

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

# ASNA Attorney Submits Statement

(Editor's Note: Frederick Paul, attorney for the Arctic Slope Native Association, asked Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, that his statement on behalf of ASNA be included in the testimony presented before Aspinall's committee during the land claims hearings in Washington on July 11, 1968. The following statement is printed in its entirety.)

## STATEMENT BY FREDERICK PAUL, ATTORNEY FOR THE ARCTIC SLOPE NATIVE ASSOCIATION

It is the curse of modern political practice that when there is a need amongst some of the citizenry, the Congress appropriates vast sums of money, and thereby the Congress has done its duty to correct the wrong. Aside from a relatively minor modification by way of a recognition of relatively small areas of land, the basic intent and purpose of the Department-sponsored bill in solving the Alaska native land problem is to pay the natives some money. The Arctic Slope Native Association is opposed to such a solution.

We use the phrase describing the granting of money as a "curse of modern political practices" advisedly and with some poignancy in the instant situation. While the Alaska Federation of Natives has suggested that the funds to be appropriated under its plan be administered by an independent agency rather than the Bureau of Indian Affairs, nevertheless, we can use the experience with the Bureau as some sort of a guide as to the net result of the appropriation of money. The Bureau gets an annual appropriation around \$300,000,000, and so far as solving the Indian problem in the continental United States, the Bureau has been a failure. (Perhaps inadequate Congressional authority has contributed to the Bureau's failure, but in any event, for whatever reason, the Bureau system has failed.)

The Congress is likely to forget that, as of now, the natives have title to much of Alaska; even the worst Indian fighters will agree that the land tenure by Indians under the authority of "Indian title" includes substantial rights. The

extent of such ownership is several hundred million acres, even when we exclude direct invasions by the United States through the granting of patents, mining claims, forest lands, townsites, etc. Congress itself has said, back in 1884, that such lands in the possession of the natives or claimed by them should remain undisturbed. Finally, the Court of Claims has said in *Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska v. United States*, 177 F. Supp. 452 (1959) that as to the whole of Southeastern Alaska, that area was owned by the Tlingits and Haidas, that such ownership survived the Russian Treaty, and survived the laws of general application for homesteads, mining claims, townsites, etc. The reason why the Indians in the Tlingit and Haida case prevailed and got some money from the United States is that the national forest proclamations were an expropriation. But in the balance of Alaska, aside from relatively minor exceptions, there are no invasions by the United States, and so as of today, the natives own the vast majority of the land, including mineral rights, by way of Indian title.

If we were to speak legally, we recognize that the Congress has the authority to continue the rape of the Indian by taking such ownership away from them without further ado. But this is 1968, and we have confidence in the moral integrity of both the Congress and the people of the United States that a flat expropriation will be so offensive that it

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## USPHS Fact Sheet Offers Clarification

FACT SHEET CONCERNING CONTRACT MEDICAL CARE FOR ALSAKA NATIVES BY U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH AREA—specifically, with the two Fairbanks Medical Clinics.

1. A new contract between PHS Alaska Native Health Area and Fairbanks Medical and Surgical Clinic has been signed and is effective beginning July 1, 1968.

(a) Purpose of the contract is to authorize payment of funds by PHS to the clinic for providing to eligible Alaskans certain health services, according to conditions stated in the contract and according to procedures set up permitting eligible Alaskans to seek such health services.

2. This contract, which is in addition to the one already in existence with the Tanana Valley Clinic, was brought about because:

(a) A number of eligible Alaskans asked PHS to consider it

(b) Fairbanks M&S Clinic asked for such a contract

3. Contracts for the two clinics are essentially the same.

4. The second contract makes it possible for eligible Alaskans to seek professional health services from a wider group of physicians.

(a) The contract does not, however, change either the quality or type of professional health services from that available in the past.

5. PHS authorized payment to several individuals associated with the Fairbanks M&S Clinic prior to this contract to give certain specialized health service not otherwise available (for example: eye and heart care).

6. This and all other PHS contracts contain terms which allow Alaska Native Health Area officials to evaluate the quality of health services given.

(a) When any Alaskan eligible for health services under these contracts has reason to question the quality of health service received, there is a way to tell about this concern and for PHS to investigate.

7. Such a complaint may be made to the Officer in Charge of the PHS Fairbanks Health Center at 528 Fifth Avenue in person or in writing.

8. Similar contracts are in existence throughout Alaska with hospitals or clinics where there is no PHS facility—such as Nome, Kodiak, Seward, Palmer, Soldotna, Cordova, Juneau, Petersburg, Wrangell, Ketchikan and Glennallen.

(a) Contracts with Clinics or hospitals are not to be confused with contracts made with individual doctors for specialized services.

9. Priority of health services for which payment is authorized is:

First—Emergencies (auto or other accidents, accidental poisonings, severe injuries, severe sickness, etc.)

Second—Urgencies (meaning health matters which are not a

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## Letters to the Editor

July 15, 1968

Mr. Howard Rock, Editor  
Tundra Times  
Box 1287  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Howard:

Read your latest issue of the "Time" (July 12th) and it was interesting. I feel that a man like Leonard Monaghan with his education and knowledge should have good discretion in what he is doing.

Because he gave the store managers a raise, he loses his job with ANICA.

I was in a similar situation and at the time I was working for a State Agency. Case was I had a part-time job with a private firm here in Bethel, I believe they call that "moonlighting" but previous that I had written two Agency memorandums requesting permission to do so and never did get a reply on them. Assuming that it was OK, I went ahead with my part-time job after regular duty hours.

Sometimes later I got a visit from my supervisor from the Anchorage Office, which he was doing too frequently and not having too much business here except to visit his friends. He did most of his work outside the Agency office saying that there was not enough privacy there, anyway I get a transfer and a suspense which the State did not pay for except for my fare. I had to dig up the money for the family and our household goods. This particular job I had was one man office and my supervision was from Anchorage.

As an Alaskan Native I am speaking out also as a citizen of the United States, which practices independency, but if you say too much and your supervisor which naturally is a white man knows you're right, he steps on you. I know that my case is not the first of its kind.

Anyway, my supervisor states that particular visit he had orders to terminate me, in other words he wanted me to resign quietly and not make an issue out of the whole thing, but there are cases where a person with caliber to retaliate don't appreciate things of the same regardless of race. I may sound as if I have a chip on the block, but I think that it is a legitimate chip.

Out of the ordeal I got a transfer to another duty station and a cut in salary. With the given salary I was unable to meet my other commitments I was forced to return to the village and once again live off the land.

This happened 3 months ago and I am still trying to pay the bills that have accumulated in the eight months I worked with the Agency.

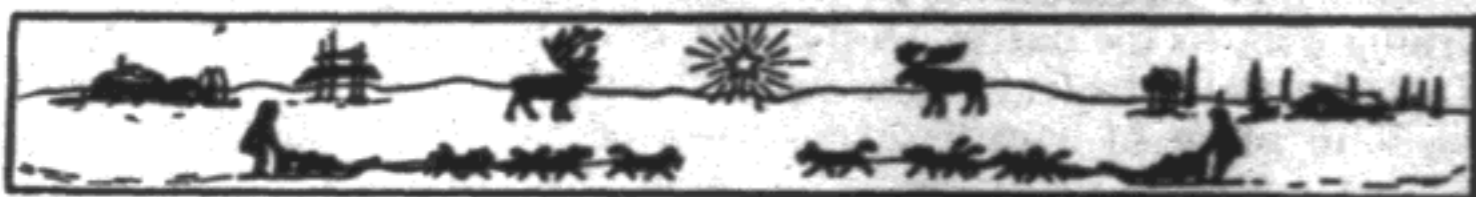
I brought this case up to what I thought might help me but it apparently did not have any political value to them.

Top all this off I received an evaluation from my supervisor which would have prevented me to advance in the Agency, this is known of any Federal or State Agency. He said some things which were deliberate lies. Those evaluations become permanent at the central office and if I should be considered for another state position this would have a lot of reflection and give me a false reputation.

I have wanted to write to you for some time and let our fellow Natives know of such cases. I also want to thank you for the personal favor you did for me when I went to school up there for a short period a couple of years ago. At your discretion you may print my letter.

Sincerely,  
Larson King  
Bethel, Alaska

# Tundra Times



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## Editorial—

# Summer Jobs for Youth

Every summer a tragic scene has become all too familiar in communities across the nation. It's a picture of waste: Idle youth searching for something to do.

For the past three summers, through the YOUTH OPPORTUNITY CAMPAIGN, we have witnessed the dynamics of America's democracy working to transform youthful idleness into youthful productivity.

Now that school has let out this summer more than two million of the 13.5 youngsters 16 to 21 years old who are looking for work won't find it without help.

Even if we equal last year's national record of turning up some 1.1 million extra jobs for young people, the unemployment rate among youth will rise by 8 percent. That's because we've got an additional half-million youngsters looking for jobs this year.

Clearly, the stakes in this massive summer search for employment are very high indeed—for youth and adults.

For many of these youngsters, the children of deprivation, a job is no luxury. It's an absolute necessity. They have to earn enough money this summer to return to school in the fall.

For many others, a job means the difference between launching a productive and rewarding career or remaining idle, perhaps living on public assistance.

For every single one of them, a job means exposure to the world of work and to the responsibilities associated with performing with useful work and taking home a paycheck.

This campaign—now entering its fourth summer—demands the whole-hearted support of employers, labor, civic groups, fraternal organizations, churches, and schools in cooperation with all government levels.

As the President has said, "The young men and women who want a chance to work, and who are denied that chance cost this country more than it can afford."

Let's invest in our youth in 1968.

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