

tories will be speedily improved into a fund towards that security and payment of the National debt."

This Committee consisted of Mr. James Duane, Mr. Richard Peter, Mr. Daniel Carroll, Mr. Benjamin Hawkins and Mr. Arthur Lee. Although Thomas Jefferson felt that "No land shall be appropriated until purchased of the Indian native proprietors", yet that committee of Congress came out with "do not pay for lands."

This became a policy of the U.S. expansion program for the Northwest movement. This policy was altered by Chief Justice Marshall in the Cherokee case:

"The title of the Cherokee people to their lands is the most ancient proof and absolute unknown to Man, its date is beyond the reach of human recall its validity is confirmed by possession and enjoyment antecedent to all pretense of claim by any portion of the human race * * *. The Cherokee people have existed as a distinct national community * * * for a period extending into antiquity beyond the date and records and memory of man * * *. These attributes have never relinquished by Cherokee people * * * and cannot * * * be dissolved by the expulsion of the nation from its own territory by the power of the United States Government."

A nation which was founded on the principles of freedom and justice has violated its own principles. The point of violation is in the national structure of its own representation—that it was good to point a finger at the American savages. With its instructions of law, economics and the social adaptations, this very nation has violated its own principles. Because the national economy is based on appropriations from the land.

With this type of economic base and the existing political order it was advantageous to the United States to gain all lands possible at the cost of the American Indian. This is and was the National policy of our social, economic and political history. Although the Chief Justice of the United States of America ruled that social, economic and political justice towards the American Indian was necessary, he was ridiculed and laughed at by Americans and also by the President, and his rules were not enforced. With no appropriations for enforcement, Congress itself has and will have the responsibility for enforcement and authorization of expenditures. It was advantageous to the Congress regardless of the ruling of the Supreme Court to go on with what we now know as the American policy to the savages. So much for the historical development.

A question, why do we have the land problem in Alaska? As we all know the contract between the United States and Russia was approved by both nations at the cost of the aborigines of Alaska which were neither approached nor consulted at the time of the transaction.

A question, what have we done to protect the natives? The Organic Act of 1884 was passed by Congress with certain characteristics which involved the social, economic and political well-being of native Alaskans. Have we achieved the mandate of Congress of 1884? The answer to that is no. Today is 1968. The works and the international image and the prestige of the United States is at stake. The Organic Act stated that the lands of the Alaskan natives shall not be disturbed, and the Congress shall decide at a later day upon these lands and the rights of the Alaskan Eskimo, Indian and Aleut.

To brief the Congress on the social, economic and political development of Alaskan Natives: the first policy was military control. The policy of the military is to suppress the American Indian. This has been documented throughout American history. The second period was territorial government, which gave civil government to the white community of Alaska to suppress and oppress the native. Along with this government came the American institutions of churches, economic enterprise and political leadership. There was another mandate by Act of Congress on the passage of the Statehood bill. Alaska then became a full-fledged State, inheriting problems of its past, present and future policy on the American Indians.

What have we done in Alaska? Let us examine the side effects of our own social, economic and political institutions, with respect to the natives of Alaska. In the area of education, Congress appropriated \$25,000 and at the very beginning a principle was established: The education to be provided for the natives of Alaska shall fit them for the social industrial life of the white American population of the United States and promote their not-so-distant assimilation. As reported by the Department of the Interior, the children shall be taught in the English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, physiology, temperance and hygiene.