (Indian Reorganization Act) stores, commonly called native stores.

The three native ANICA directors attending were Henry Deacon, Grayling; Alfred Wells, Noorvik; and Paul Albert, Nelson Island. BIA people said they couldn't get board president Paul Jones to Nome due to inclement weather.

The ANICA meeting lasted one day and half.

Willie Almost . . .

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ciary Committee chairman.

Willie Hensley became chairman of the Health, Education and Welfare; Lester Bronson, Commerce; Bill Ray, Finance; Earl Hillstrand, State Affairs; Joe McGill, Natural Resources; Gene Guess, Local Government.

The opening session of the state legislature saw two significant bills introduced. One bill sponsored by Sen. R.R. Blodgett, D-Teller, would require a provision that every oil or gas lease that 20 per cent of the work force at lease site must be Alaska natives.

Violation of this bill would automatically raise the gross production tax by 50 per cent and that anyone who violated the provision would not be allowed to bid for any other oil or gas leases with the state.

The second bill under the sponsorship of Joseph Josephson,

D-Anchorage, would require an oil or gas lease to furnish the State Department of Labor quarterly reports on the number of state residents hired on state property.

Other bills introduced were: —Lower the voting age from 19 to 18 years of age.

—Allow foreign fishing processors vessels be allowed in Alaska waters if there are no adequate domestic processing facilities available.

—Repeal the provision in the drug laws which provides \$1,000 reward for someone who informs authorities about another selling drugs to a miner.

Rep. Willie Hensley had an exciting start on his part of the new legislative session. His wife April gave birth to a new son during the opening hours of the current session.

ANICA Grip . . .

(Continued from page 1)

treatment, ie. exemption from State and Federal taxes; reduced freight, etc., there has been no profit for the natives and the government debt is greater than ever.

The pattern seems to be the same all over Alaska. The BIA officials often come from as far as Washington, D.C. to Alaska meetings with plans all type-written and too often formally approved by native directors who don't understand the import of the document.

The non-profit fact should be the theme for study. This could include the distant office of management, with secret or closed meetings with BIA, the secret custody of financial records, the two levels of pay, the native level being the lower which excludes the ablest native from accepting employment, how the employment of only non-natives in the Seattle Office affects the morale of the village units when the sole district store advisor was discharged for raising some salaries of store managers to the level set by law and Leonard Monaghan, the manager told him, "The ANICA existed without you for 20 years and it can exist without you for another 20 years."

However, this one act has caused many to focus their

thoughts on the record of the BIA and its appointed Seattle management and now reveals what hereto has been concealed. The total agreement even by those who support the system is that the administration management should be in Alaska; secondly that the employees should be wholly native preferably those who have an interest in the business.

One thing is certain, namely, that policy matters should be determined in a closed meeting of the directors instead of the present method where the BIA watches the performance of some who do not read the minds, spoken, or unspoken, of the BIA.

As I look over the field and contrast what I saw in the Nome field in 1937 with what I see now, there is reason for great encouragement. That is what the Alaska Native Brotherhood wished for, planned for when it began in 1912 and promoted so strongly when I was drafted by that organization.

The new generation is taking over and we of the older are gradually being put on the first shelf and then on a higher and higher shelf repeating the process till finally we reach the pearly gates and ask St. Peter to open the door.

'Chichalyu' . . .

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Neil Charlie.

Charlie said that the writer from Nenana was right when he said that Minto people were all mixed.

He also said that his grandmother, Old Annie, used to tell him that there was no "Caribou Tail" tribe, just plain "Caribou" with no "Tail" on it.

"My grandmother used to tell me never to mention tribal names when I make a speech in front of the crowd," said Charlie.

The letter from Nenana stated that in naming the new village of Minto, just one tribal name should not be used because Minto people had intermarried with other tribes.

Parader . . .

(Continued from page 4)

attending the inaugural festivities and most of them attended the elaborate affair at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

"Our Alaskans were some of the best dressed, elegant people there!" Laura pointed out.

Laura continued:

"All in all, though it was terribly exciting, it was so good to come back to Alaska."

"Even Seattle seemed so casual and easy going compared to the eastern coast. One noticed the clear, blue sky and fresh, clean air on the western coast and there was even clearer sky and fresher air in Alaska."