



THOMPSON ORDERS LAYOFFS



PREPARING FOR THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF DOYON, LIMITED are the regional corporation's interim board, which met recently in Fairbanks. From left, standing, are

Mike Harper, Melvin Charlie, Pat Frank, Lucy Carlo, Ronnie Sam, Wally Peter, and Mitch Demientieff. Sitting, from right, are Tim Wallis, Jimmy Huntington and President John Sackett.

Native Groups May Get BIA Contracts

By Karen Ducheneaux

Washington, D.C. — (AIPA) At least 1,388 employees may be eliminated from employment throughout the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) field offices in the coming fiscal year beginning July 1, according to an order of Indian Commissioner Morris Thompson.

The possible personnel roll-back, expected to hit the BIA nationwide in the next 12 to 14 months, was spelled out in telegrams to all BIA Area Directors on Jan. 7 from Thompson and obtained by AIPA.

According to an attached data sheet, each BIA area office and its agencies may lose the following numbers of personnel: Aberdeen Area 156; Albuquerque Area, 99; Anadarko Area, 70; Billings Area, 69; Juneau Area, 136; Minneapolis Area, 26; Muskogee Area, 38; Navajo Area, 477; Phoenix Area, 148; Portland Area, 90; Sacramento Area, 33; and Southeast Area, 48.

The purpose of the proposed reduction in the permanent authorized personnel ceiling levels in the BIA areas is thus stated in the Thompson order: "The FY (Fiscal year) 1975 President's budget will further our self-

termination objectives by stimulating a change in the BIA delivery system to encourage contracting and grants with Indian tribes, individuals and organizations."

The remainder of the full text of that telegram reads: "Therefore employment ceiling guidelines have been provided. We have made a distribution for your area for (fiscal year) 1975 which indicates: (then individual BIA area figures are given.) Please provide us an Exhibit A distributing the permanent authorized positions by budget activity."

"Trust programs (real property management, real estate appraisals, trust funds, individual Indian monies, Indian water rights, and environmental quality) should be maintained at least at their (fiscal year) 1974 levels.

(Continued on page 6)

Subsistence Hunting— Sen. Sackett Tells Concern to Land Use

JUNEAU — (Feb. 5) Alaska State Sen. John Sackett (R-Glen), president of the Doyon, Limited regional Native corporation, told a Land Use Planning Commission seminar today that the right of individuals to subsistence hunting and fishing must be protected.

In a presentation to the panel on subsistence problems, Sackett stated, "We must begin with the premise that not only is subsistence hunting and fishing a right of an individual, but that right must be protected.

"Were this a case where there were enough game for all the different type of takers — commercial, sports, and subsistence — the problem of protecting one against the other would never arise," he noted.

The LUPC sponsored the seminar in order to solicit expert opinion from Native organizations, legislators, and state and federal agencies concerned with land and wildlife management. Protection of subsistence usage is a primary responsibility of the

(continued on page 9)

Boarding Programs Are Proven Failures

By ELAINE WARREN

Staff Writer

Anchorage Daily News

A three-year study on the effects of Alaska's high school children away from home has concluded that the much-criticized schools are leading to the destruction of a generation.

The 119-page report details the effects of public schools plagued in recent years by high school drop-out rates, rampant alcohol abuse, violence, and suicide attempts.

The report, which studied three representative high school programs in Anchorage, Bethel and Nome, is titled "A Long Way From Home." It was published last week by the Center for Northern Educational Research and the Institute of So-

(Continued on Page 6)

Japanese Are Charged With Fisheries Neglect

JUNEAU—Three Alaskan advisors to the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission say that the Japanese are totally uninterested in the conservation of Alaskan salmon stocks.

Making the statement at the Board of Fish and Game meeting in Juneau were former state senator Jay Hammond, and board members Truman Emberg and Gordon Jensen.

Hammond, testifying before the board on behalf of the Bristol Bay borough, said that Japanese action at the recent INPFC meeting demonstrated that country's lack of concern for the conservation of Alaskan salmon.

"Everyone at the INPFC meeting agreed that there will not be enough Bristol Bay red salmon in 1974 to meet escape-

ment requirements," Hammond said. "Yet the Japanese still rejected conservation measures proposed by the U.S. delegation which would have minimized the high seas catch, thus helping in the effort to prevent further deterioration in the declining Bristol Bay red salmon stocks."

The Japanese high seas salmon fishery has been of great concern to U.S. fishermen because it intercepts large numbers of salmon which are bound for Bristol Bay and other Western Alaska streams.

Hammond said that the U.S. representatives also proposed a resolution calling for maximum reduction of fishing effort on stocks where escapements would not be sufficient to meet con-

(Continued on Page 6)

Contracting Meetings Set

Meetings to consider handing over the contracting and entire operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Interior offices to the local regional Native corporations and associations are scheduled for Feb. 20 and 21 at the Fairbanks Area Offices of the BIA.

North Slope Borough Mayor

Eben Hopson; Joe Upickson of the Arctic Slope Native Corporation; John Heffle, president of the Association of Interior Eskimos; Sam Kito of Doyon, Ltd.; and S. Bobo Dean, an attorney for the Association of American Indian Affairs will meet with Morris Thompson, BIA commis-

(Continued on Page 6)

Native American Women Today

(NOTE: This is the opening essay in a new 1974 series on the Native American woman today. Following articles in the series will be interview — profiles of Native American women of all ages residing in all locales. Most

of this series will be authored by Native American women.)

LITTLE WHITE DOVE TAKE TWO

By Laura Waterman Wittstock

MINNEAPOLIS (AIPA) Among the myths that swirl and wait before us as we stir the ashes of an ancient Indian culture is an image called the "Indian Woman." Although performing seemingly impossible physical feats of courage, building, childbearing and other manufacture, she had the soul of a sparrow, the modesty of a friar and the discretion of a dead ute.

Modern Indian women would be hard pressed indeed to meet the rigorous demands of such

(Continued on Page 6)

Editorial Comment— Alaska Native Sciences

Outside of a venerable elderly scientist at the University of Alaska, perhaps a few others, has any other scientist ever evaluated the sciences Alaska Native people have delved into and solved through the ages in the past?

For example:

How did the Eskimos of the Arctic solve the formidable problems of his severe environment under which he

(Continued on Page 2)