

Unanguq Tunuktauq The Aleuts Speak

CHIEF

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Special Issue-WHAT'S INSIDE

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By EMIL NOTTI AFN President

This special issue of the Tundra Times marks a first. For the Tundra Times it is the first time the newspaper voice of the Native peoples has been distributed throughout Alaska.

And for the Alaska Federation of Natives, this is the first time we have been able to reach all our brothers to talk about the most important event in the history of our peoples—the settlement of Native Land Claims.

I therefore welcome this opportunity to finally report to all of you about our activities these past momentous twelve months.

We began this year with the recognition by members of our board that unless certain goals were achieved, our historic rights (Continued on Page 4)

BLM Gives Tanacross Small Concession at Dot Lake Land Meet

The Tanacross Indians came away from a meeting Wednesday with the Bureau of Land Management, the State Lands Division, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs feeling that the outcome was "only slightly better than a

DEADLOCK

deadlock," according to a legal representative of the Indians, Fred Brown.

The meeting was called by Andrew Isaac, chief of the United Crow Bands to find out why the State of Alaska has taken over land that the natives claim is theirs by virtue of their use and occupancy of it.

During the three-hour session held in the home of Carl Charles at Dot Lake, the director of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bert Silcock and the head of the State Division of Lands in Fairbanks, George Hollett attempted to field questions directed at them by the Indians.

Also among the approximately 30 people at the meeting were Glen Hackney, the Governor's representative in Fairbanks and Peter Three Stars and William Mattice of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

A spokesman for the natives explained that he termed the meeting slightly better than a deadlock because at least something was accomplished.

According to Ruth Charles,

-BACKGROUND TO A HISTORIC ISSUE: Tundra Times goes statewide. . . Helped by the AFN. . . A remarkable job under the time measures. . . More statewide issues in the future?.....

-PLUS OTHER FEATURES. . . AFN's Washington Wire. . . Public Relations Pays Off. . . The "Pin" Project. . . Eskimo Scout Wins Proficiency Trophy. . . and many, many more.

John Borbridge Paces Washington Column

By JOHN BORBRIDGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16– This column formally inaugurates the Washington Report to the Native people from the AFN's delegation in the nation's capital.

The authorship of this column will shift from week to week depending on who's in town and what's happening.

This week most of the AFN's legislative steering committee and their regional attorneys are in Washington to be available for the Senate Interior Committee's mark-up session on the various settlement proposals.

We've waited a long time for this day. We hope that a bill settling Native land claims will soon be out of the Senate committee and ready for consideration by the Senate.

The AFN steering committee will be meeting throughout the next few weeks on the legislation. We'll be trying hard to get as much of our proposal as possible in the Senate bill.

Arriving last Friday were AFN Second Vice President Eben Hopson and AFN Secretary, Margaret Nick.

They were joined on Sunday December 14 by Rep. Willie Hensley, Aleut League head, Flore Lekanof, and Al Ketzler of the Tanana Chiefs.

Together with President Emil (Continued on Page 4) (Continued on Page 21)

History of Native Movement

(From the Federal Field Committee Report, Alaska Natives and the Land.)

The only organizations of Alaska Natives for nearly fifty years were the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood. Their membership was made up of Indians of southeastern Alaska. Then in 1961, Inupiat Paitot, made up of northern Eskimos, was formed; and in 1962 the Tanana Chiefs' Council was organized.

Explaining the formation of these new groups in the early 1960's, Tundra Times editor Howard Rock said, "we had begun to realize that we, as Native people of Alaska, had many problems. We also found that by speaking as a group, we were heard. As a result, some good things began to come our way. Having tasted the fruits of our labors, we are encouraged to try to perpetuate the existence of these organizations."

The real growth in the number of Native associations came in 1965 and 1966, with most of the stimulus coming from the issue of land claims and protests. There are now 21 regional or community organizations and their statewide association, the Alaska Federation of Natives.

The regional groups are the Arctic Slope Native Association, Copper River Indian Association, Chugach Native Association, Association of Village Council Presidents, Tanana Chiefs' Council, Alaska Native Brotherhood, Tlingit-Haida Central Council, Kodiak Area Native Association, Northwest Alaska Native Association, Arctic Native Brotherhood, Alaska Peninsula Native Association, Bristol Bay Native Association, Aleut League, and Lower Kenai Native Association.

The community organizations are: Cook Inlet Native Association, Kuskokwim Valley Native Association, Native Village of Eklutna, Fairbanks Native Association, Five Chiefs of Yakutat, Kenaitze Indian Association, and Native Village of Ty-

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Editorial-Need for Readiness To Meet the Issues

At any time in the history of Alaska's native people has there been so much said about them, nor has there been so much opposition to the issues they are projecting to improve their conditions in everyday living. Their political status is being belittled as something not **to** serious to be concerned about by the office seekers. Their land claims attorneys, specifically the renowned American, Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, are being dragged through

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