

Shutterbug Haven- Arctic Winter Games Photos

Alaskan photographers have an opportunity to have their photographs displayed in Photo-North, a juried selection of fine photography to be exhibited March 6-11 at Whitehorse, during the Arctic Winter Games.

The special events committee for the winter event has asked that both amateur and professional Alaska photographers submit black and white or color prints to Barry McWayne, University of Alaska Museum, College, Alaska, 99701.

Subject matter is open, but northern content is preferred. Deadline for entries is Feb. 15.

All entries should be mounted on 11x14 or 16x20 vertical matte boards. Prints should be no larger than 16x20 inches. Transparencies cannot be accepted.

Photographers submitting material should include return postage in stamps.

ASNA Petition ...

(Continued from page 1)

made to the residents of the area by those responsible for the spillage, "regardless of actual negligence or fault."

This payment should be made at the rate of \$15 per gallon, they say, and the amount should fluctuate with the Department of Labor's cost of living index.

These amendments must be made, the petitioners say, because spillage from the proposed

pipeline may cause "irreparable harm to the lands and wildlife" on which they base their survival.

In addition, the people involved in the petition ask that a hearing be held on the petition, that they be given notice of and allowed to appear at the hearing, and that issuance of the permit be stayed until such a hearing is held.

Natives Get Land ...

(Continued from page 1)

capital and they may want to reinvest it for their children."

Another major problem is how to get the corporations running once they are legally formed.

"We aren't going to know who the shareholders are for two to three years, so how are we going to get along?" Jackson wonders. "I think we might issue the stock to the regions or existing village structures in trust for the stockholders when they come to be known. The trustee could select a board, get organized and get cracking on land selection."

He thinks the Secretary of Interior might approve such a plan but is not sure whether or not the trustees "could start investing without stockholder approval."

the power to protect subsistence living because of jurisdiction given over federal lands in the statehood act.

Provision for amendment is allowed in the land claims bill but Jackson does not think the Interior Department would be currently too receptive to amendments after the exhausting work the passage required.

"And there is the serious danger that the opposition might use a technical amendment bill as a means of taking away some of the benefits the natives have obtained. It might be in both our interests to try and work it out in the state legislature as much as we can," he concluded.

End Health Program? ..

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we're in the business to see that health service is maintained. They implied we were just stooges of the A.M.A.," Holts recalls.

In answer, the center wrote out its proposal.

"The budgets of the Indian Health Service, the Alaska Department and the AHRC were \$23 million, \$6 million and \$1.5 million respectively during the last fiscal year. The Office of Economic Opportunity disbursed approximately \$1.5 million in the same period," the AHRC researcher noted.

"The cost for the delivery of health service to Alaska Natives is about \$450 per person per year, which is at least one half of the first year's per capita cash allotment to be realized from the settlement of the land claims under the most favorable circumstances proposed.

"It is important, therefore, that the state and federal governments and the AFN be cognizant of the extent of the health problem in Alaska. They should be aware of the years of planning that were required to set up the federal machinery (including the building and staffing of hospitals) for Native health care.

"This functioning system should not be abolished hastily, nor its present funding level be reduced merely because of a land claims settlement. As a case in point, Alaska will recall that federal funding for other Alaskan projects decreased after the state received 900 million dollars in oil lease money."

Man with Many Responsibilities ...

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"Ten thousand strong," Wallis replied.

As a result of the claims settlement, Wallis said, the Tanana Chiefs have a number of high priority things to do. They must:

- Seek changes in state law to make it compatible with federal law;
- Find funds for educational purposes to tell village people what the claims settlement involves and what is needed to solve possible problems;
- Enroll all natives who have a right to be included in benefits from the claims settlement;
- Choose five incorporators sometime in March to establish a new profit-making corporation under the native land claims settlement act.

Articles of incorporation accepted by the Tanana Chiefs earlier this month, Wallis pointed out, were for a non-profit corporation. Once the new corporation is set up Tanana Chiefs will have two corporations—one profit-making and one non-profit.

Goals of the organization are many, Wallis said, since it was established to give the native people belonging to it a "joint strong voice" in speaking of their problems and needs and coming up with solutions.

The immediate goal, he said, will be to work out an accurate enrollment record of its members. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, he said, will probably be ready to implement enrollment procedures within the next 60 days.

And what of DNH?

This organization, Wallis said, is a profit making corporation established under state law. Its stockholders are the native people represented by the Tanana Chiefs Conference. As a

corporate entity, the organization has a contractor's license and bonding capabilities.

Examples of DNH projects include carrying out the revegetation work on the Livengood-Yukon Haul Road and performing clearing work for Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. and for Golden Valley Electric Association, as well as making estimates on several building jobs.

In addition, he said, DNH is the majority stockholder in Yukon Transportation Co., Inc., which purchased and overhauled the riverboat Margaret Rose, renamed her the Tanana Chief, and will use the vessel to haul both fuel and freight on the Yukon and Tanana rivers "as soon as the ice goes out."

Wallis, married and the father of four children, said that his own ambitions are "remaining and being able to be a part of the native organization and to help it grow and prosper." At the present time, he said, he has no political ambitions.

His experience in construction work and his high school education have helped prepare him for his present responsibilities, he said, but he believes his most valuable training has come from his work on the native land claims.

"Anybody who has worked closely on native land claims and with other regionals and the lobby effort in Washington, D.C.," he said, "has received valuable training in leadership."

Pleasant experiences?

"Just being able to be part of the whole organization and to watch things grow—watching different organizations and different people come up and assume the responsibility and handle it very well," Wallis said, smiling.

Land Claims Roll ...

(Continued from page 1)

have been circulated to all native organizations in the state, Thompson says, and his office hopes to open the Anchorage office this week with at least a skeleton staff.

The aggressive enrollment plan calls for contracting with the regional organizations to hire people in the villages and train them to assist village families in filling out the "short and simple" one-page enrollment form.

The plan was developed, he says, by him and other BIA employees at a meeting in Washington, D.C. and was based on the wishes expressed by Alaska natives. Once the procedures are published, Alaska natives will have 30 days to ask for changes.

Thompson says he is shooting for a March 15 target to start the actual enrollment so that village employees can be hired and trained and put to work before the summer months begin.

"If we move into summer," Thompson says, "enrollment will be more difficult."

The biggest problem Thompson anticipates is enrolling Alaska natives who live in the lower 48. There, he says, officials will have to rely on slower and

more traditional methods of finding the beneficiaries of the claims settlement.

Persons living in the lower 48, he says, must take action to be enrolled. But BIA is doing two things to aid them:

- "We're asking each and every village to give us names of those living outside," Morris says
- and "we're visiting cities" such as San Francisco, San Jose, Portland, Seattle and San Diego to seek out Alaska natives living there, in addition to sending out press releases to all Indian organizations in the lower 48 to ask them to send any inquiries from Alaska natives to the Anchorage address.

Forms completed by Alaska natives, Morris says, will be computerized in the Anchorage office, where a staff of 20 people (secretaries, coders) will be on board to handle the enrollment forms.

And, Thompson says, the revised system of reporting has an evaluation system built into it which will help employees "see where we are every two weeks" in meeting the deadline.

"I'm pretty excited about the whole thing," Thompson says, "it's a challenge."

Settlement of estates is also up in the air. Under the bill, each would have to go through probate court. Jackson hopes to revise the law so land claims stock can be passed on routinely without the cost of legal proceedings.

Then there's the preservation of subsistence hunting and fishing rights.

"In the Senate bill there was ample provision for this but it was not adopted in the final bill," Jackson notes. "It was left to the state and federal government to protect these rights."

He thinks the state may have

Lazar Dworkin's

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