

water resources, to existing American enterprises. With this social, economic and political aid of the Federal government, proper development came about in the lower 48 states. It has now become necessary to allow financial assistance and sufficient land base for the necessary development of Alaska Natives.

Where does the larger business community receive their services and expertise? Like any proper development it is planned and organized to insure the necessary human resources which the larger American community has. If Congress has further doubts of proper development of Alaska the two living and historical experiences are Metlakatla and the Tyoneks. Their development is based on ownership of land, minerals and sufficient financial resources. The rest of the Native community has been left behind because the Congress of the United States of America has been dormant. We have waited a long time. We have had a lot of promises from the great white chiefs resting in Washington. We want this chance to enable the invisible people of Alaska to become full-fledged American citizens with rights to their land which is rightfully theirs.

Now with our existing technological economic expertise, we will develop our rightful resources.

Mr. EDWARDSSEN. We have experienced by the nature of our social and political institutions that it was advantageous for the white community to move on westward at the cost of the American Indian. This became a public policy of the United States. This policy was the taking of land, when the friendship and the cooperation of the American Indian was not necessary. As the white community established a foothold he moved on northward. This movement did not stop. It went on to Alaska. Having the same principles at this hour the economic institution in America is our public lands. This is how the United States of America has paid its debt—on the taking and sale of these lands at the cost of the American Indian.

What we hope to do is to change that policy, that we as Americans are guilty in many ways and forms of taking of Indian lands.

I thank you.

Mr. HALEY. Are there any questions?

Mr. ASPINALL. I have two questions, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Edwardsen, what is your Eskimo blood; how much?

Mr. EDWARDSSEN. I am three-quarter Eskimo, and one-quarter Norwegian. I was the last of the whaling group.

Mr. ASPINALL. That is fine.

Your presentation, Mr. Edwardsen, is somewhat correct. It is not entirely correct. The U.S. Treasury has never received too much money because of the sale of its lands. Most of our lands have been given to settlers, as far as that is concerned, or given to railroads; it was said this morning by one of the witnesses in his presentation for the industrial settlement. What has happened is that the United States has condoned the march westward in order to get these lands developed. The financial rewards that came were from the lands themselves after they were settled and not especially because of the sale of the lands; isn't that largely correct, except for the revolutionary period.

Mr. EDWARDSSEN. Yes and no. In my analysis the Federal Government has also subsidized any form of development, at least in the Northwest expansion and the Northwest movement. But my basic question is that it is a political question. It was only good and necessary for the white leaders under their own institutions to go against the American Indian regardless of our principles that this Nation is founded under.

Mr. ASPINALL. I have no quarrel with that statement at all. I think that is history. That is all, Mr. Chairman.