

"I may not agree with a word you say but I will defend unto death your right to say it." — Voltaire

Tundra Times

Consider All Facets

AMUA Board . . .

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ment, outdoor recreation, soil and water conservation, State government, transportation, and wildlife.

Twelve alternate members have also been appointed. State Director Burton W. Silcock will serve as co-chairman of the Advisory Board.

It is planned to hold the second meeting of the Alaska Multiple Use Advisory Board in Anchorage on January 25, 1968.

The Advisory Board was created under Executive Order to give the State Director of the BLM the advantage of the knowledge and experience of leading Alaska citizens.

The members represent major interest groups using the public lands, and it brings a measure of public participation into the BLM management process.

Twenty members have been reappointed for their second term and four members are new appointments. Appointed for the 1968 term are:

Robert Vroman, Palmer, representing Borough government; alternate is James D. Nordale of Juneau.

Dr. Gene Erion, Fairbanks, representing economic development; Dr. Richard A. Cooley of Juneau as alternate.

John Schnabel, Haines sawmill operator, is to represent forestry; alternate is A. Earl Plourde of Anchorage.

Arthur J. Harris, on the Aleutian Chain, is to represent grazing. He is already a member of BLM's National Advisory Board; Charles W. Rainwater, homesteader in the Kenai area, is alternate.

Lt. Col. David B. Keezell, Hq. ALCOM, is to represent the Military; alternate is Col. Leon J. Hamerly, Ft. Richardson, Alaska.

William C. Bishop, Vice-President and Manager, Western Oil and Gas Association, Alaska Division, will represent the mineral development; alternate is Earl H. Beistline of Fairbanks.

William Hensley, Kotzebue, representing Native Settlements is a member of the State House of Representatives from the 17th District; Ralph Perdue, a past-President of the Tanana Valley Chiefs Conference, is the alternate.

Miss Celia Hunter, Fairbanks, Co-owner of Camp Denali, is representing recreation; Henry L. McClure, Anchorage, is the alternate.

Robert L. Buzby, Fairbanks, is to represent soil and water. Mr. Buzby is currently Secretary-Treasurer of the Alaska Association of Soil Conservation Subdistrict; Al Owen, Kodiak, former State Senator is the alternate.

Thomas E. Kelly, Juneau, representing State government is the Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, State of Alaska; alternate is Dale Wallington, Juneau.

Mrs. Edith Bullock, Kotzebue, is to represent transportation. She is President of B&R Tug and Barge Company; Glenn M. Clark, Anchorage, is the alternate.

A. W. Boddy, Juneau, Executive Director Alaska Sportsmen's Council, will represent wildlife; alternate will be Ivan R. Thorall of Fairbanks.

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State administration stated that we should press our claim on the Federal Government for compensation and not hinder the State's Land Selection Program. As we all know, both positions came to an impasse.

Now, because the State has not been able to break the "land freeze" through legal action, it has offered to not only work with us, but to economically assist us by paying the expense for convening our leaders in order to work out a mutually acceptable solution to our land question.

On the surface this would appear to be a very helpful and logical step for us both to take, but let us examine what seems to be happening. This strategy put forth by the State is a good one and hits us at a very vital spot, where we are the most vulnerable; and that is in the area of poverty, where we cannot afford to transport our elected native representatives back and forth to meetings to arbitrate on our behalf; hence, the Governor has established what is and should be properly called the "Governor's Task Force."

This is a body composed of officers of the A.F.N. and people appointed by the Governor. This group, we are told, will decide exactly what legal position will be pressed in Washington, D. C. to end the land freeze and solve our land problems.

One cannot blame the Governor for attempting to push an end to the land freeze, however, we as native people must also realize that the State and Federal Government's demands for a whirlwind decision, with the governments being the centrifugal force and we hanging onto the perimeter of this fast moving maneuver, can be very dangerous for us, if we do not thoroughly contemplate this issue before us.

It seems to me that if the land freeze is deplorable enough, and this freeze being our weapon, then the Governor and his staff should be democratic enough to allow us our own elected body, in its entirety, to represent us on this issue; and with the State's offer at financing, we could then expedite release of the land freeze, thus having "our" say in court, and the State could have its big thaw.

Throughout our battle with the Federal Government over our lands, an expression has been heard over and over again, i.e. "Congress will not allow this," or "Congress will not go along with this." It is true that we are going to be affected by the decisions of Congress. However, if we are too timid to express ourselves to Congress, how are they to know what it is we wish.

Congress will and does express their decisions, and before they do this, hopefully, they will listen to our wishes. Let us not hamper ourselves by a lack of communication.

Let it be known to all, that our intent is not to victimize ourselves in an attempt to appease the powers that be. It is true that our original land claims legislation was rejected, but we have another chance at communication, so, let us be heard again. We only want a fair and just settlement for this land of ours.

I note that the A.F.N. is currently taking a roll of $\frac{1}{4}$ degree of Native or more. Apparently, the A.F.N. feels that rules or guidelines set forth by the Federal Government in establishing a blood quantum is proper.

The Federal Government has set down the $\frac{1}{4}$ degree of blood quantum, so that they would not be responsible for any native person who is less than this degree. I ask you, what is the consequence of following suit and establishing this degree, when and if your grandchildren marry out of their race and their children then become ineligible to benefit from the heritage you leave them unless your estate is free from government authority and control.

You also request, by determining the $\frac{1}{4}$ degree quantum, that a person enrolling as a native would then be put to task to prove his degree of blood of both his parents to insure his or her eligibility. My feelings that "of the blood" is sufficient.

Again, the argument will be that Congress may frown on this because this creates too many natives, and I say "Good, then they will realize that there are a lot of us who deserve consideration for a better way of life, and a fair shake for having been exposed to racial prejudice, intolerance, and indifference

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/s/ Stanley R. Amarok, Chairman
Advisory School Board

We hereby endorse the recommendations presented by the Golovin Advisory School Board.

Golovin Village Council
/s/ Floyd Fagerstrom, President
Stanley R. Amarok, Secretary

cc: Robert Bennett, Commissioner
Bob Bartlett, Senator
Ernest Gruening, Senator
Howard W. Pollock, Representative
R. R. Blodgett, Senator
Howard Rock, Editor, Tundra Times
Robert Davis, superintendent, BIA

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Golovin Village Council Calls for New School

Advisory School Board
Golovin, Alaska 99762
January 1, 1968

Honorable Owen Morken, Area Director
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Juneau Area Office
P. O. Box 3-8000
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: Golovin Day School

Dear Mr. Morken:

We are pleased to know of your interest and knowledge of the dire need for a new school here at Golovin. Your correspondence in regards to the stated matter with our senator, R. R. Blodgett, was read to our newly organized Advisory School Board which met at the schoolhouse on December 7, 1967. An interesting discussion took place with the majority of our adult residents participating. The following are two significant decisions contemplated:

(1) In as much as this Advisory School Board was organized in compliance to a BIA directive, it was wholeheartedly considered as a desirable medium for making known the needs of our community.

(2) Because of the recognition of this board by BIA, we felt we had good reason to hope that these needs made known through our board would result in more immediate fulfillment of needed projects.

The board recommends the immediate construction of new school facilities to accommodate a growing community. We point out the fact, also presented by Senator Blodgett, that this village has ample reasons to expect to develop into a thriving community. This belief is based on the existence of two resources, both in the production of food. One is in fishing industry and the other in reindeer. Efforts are being made to stabilize these industries as contributing factors toward the growth of the northwestern portion of our state. Relative to this progression, the need for providing the best available means of instilling within our youth the desire for a better education requires better and up-to-date educational facilities as a prerequisite.

We stress further more objectionable factors, one being overcrowded conditions. This problem we have been aware of for several years. The Education Program of BIA in Alaska 1967-68 discloses an average of 23 pupils per teacher in the one room schools. We have had as many as 32 crowded into one classroom in the past. At the beginning of this school year, there were 30 students enrolled. Presently, the number is 27 as a result of the transfer of 3 seventh grade students to Wrangell Institute. Needless to say, crowded classrooms are not conducive to better education.

Last, but by no means the least, our facilities are in various stages of deterioration ranging from obsolete to very poor. The building which is used for the hot lunch program was not originally a part of the BIA facilities and is of early 1900's vintage. It has a wooden floor which probably hasn't been scrubbed with soap and water for decades for the floor is full of splinters and would only absorb the water. However, on rainy days it gets a dousing from water dripping through the ceiling.

We as members of the Golovin Advisory School Board do hereby join State Senator R. R. Blodgett in informing you of our need and desire to have funds appropriated to construct a new BIA day school in Golovin.

Sincerely yours,