College, Alaska 99701

ALEUT VILLAGE OF AT

By LAEL MORGAN

Last year a large cloud shadowed the future of Atka, the western-most native settlement in Alaska. It had no regularly scheduled transportation, no transportation, no

communications system, no viable economy, and many of its 84 residents were considering relocation.

Today the isolated community still has no regularly sched-

uled transportation, no commumunications and no economic base, but the future looks viable The population now 94 (with three new indeed The stands at babies). More people are expected to take up residence before the new year and Atka is definitely going to stay on the map.

the Atkans' otle. Oh, the The reasons for optimism are subtle. Oh. Land Claims Settlement.

in the near future but that's not enough to start the fishing operation they hope to establish or even bring the village much need-

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Inuniat Paitot People's Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Uningua Timuktana The Aleuts Speak

Threat
Ut kan neek Informing and Reporting

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H REGIONAL MEETS DEFEA



HYDRO-ELECTRIC POTENTIAL-Bill Childs. manager of the Aleut League, (left) and Dan Prokopeuff, Atka native, recently checked out one of the island's smaller waterfalls as a possible source of electric power. The small river could probably provide all the power the remote village needs, but establishing a power plant is well beyond the village's small budget.

Atka Villagers Perform Phenomenal Bilingual Prog.

By LAEL MORGAN

"Atka was one spark of life in the Aleut nation," philosophizes Michael Krauss, director of the Alaska Native Language Pro-gram. "It was the only place left in the world where children spoke Aleut.'

spoke Aleut.
But they didn't speak it very
well. Their number was small.
And many linguists predicted
that Aleut, beautiful though it was, would soon be a dead lan-

guage.
When the Russians subjugated the Aleuts in the mid-1700s, they forced their own language on the natives. Churchmen did devise a written Aleut language but the language of the church and of government was Russian.

On purchase of Alaska by the United States, the use of both Aleut and Russian was outlawed. Education became compulsory but that education was in Eng-

Many of the older Atkans can recall being beaten by their teachers for speaking Aleut and, as recently as 1971, grammar school students were chided for

(Continued on Page 6)

Computer Validation To Be Checked Nov. 30

WASHINGTON, D.C.-Acting Secretary of the Interior John C. Whitaker announced Friday that Alaska Natives residing outside of the state have elected not to establish a thirteenth region for non-resident Natives under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Computer validation of the election showed that only 2,375 of 5,774 Natives eligible to vote favored formation of the thirteenth region. The Nov. 6 tabulation will be checked during a second run of the computer on Nov. 30.

The Alaska Native regional corporations were notified of the election results in telegrams from Whitaker. "Section 7(c) of the act requires that the secretary establish a thirteenth region only if a majority of all eligible Natives eighteen years of age or older who are not permanent residents of Alaska elect, pursuant to Section 5(c), to be enroll-

ed in such region, . .(the vote) is not a majority," he said.
". . .Unless a contrary result is indicated by . . final tabula-tion, all those who elected to be enrolled in a thirteenth region, if established and the dependent members of their households who are less than eighteen years of age, will be enrolled in one of the Native Alaska regions in ac-cordance with the priorities pro-vided in section 5(b)," he added.

The computer validation is the final step in completion of enrollment of non-resident Na-According to the settlement act, enrollment of the non-

(Continued on Page 6)

Point Lay Store-

Resettled Village Well Supplied

By MARGIE BAUMAN

canned Birthday candles, meats, fruit and vegetables are all for sale these days in the village store at Point Lay, far above the Arctic Circle along the Chuk-

Working through the Alaska

Native Industries Cooperative Association, (ANICA) Seattle, Wash., residents of this small Eskimo community southwest of Barrow on Alaska's North Slope have laid in a wide variety of supplies for the long winter.

Point Lay residents gathered for a special village meeting back in May, to make out the huge shopping list for the cooperative store. The order had to be placed by early June, in time to get supplies on the old Bureau of Indian Affairs freighter, the famed North Star, which heads north as the ice goes out, delivering supplies along the west and north coasts of Alaska.

"Birthday candles are the only frill," remarked Nancy Gray, one (Continued on page 6)

Notti to Address Claims Class

Emil Notti will be addressing the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement class at Alaska Meth-odist University on the 15th and

16th of November, 1973.

The class is taught by an Eskimo, Fred Bigjim, with an enroll-ment of approximately 35 stu-

Students receive four credits in Social Sciences upon completion of the course.



WED IN FAIRBANKS - Martha I. Ahnupkana, daughter of Mrs Nellie Ahnupkana of Fairbanks, was married Oct. Tpalook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ipalook Sr., of Kotzebue. Dr Walter Soboleff officiated in the double ring ceremony at the First Presbyterian Church in Fairbanks. The bride attended Copper Valley school and Lathrop High School in Fairbanks and is employed at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Ipalook, who attended school at Sitka and Tok, is employed by the Teamsters Union in Photo by Lens Unlimited

Storms Lash Arctic-Bering Coasts; Endanger Shishmaref Oil Supplies

The village of Shishmaref is considering plans to relocate as the result of a severe storm this the result of a severe storm this week that drastically reduced waterfront footage. The shore-line is now only eight feet from the winter fuel supply and if more bad weather follows, 40,000 gallons of fuel oil will be endangered.

On Lowell, Alaska Disaster Office, reports it will cost an es-timated \$8,000 to \$10,000 to move the fuel and villagers are meeting this week with the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to decide what action to take.

The storm, with winds gusting up to 50 knots, lashed the

Bering Coast from Unalakleet to

Bering Coast from Unalakleet to Barrow on Saturday, dumping salt into the Unalakleet water supply and causing villagers to take to the high ground.

Airports at Cape Lisbourne and the Naval Petroleum Re-serve at Barrow were reported under water. Barrow roads-wash-ed out and minor damage was reported at Kotzebue, Teller and reported at Kotzebue, Teller and

Koyuk.

The storm was preceded by a period of unusually warm weather and the ice pack, which usually keeps high seas down, drifted more than 500 miles off the

> The phenomenon seems to be (Continued on Page 6)