

...of the crowd that gathered during a disturbance early Sunday morning... policemen, out of sight to the right, arrested... in Fourth Ave. of at least 150 persons... ing watches as traffic during the incident. A crowd

Downtown Mob Teeters Near a Riot

By TOM BROWN
Daily News Staff Writer
A disturbance with some racial overtones erupted on Fourth Ave. early Sunday, but was quelled by police without bloodshed. Four persons were arrested.

The incident occurred on Fourth Street between C and D Streets and lasted for about 20 tense minutes. A crowd of persons jammed the sidewalks and as many as 16 policemen were at the scene. Police and witnesses reported the disturbance was of minor proportions.

EVENTS DEVELOPED: There was confusion about the problem, but police and witnesses' reports pieced together this picture: At about 1 a.m. two military men left their patrol truck to rest. A number of persons loitering nearby. The man the military policeman was trying to arrest fled and when he was chased about four young men jumped into the MP truck and started keys.

JUST MOMENTS ago a policeman and a Negro man — a crowd had been in the hood. Some Negroes are a mixed race, tried to get out. At about this time the scene called for a rapid response. AS THE POLICE tried to control the scene, the Negro won't. The policeman tried to calm the situation. Then a white man seemed to lead the rioters and began shouting. "I know this man," he's under arrest. WHEN THE white man was arrested, he was taken to the station. Another Negro man he attempted to join the riot.

And a white youth was arrested. The disturbance began to subside. Police said that a person charged with assault and indecent language and resisting arrest. He was held on \$300 total bail for the three charges and appeared at arraignment Sunday.

John Leonard Smith, 22, of the Air Force Base, charged with indecent language and resisting arrest. Wayne Darrell Jack, 21, of B St., charged with breach of

Annual Report of the State Commission for Anticipation of Human Rights

A Giant Stirs
Anticipation of Human Rights

From North Slope to Spurs Alaska Economic Construction Activity Jobs Foreseen for Eskimos, Other Natives

THE DOCUMENT reviews all phases of criminal justice in the state and proposes projects which could improve the system.

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Civil Disorder
Why It Needs
Erupt in Alaska
TOM BRILEY
Associated Press Writer
JUNEAU (AP) — The Criminal Justice Commission said Wednesday Alaska is "a tinderbox" and the states to "face civil disorder before it occurs by primarily attacking its causes, not its participants." The group draws this conclusion in its initial report on a plan for comprehensive law enforcement planning.

direction of a national police group such as the Mafia — is no known in Alaska. Heading the list of the commission's projects is installation of a state-wide teletype network connecting all major law enforcement agencies.

The second project calls for use of volunteer probation officers. The third proposes training seminars for new district attorneys, the fourth calls for a microfilm file system to make case records more accessible, and the final one proposes the use of video tapes for police work.

Alaska's Rich
Get Richer
And the Poor
Natives
Get...

State and Legislature
BUT IN THE rural areas, only 26.9 per cent of individuals and families have an income of more than \$7,000, while 27.5 per cent make \$3,000-\$7,000—45.6 per cent, nearly half, are below the \$3,000 poverty line. And in the report, the commission of Alaska Natives in probably even worse. The goal for rural areas would be to have no because "islands of affluence" such as military installations and construction projects are located in the rural areas, artificially increasing the percentage of high incomes. The study notes that the majority of the state's white population lives in urban areas, while most of the natives (who comprise 80 per cent of the nonwhite population) live in rural areas. "THE LOWER incomes... for rural Alaskans, compared to urban residents, and the high percentage of non-whites living in rural areas, suggest that race and income levels are related factors," the study says. "The strong relationship between race and income levels is verified by the 1959 median income figure of \$8,060 for white families, compared to a median of only \$3,339 for non-whites. For unrelated individuals and families combined, the white median income was \$5,504 compared to \$2,321 for non-whites."

Alaska
December 31, 1969
By TOM BROWN
Daily News Staff Writer
Alaska's white majority is getting richer and its Native minority is getting poorer. The state has developed an affluent upper-middle class, composed mostly of urban whites, and a large lower class composed mostly of rural Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts, with relatively few persons in between. THE NATIVES are making no progress in their fight against poverty. While per capita income, on the other hand, continues to rise, increasing the disparity between the classes. And if history repeats itself, the natives will get scarcely any benefit from Alaska's oil boom. Those are the dismal conclusions drawn from a study titled "Personal Income Patterns in Alaska" published by the University of Alaska's Institute of Social, Economic and Government

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

KEITH H. MILLER, GOVERNOR

520 MACKAY BUILDING
338 DENALI STREET—ANCHORAGE 99501

December 31, 1969

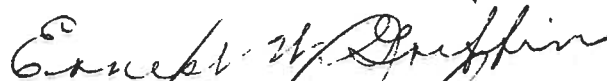
The Honorable Keith H. Miller
Governor

Honorable Members
Alaska State Legislature


Ladies and Gentlemen:

In accordance with the Alaska Statutes, Section 18.80.150,
we have the honor to submit herewith the seventh annual
report of the works and operations of the State Commission
for Human Rights covering the period of January 1 to
December 31, 1969.

Respectfully submitted,



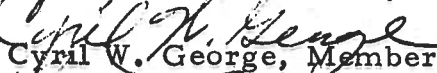
Ernest W. Griffin, Chairman



Thomas Johnson, Vice-Chairman



Lisa S. Rudd, Secretary



Cyril W. George, Member



Benny Estepa, Member

ljt

Encl.

Commission Members

<u>Commissioners</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Ernest W. Griffin, Chairman	Jan. 31, 1971
Thomas Johnson, Vice-Chairman	Jan. 31, 1972
Mrs. Lisa S. Rudd, Secretary	Jan. 31, 1970
Cyril W. George, Member	Jan. 31, 1973
Benny Estepa, Member	Jan. 31, 1974

Staff

Willard L. Bowman	Executive Director
Larmon V. Stennis	Field Representative (Anchorage)
Milo S. Griffin	Field Representative (Fairbanks)
Robert Willard	Project Director, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) Grant
Mrs. Janet Twitchell	Secretary
Miss Edna R. Ungudruk	Clerk-Typist
Miss Patricia M. Brown	NYC Office Aide

FOREWORD

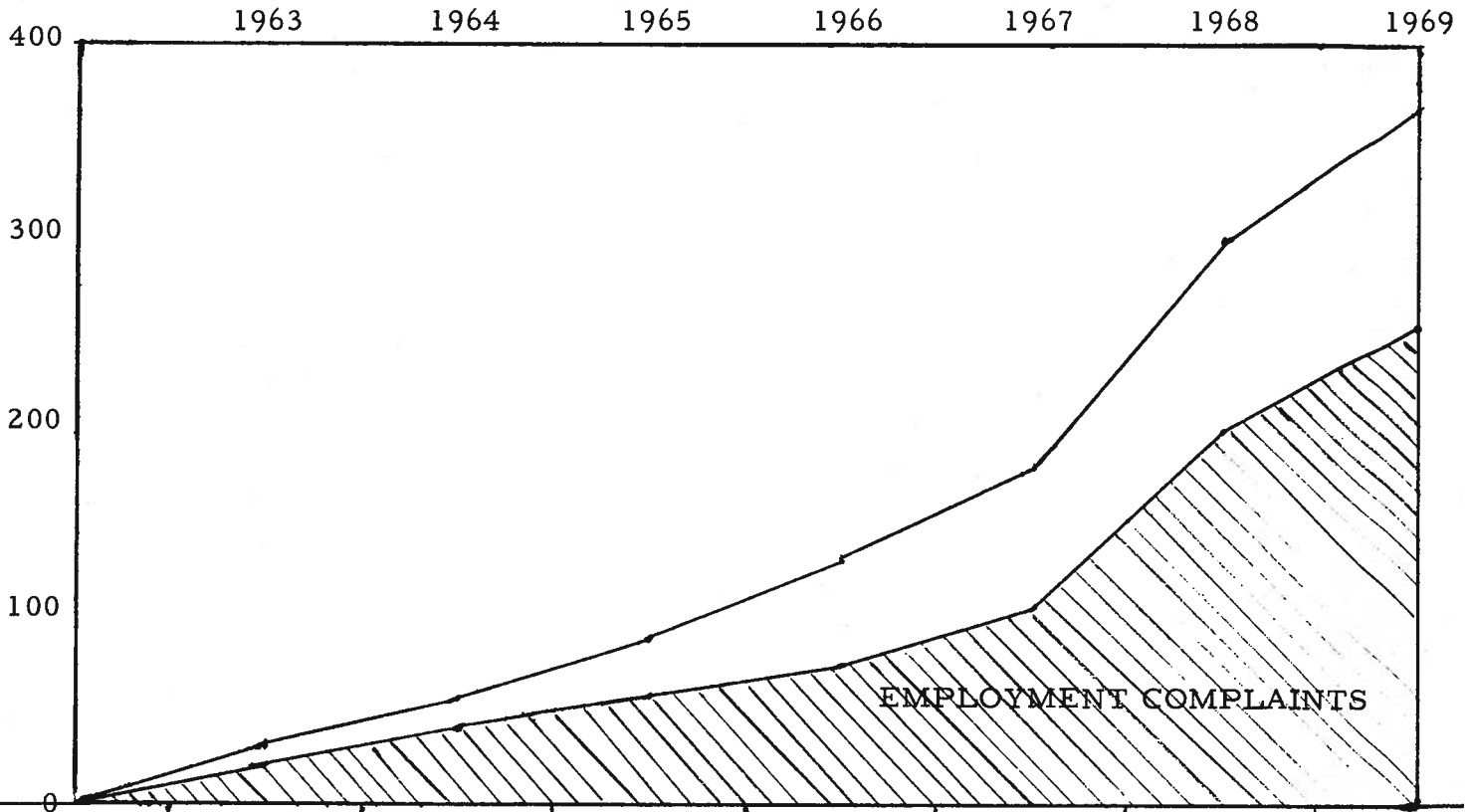
In this decade when you have to run to stay in the same place and where today's progressive legislation is thrust into obsolescence in a destructive spasm of social convulsion, there is no room for self-congratulatory complacency. Man and his social structure in all its complexities can no longer be rigidly identified, predicted, codified and comfortably assigned a "finished" label. The continuum of social readjustment with its abrasiveness and abrupt surges must be recognized, studied, and interpreted in its relation to our State, our communities, our peoples. It is to this long-wasted resource of our peoples that this Commission addresses itself -- our peoples who in actuality must evolve to the people of our nation, our State, our communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Human Rights Commission recommends to the Governor and the Legislature:

1. That the Legislature pass Senate Bill 149 which appropriates \$5,500 to the Human Rights Commission to undertake a study of "Alaska Natives and State Hire."
2. The addition of a Clerk-Typist in the existing Field Office in Fairbanks.
3. The addition of a Director of Research and Education in the Central Office of the Commission.
4. The addition of an attorney from the Attorney General's Anchorage office at least half-time as soon as possible in 1970.
5. The addition of a Field Office in Southeastern for FY 1970-71 to include a Field Representative and Clerk-Typist.
6. That the Legislature pass a bill repealing Alaska's abortion laws.
7. That the Legislature pass a bill relating to human rights laws introduced by Alaska Legal Services Corp.
8. That the Legislature pass a bill to revoke or suspend licenses of places of public accommodations found guilty of violating Alaska's laws against discrimination and who refuse to comply with the laws.
9. That the Legislature appropriate monies to the William E. Beltz Regional Boarding High School to provide for a year's remedial education for every entering student, and to provide for additional recreational opportunities for the students, and for wider recruitment of teachers.

NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS



Employment	19	20	18	14	30	95	53
Public Accommodations	4	2	1	1	7	5	3
Housing	1	5	3	5	3	7	4
Other	0	3	12	16	9	17	7

It is in employment, which is the first area of confrontation for all minorities, where the largest group of complaints is found. The gut issue of putting food in your mouth and your children's mouths is a need and a duty which demands the sloughing off of the learned patterns of self-effacement, the thrusting away of the willingness to accept the tatters and leavings of an affluent society.

Effective measures should be employed to reduce the complaints in this area, keeping in mind that the solution to the problems in employment is not the solution of the problems which exist in public accommodations, housing, and personal and public relationships. If an equal effort is not made to remove the inequality which exists here, the members of minorities must perforce move their demands for full stature from one area of diminishing importance to another of growing importance until they have gained the birthright offered them by this State and Nation.

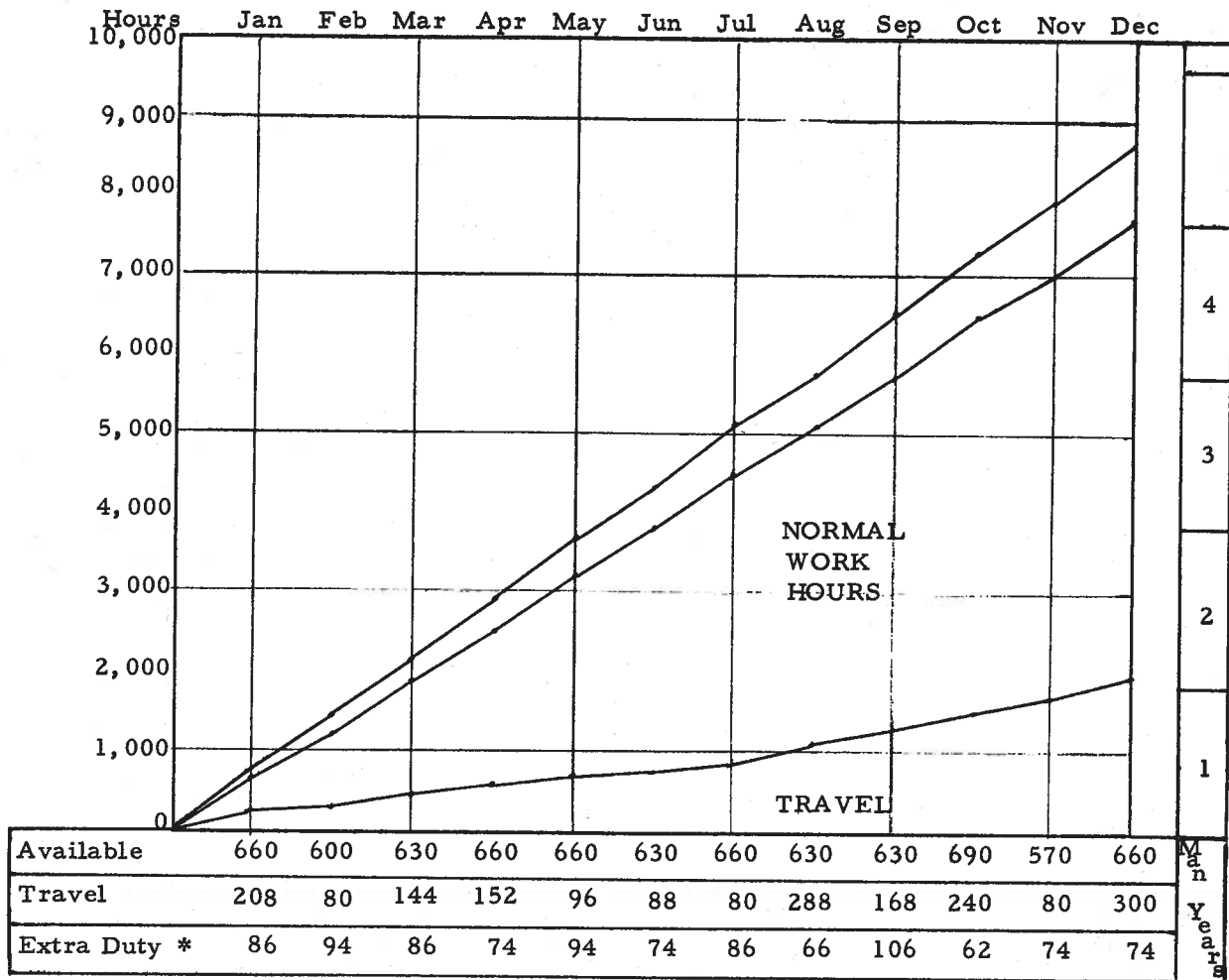
TYPICAL CASE

CASE NUMBER A:

A Negro male was terminated from his job for allegedly sleeping on the job. During the investigation it was brought out by persons interviewed that the complainant was in a warm-up shack, along with his fellow workers, waiting for the barge to dock. It was revealed during the investigation that every man in the shack was lounging or dozing during this waiting period. Further investigation revealed that complainant was unjustly singled out and terminated by his supervisor.

With all of the facts brought out in the case, a conciliation meeting was scheduled with the company involved. While the company did not admit that they had in fact discriminated against complainant, they did agree that an error had been committed on the part of the foreman. The Commission requested that the complainant be reinstated without any loss of pay, plus that he be reimbursed for his transportation cost from the island which he had paid himself. This agreement was finally accepted by the company with slight modifications. The company on its own volition terminated the foreman involved in the case.

PERSONNEL UTILIZATION



* Represented above the normal work since this more than half a man year represents meetings, speaking engagements which occur during other than the work day.

With a limited staff of four personnel who must deal with complaints, the two most perishable resources of Time and Opportunity are the greatest taskmasters. With a public charge and the requirement to respond to the public's demands and inquiries, there can be no routine handling of any situation that arises. There is no routine manner in which one can deal with the emotions and problems of others, and each complaint must be treated with concern and interest. Nearly 40% of this staff's time is devoted to work away from what in any other organization would be referred to as normal duty. Over one full man year is devoted to required travel. Slightly more than half a man year is devoted to the endless process of public education; that is, in speaking to public and private groups and in attending meetings which affect the Human Rights of the peoples of this State.

The demands for the staff's time must eventually result in delays in dealing with problems and in an increasing backlog of work. These delays will result in greater dissatisfaction of those seeking help; and they will seek help elsewhere either by taking their complaints out into the street as has occurred in many other cities, or by personal confrontations which carry all ingredient requirements for civil disorder and violence.

We deal with an impatient world, a Now World, and both those who have established a complaint and those who are complained against must be assured that there exists and operates an effective legal means by which all rights will be protected and advanced.

--RIOT--

COULD IT HAPPEN HERE?

The wail of sirens still vibrated in the air. The semi-circle of City Police vehicles and Military Police vans are empty, engines idling, red signal lights flashing against a background of garishly lighted bar signs and early Spring morning darkness. For a tense moment police and a milling crowd of blacks and whites face each other as four men, two black, two white, are locked into the rear seats of police cars. The cursing, the cries of police brutality, and the attempts at interference have died. Now sensing the uncertainty of the crowd, the police move forward ordering them to disperse. For a sullen moment the crowd refuses to disband; then as the police move closer they begin to scatter, disappearing into the dingy bars and alleys that had spewed them out a few minutes earlier. In the city where the citizens had convinced themselves that racial or mob violence could not occur, the police feel a momentary sense of relief. But the unanswered questions of how and why the crowd had suddenly gathered gnaw at the certainty that it couldn't happen here.

The City is Anchorage, Alaska.

The date is April 28, 1969.

THE ANSWER IS YES!

PURPOSES OF COMMISSION

The State Commission for Human Rights holds as its purpose and aim the fostering of a climate of understanding, mutual respect and equality for all Alaskans without consideration of race, religion, cultural background, or sex.

To achieve this end, the Commission will:

(a) Promote an educational program based on intergroup understanding which will eliminate discrimination in employment, public accommodations, and housing because of race, religion, color, national ancestry, physical handicap, age or sex.

(b) Receive, initiate, investigate, and resolve complaints of discrimination which are contrary to the laws of the State of Alaska.

(c) Study the problems of discrimination and promote and provide guidance to the public in seeking means to establish cooperation and conciliation among the groups and elements of the population of the State.

(d) Publish the results of all investigations and research which through public disclosure will tend to eliminate discrimination.

POWERS OF COMMISSION

Section 18.80 (.030-.070, Chapter 117, SLA 1965) states both the powers and duties of the Commission as follows:

It shall:

- (1) Elect one of its members as chairman.
- (2) Hold a regular annual meeting and shall hold special meetings as are found necessary.
- (3) Adopt procedural and substantive rules and regulations necessary to implement this chapter.
- (4) Appoint an executive director approved by the Governor and hire other administrative staff as may be necessary to the Commission's function.
- (5) Receive, initiate, and investigate complaints of alleged discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations.
- (6) Hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, take testimony under oath and issue orders based on its findings.
- (7) Call upon the departments and agencies of the State for cooperation and assistance in carrying out its duties and report to the Governor of Alaska, and to the State Legislature, on its activities annually and recommend legislative action.
- (8) Be authorized per diem and travel allowances allowable to members of other boards and commissions.

