



**BOTTLE BABY** — "Fifty-eight Girl," now a yearling, was raised on a bottle last summer after she was rejected by her mother after a difficult birth. Still a pet although now pastured with

the other yearlings, she comes to Patricia McConnell, wife of chief herdsman Dee McConnell at the University of Alaska's Musk Ox Farm, when called by name. (UA photo)

## Racism Stirs at Kotzebue . . .

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and raised hell. Said there was no reason to be prejudiced."

It was then Schaeffer's brother (John, executive director of the Northwest Alaska Native Assn.) who mentioned the relationship of whites to negros in the South. The quote has been bent out of shape with retelling, Mayor Schaeffer maintains. It wasn't as extreme as reported.

The problem as Bobby Schaeffer sees it, goes back to the "land steal" 15 years ago.

"They posted everything. Did it legal. Auctioned off the lots in Kotzebue for from \$14 to \$40. The white people knew the value of land. No Natives got lots. And many of the whites left with deeds in their hands. You know, federal workers; BIA . . . Now they're in Washington, D. C. . . outside all over. Most white people just take money out of town."

Schaeffer, 23, was born and raised in Kotzebue with seven brothers and two sisters. His dad is a hunter and his mother has worked part-time as school

cook. "A lot of the time we were scraping to get milk for the kids but it was beautiful," he recalls.

On graduation from Copper Valley High School, Schaeffer went to college in Colorado. It was his first trip stateside and he stayed only a semester.

"It felt good to be home. Colorado country is beautiful but there are no Eskimos . . ."

He transferred to the University of Alaska but didn't find anything he wanted to study. So, about two and a half years ago, he returned to Kotzebue and took a job with Alaska Airlines. Later he heard there was an opening with the Rural Alaska Community Action Program working for social, economic and recreational improvements. Schaeffer became regional director.

"It was my first venture in the political game."

His brother, John, meanwhile became the first president of the Northwest Alaska Native Assn. (NANA) and the two men began to work together.

"The reason I got so close to NANA is that I realized what would happen once the land claims were settled. We're going to have to take over our own social services, health, education . . ."

"Like the Senate testimony on the Sea Mammal legislation. A lot of Senators said, 'We've already given them 40 million acres and a billion dollars. What more do they want?' They gave us something and they think we can take care of ourselves."

Schaeffer assesses the settle-

ment administration set-up as "a political play."

"They divided us into regions with no central organization because they didn't want the minority to have a lot of power. But we can turn the tide in any election in Alaska."

Schaeffer's region was the first to move in planning for the claims payoff. Before the bill passed Congress, they negotiated a \$10,000 interest free loan from the Episcopal Church. Using this for seed, they won \$40,000 to do a study for the State Division of Family and Child Services.

State Operated Schools already had the Kobuk Valley down for a \$2.5 million regional high school and the Natives contracted with them to provide \$30,000 for a priority study on educational needs of all the villages of their area.

As soon as the land claims bill passed, they were ready to go directly to their people and find out how they wanted the money spent. In addition, of course, they surveyed for the state agencies and are now planning to coordinate their efforts.

"Out top priority is education," Schaeffer said. "We want a regional high school board instead of State Operated Schools, BIA, Friends Church, etc; all with different programs."

Under the land claims settlement the Kotzebue region will receive something over two and a half million acres and eight or nine percent of the cash. There are about 5,000 Eskimos in the region.

And as for the future of Eskimo power . . .

"It's going to bubble up way more," Schaeffer predicts. "The Native people are finally going to see the light. We want to see that what happened to us in the past doesn't happen again."

"The blacks had hundreds of years to get in the pace. We got caught, bang, in the future."

And the whites . . .

"We've got to work with them. They've got to work with us! They've always had the knowledge of city government and business. We've never had. They've taken over and think they're doing good. But they've had no concept of the Native as a whole. They've never taken into consideration that we've got a stake, too . . ."

"We're 80 per cent Native in Kotzebue and the majority rules, you know."

## No Interim Funding . . .

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A. Notti, St. Mary's; Elizabeth Bean, Nightmute; William Tyson, St. Mary's; and Robert Nick, Nunapitchuk.

Attorneys Richard A. Baenen and Foster DeReitzen witnessed the signing of the Northwest Alaska Native Association. There were no witnesses for Cook Inlet's incorporation.

The special \$500,000 authorization of interim funding was contained in an appropriations amendment offered by Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, to an omnibus appropriations bill.

The bill was signed into law by President Richard M. Nixon in Iran, May 30, enroute to the United States from a diplomatic summit meeting with top Russian leaders in the Soviet Union.

Assistant Interior Secretary, Harrison Loesch, Chief of the Bureau of Public Land Management which oversees Native corporate activities and the Native land selection process, urged the nine remaining Native associations to speed their filing of incorporation papers to be eligible for financial assistance ending June 30.

Major elements essential in qualifying for the \$500,000 financial assistance are: the writ-

ing of a charter, a constitution and by-laws, setting of a corporate budget, and settlement of any boundary disputes in the individual regions.

In a post-signing interview Loesch stated, "I'm not a bit above using this dough (the \$500,000) as a carrot. We want to settle as soon as possible. Although the (Interior) Secretary wants the corporations to settle the boundary disputes by themselves he has the authority to set the boundaries. He does not want to turn these funds loose until the boundaries are settled."

Loesch said the Interior Department "has no indicator or timetable on the other nine" Native corporations for signing their articles of incorporation.

"The Arctic Slope folks are stubborn. They won't even talk about boundaries until their litigation is settled," said Loesch.

The Arctic Slope Native Association has petitioned to form a borough which would give it the power to tax tangible personal property, including that of major oil interests in the area.

Oil interests have also filed suit to prevent the ASNA from forming a borough.

## Eskimo Olympics . . .

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"The Swing Kick." A contestant is tied with a leather belt under his knees and around the nape of his neck so that his head is against his knees.

A ball is suspended in front of the man who then balances himself while tied on his hands so that his feet are clear of the floor. He then kicks at the suspended ball. The man who kicks the highest is the winner.

Another new game is expected to be the "Bench Reach." A man kneels at one end of a bench while a man holds or sits on his lower legs. The contestant then lowers his rigid body over the end of the bench, reaches as far as he could and comes back up to his original kneeling position.

Other games may be added to the already popular Body Weight Contest where the contestant carries four 150 pound, or more, men and walks with them. The longest distance covered wins this one.

There will, of course, be Hi-Kick contests. One with both feet and the other with one foot.

Both records on the two contests are expected to be broken this year as native contestants are becoming more interested and have been training.

The Hi-Kick with both feet is expected to reach 8 feet high this year. A contestant kicks at a suspended ball and lands back on the floor on his feet. The one-foot kick is similar when the contestant lands back on the floor on his kicking foot.

There will be an Indian Stick Pull where brawn and grip count.

There will be a Native Baby Contest which will be under the direction of Mrs. Marie Taylor, daughter of the popular Tundra Times columnist Guy Okakok.

The native babies are required to be dressed in authentic costumes either in Eskimo or Indian. The mothers of the babies are also expected to be dressed in their authentic native attire.

The 1972 Native Beauty Pageant of the Olympics will be under the directorship of Daphne Rylander Gustafson, a former Olympics queen herself. The girls will be required to have quarter native blood, 17 to 21 years old.

There will be, as usual, Eski-

mo and Indian dance groups to perform throughout the three-day Olympics. These groups will be coming from Barrow, Minto, Northway-Tetin, Nenana and possibly Kotzebue.

There is also a definite possibility that Greenland Eskimos will take part in this year's Eskimo Olympics. This is being worked on by Laura Bergt and Northern Games officials at Inuvik, N.W.T.

This year, there will be two nights of Seal Skinning Contest. The requirement this time is that the skinner's job is neat with minimum of meat on the seal blubber.

During the past years of Eskimo Olympics performances, there has always been vociferous protests from the audiences against numerous photographers.

It has been suggested that overhead lighting for photographers be provided this year as Olympics performers are interfered with by bright lights from the floor, as well as the people in the audience. It was the Tundra Times board's opinion that the Olympics also gets the mass media exposure.

The local mass media and Anchorage will be given one free pass per media. Other media from outside the state will be required to have authentic press passes, or cards, from their parent media.

The master of ceremonies will again be the popular Capt. Bill English of the Wien Consolidated Airlines. He has been emcee for many years in the past.

The Olympics will be held in the University of Alaska's Patty gymnasium again. The new admission charges will be three dollars (\$3.00) per person and two dollars (\$2.00) for children. There will not be any special military rates or any other special rates.

The Tundra Times' Olympics performers will again be housed at the University of Alaska campus and their meals will be furnished at the University Commons facility.

The dance groups will be limited to ten people as they were last year.

The Olympics performances will begin at 7:00 p.m. each evening from Thursday July 27 through Saturday July 29.

## Eskimo Mayor . . .

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culture. People who take advantage of them should be punished.

With respect,

BOBBY SCHAEFFER  
Regional Director  
Mayor, City of Kotzebue

## Indian-Eskimo Game . . .

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bue got up a team for the occasion.

"Only five of us had ever played ball together before," admitted Bobby Schaeffer, Kotzebue mayor who played outfield. "Some of our team hadn't played in four or five years."

The main requirement for membership in the Kotzebue group was that a player raise \$80 air fare to make the trip.

Wien Consolidated Airlines made a "flag stop" which cut costs considerably but even so, the Galena people held a series of raffles and sold refreshments to pay the Eskimos' return fare.

Kotzebue lost the first contest 25-3, partly as a result of overpowering hospitality from

Galena people who nearly immobilized them with food and drinks.

"We don't care if we lose as long as we get a boat ride on the Yukon," the Eskimos declared cheerfully. "We came to have fun."

But the Eskimos rallied, winning the second match 9-8.

Since no one was feeling particularly vicious for a play-off, teams pooled players for the last game with equal numbers of Indians and Eskimos, on both teams.

Now Galena is planning to travel to Kotzebue for a return match and both teams are looking for new teams to play.