

control threatened

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In Brown's view, the biggest problem is the way in which liquor dealers must notify local people of a new license, transfer or renewal. In some cases, the dealer must post bilingual notices, but it is not clear when this should be done.

In addition, applicants must post notices with newspapers and radio and television stations. In some areas, television service is not available to the people who are affected by the establishment.

Although liquor interests may only try to weaken the process of giving notice, there are other problems. "I would expect the whole thing to be attacked at some point," Brown said.

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs, which will conduct the liquor elections, is concerned about the way the law defines an "adult resident" and an "established" but unincorporated village. Outside an established village, it is not clear where an area affected by a liquor establishment begins and ends. Along these lines a problem arose in a village on the Alaska Peninsula. Port Heiden, an organized city, had no grounds to protest a liquor license because the establishment was outside the city limits, and the applicants were the only local residents outside the city limits.

Alaska Legal Services has suggested that boundaries of areas affected by liquor establishments be drawn along the lines of election precincts.

Local Government Specialist David Jensen, of the Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs, stated recently:

"The law serves a good public purpose and its intention is laudable. However it appears to be poorly written and leaves a lot of ponderables that do not appear to be easily resolved."

In spite of the ponderables,

Brown has issued instructions to bar and liquor store owners to assist them in following the intent of the law. She said however, that this was only a temporary measure.

Brown hopes that successfully amending the liquor bill will be one of several measures to streamline liquor licensing in Alaska. "Liquor licensing is among the most complicated things I've ever been involved in, it's incredible," she said.

Janson is new ANF president

From our Anchorage Bureau

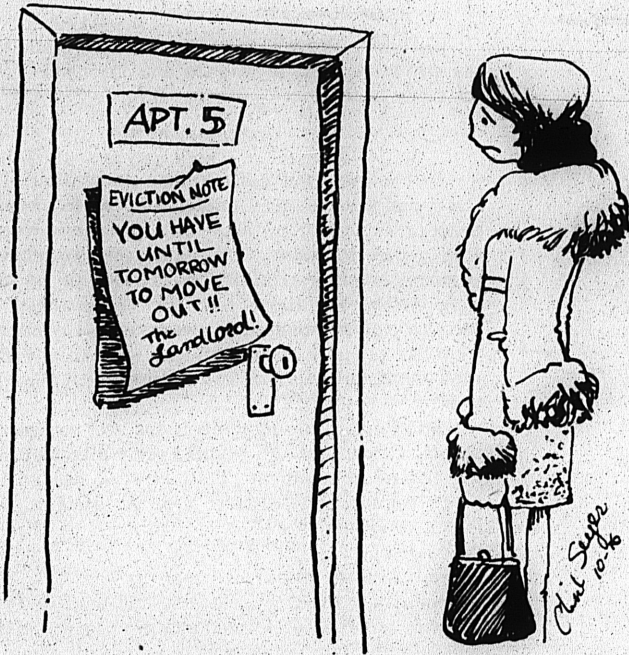
In a move that surprised some observers, the Board of Directors of the Alaska Native Foundation has, selected Richard Janson as the foundation's new president. Janson, general manager of Chugach Development Corporation, succeeds Emil Notti, who has taken a position with Doyon, Ltd.

When asked if there would be changes in the function or direction of the foundation, Janson said he would "keep it going pretty much as it is" until he has had a chance to study the situation.

Janson, for many years a commercial fisherman, was the first chairman of the State Fish and Game Board. He was executive director of Chugach Natives, Inc., the regional Native corporation for the Prince William Sound area, for three years before taking the position with Chugach Development a year ago.

Founded in 1968, the Alaska Native Foundation has provided assistance to Native groups and corporations in the areas of financial and organizational management, land selection, resource development and communications.

You have a right to proper notice before eviction



A landlord cannot evict you unless he/she has given you a proper eviction notice. If you have not paid your rent, the landlord must give you a written, 10 day notice before you can be evicted. The landlord must give you a written, 20 day notice before he/she can evict you for any other violation of the rental agreement.

AS 34.03.220

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES

how it works

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organized municipalities who are affected by a liquor establishment were given the power to block the issuance of new liquor licenses and the renewal or transfer of existing licenses in their area.

Generally, the process of protesting a license application, renewal or transfer is as follows:

—The person applying for a new license, renewal or transfer must inform the people in the area by posting a notice, 30 days before filing the application, at the liquor establishment, the post office and one other location. In some cases the notice must be bilingual.

—Anyone in or near a village of 25 or more people wishing to protest the application must submit a written statement to the Alcohol Beverage Control Board, who may then hold a hearing.

—If a protest is made by at least 35% of the adults living in or near the affected village, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs will conduct an election. If the majority of adult residents vote against the liquor establishment, the application for license, renewal or transfer will be denied.

—The law also provides that if a liquor establishment is located outside an unorganized village and its immediate vicinity, the Alcohol Beverage Control Board may reject a new license, renewal or transfer application if the majority of the adults in the affected area object to the establishment at a hearing.

—The law also states that new liquor licenses may not be issued in incorporated cities that have no liquor stores or bars until the city has held an election to determine if the establishment is wanted.

Metis for Mackenzie line

From our Anchorage Bureau

"We look to the Mackenzie Valley pipeline as one of the major economic projects we want to take part in."

With this statement, Larry Firth, executive director of the Metis Association of the Northwest Territories, announced his group's full support for a Canadian gas pipeline after an agreement with the Canadian government on a land claims settlement has been reached. The Metis Association has, until recently, supported the stand of the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories. The Indian Brotherhood is seeking political control and land ownership in order to protect the traditional lifestyle of their people.

Speaking at a conference on northern change and development in Anchorage last week, Firth said his group were interested in the Indian Brotherhood, or Dene, proposal at one time but added, "We were not able to agree on the most fundamental principles."

The Indian Brotherhood represents full-blooded Indian people, while the Metis Association is composed of descendants of white trappers and merchants who married Indian women.

Firth said the Metis are not abandoning their Indian heritage, but at the same time, cannot escape their dependence on jobs and wages. "We are taking on and receptive to other ways of making a living," he said.

Firth suggested that a new Metis land claims proposal might be similar to the Alaska Land Claims act by encouraging Native participation in economic development. Without development, he said, "apathy and depression set in."

In addition to supporting the gas line for economic reasons, Firth emphasized that the Metis

are not Indian, and not white and that one of the main reasons for the splitting with the Indian Brotherhood was that they failed to give the Metis the recognition they wanted under the Dene proposal.

The Metis Association claims to represent at least 7,200 people, approximately one third of the population of the Mackenzie Valley.

Caribou conference

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Industry—Dr. Max Brewer; Asst. to Executive V.P., Husky Oil, Anchorage.

Agency—Bob Hinman; Deputy Dir., Div. of Game, Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game, Juneau.

Moderator—Dr. Bob Weeden; Professor of Wildlife, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

The purpose of the conference is to provide the public with an opportunity to discuss and assess the factors which are critical to the survival and propagation of Alaska's caribou herds. Special emphasis will be placed on the importance of wildlands habitat and whether it is necessary, desirable, or even possible to protect. Wildlands is being defined as land which still has its indigenous ecological qualities and be used by man for recreation and traditional activities such as subsistence.

The conference will be held Dec. 4, 1976 (Saturday), at Wood Center, University of Alaska, Fairbanks. The panel presentations will begin at 9:00 A.M. Following a no-host lunch, there will be an afternoon question and answer session. The public is invited and there is no registration fee.

Paychecks for State Officials

VOICE YOUR OPINION LIVE

Here is your chance to help determine what our state officials should earn. Last year the legislature authorized an independent Salary Commission to recommend salaries for elected and appointed officials of the state government. In a televised public hearing, the Salary Commission is now ready to discuss its preliminary findings with the Alaskan public. And to hear what the public has to say, via a telephone call-in service that will be made available. Tune in. Phone in. Play your part in helping the commission reach fair decisions.

7:00 pm., Monday, November 29, KUAC, Channel 9

8:00 pm, Monday, November 29, Continuation of the air, Schaible Hall, University of Alaska

Copies of the Commission's Preliminary Report are available at: Office of the Governor, 675 7th Avenue, Fairbanks

If unable to phone in or attend the public hearing, address written comments to:

Alaska Salary Commission
% Division of Personnel and Labor Relations
Pouch C
Juneau, Alaska 99811