

# H.S. Students' Selawik Restaurant

By DARLENE SKIN  
Selawik, Alaska

**SELAWIK** — My name is Darlene Skin. I am fourteen years old and in the ninth grade in Selawik High School. My parents are Andrew and Vera Skin, and I have eleven brothers and sisters. My mother is the school cook. I am going to be sending Selawik news to the Tundra Times regularly.

Selawik is a city of about five hundred people. It is about ninety miles east of Kotzebue just north of the Arctic Circle. People come to Selawik from Kotzebue by Wien Airlines or by charter planes or sometimes with snow machines. Selawik is a growing city.

There are 185 students going to school here. The number of high school students is 91 in grades 7-12. Next year we will have a big new high school built by the state. This year we go to school in the afternoon and evening after the elementary students go home.

We have all the usual courses in our high school—English, social studies, math, science. We also have Inupiat, French, busi-

ness courses, homemaking and shop. Each quarter we have a number of mini courses.

This quarter it is girls' home repairs, boys' bachelor arts, physical fitness, chess, guidance, skin sewing and bead work, library science, piano and basic electronics. The mini courses change each quarter.

Our high school teachers are Ellen Kristenson, Ken Kristenson, Nancy Johnston, Chuck Johnston, Maynard Perkins, Julia Ede. Mrs. Ede is also the counselor.

One of the best parts of our high school is the business program which runs the Northern Lights Restaurant. All the students work in the restaurant. The most popular thing we sell is ice cream, which we have now in all kinds of new flavors.

The shop classes are building a new building for our restaurant and are now putting the roof on the new building.

This weekend we are expecting a visitor all the way from Cambridge, Mass. just to see our restaurant. She is Edna Belarde who is responsible for our getting the \$4,000 to build the new building.



DARLENE SKIN

She represents the Advocates of Indian Youth Empowerment of the Episcopal Church and she is going to write about us in a national publication.

Last week we had a four-day weekend and everyone celebrated Thanksgiving. On Thanksgiving in Selawik everyone donates food and we have a big feast in the Friends Church.

Nearly everyone in town goes to the feast and we eat fish, soup, and lots of good things. This year it was too stormy on

(Continued on page 9)

# BIA Facilities Will Have Enough Fuel

Clay Antioquia, acting area director for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, told the Tundra Times that the BIA will have sufficient fuel supplies to provide power and heat to facilities and schools through the winter.

The bureau, as well as other federal agencies, has been ordered to participate in a federal program to reduce fuel consumption by seven per cent. Antioquia said this reduction would be accomplished through the use of fuel conservation practices and that "no drastic measures are anticipated."

"We did preliminary work to study the impact of the shortage earlier. There will not be too much impact this year as we have our fuel supply. However, if we are limited by insufficient supplies, we may have some real problems," Antioquia said.

For most locations, the bureau purchases fuel supplies on an annual basis. Some facilities, such as Mt. Edgecumbe, receive supplies on a six-month basis. Such locations, Antioquia said, may be the first to realize the impact of the energy crisis.

# Indian Health Services

(Continued from page 1)

IHS. According to Dr. Johnson's testimony, IHS would need another \$10 million annually to give the IHS a doctor-patient ratio of one doctor to 750 patients instead of the present ratio of one to a thousand. The national average is one doctor to every 600 persons.

Dr. Everett Rhoades, vice chairman of the Kiowa Tribe and one of only 38 Indian physicians in the nation in subcommittee testimony said that "reasons other than financial security" made it difficult to attract

physicians into the rural areas of the nation. He cited such things as the lack of a "cultural environment"—symphony orchestras, libraries, theaters and the lack of opportunity for professional growth, and a lack of good housing, recreation opportunities and schools.

Officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) which houses IHS acknowledged an approaching crisis in the staffing of IHS. Dr. Charles C. Edwards, assistant secretary for health, said HEW began taking steps to cope with the situation soon after it became certain that the doctor draft would end. He outlined HEW's effort to better use existing manpower by instituting Community Health Medics, satellite telecommunications in Alaska to handle diagnosis, stepped-up recruitment, scholarships to medical students, and financial incentives extended to doctors.

When asked by Abourezk what IHS would do in the event these efforts failed to meet the reservation physician need, Edwards said IHS would have to arrange a system of transporting patients to medical centers. IHS administers 51 hospitals, 84 service units, 84 health centers and over 300 health stations and satellite clinics.

# Alyeska Announces Labor Discussions

**ANCHORAGE** — Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. today announced initiation of discussions with certain construction industry International Unions as a step toward construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline and related facilities now that President Nixon has signed the pipeline right-of-way legislation into law.

Representatives of Alyeska met in Washington, D.C., with the General Presidents of the Building Trades International Unions, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Frank J. Bonadio and Robert A. Georgine, representing the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, to outline a plan and approach for the negotiation of a labor agreement

to cover the project.

The negotiations of the "project labor agreement" will involve discussions with both the International Unions and their affiliated Local Unions in Alaska.

The proposed pipeline will extend from Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope to the Port of Valdez some 800 miles south. The project also includes the building of a main road north of the Yukon River to Prudhoe Bay, the pump stations to move crude oil through the pipeline and a terminal and tanker loading facility at Valdez. Tankers will transport the oil from Valdez to the U.S. West Coast.

An Alyeska spokesman said a project labor agreement is a prerequisite to the effective coordination of the complexities of a construction project of this size and to balance the many interests involved within a proper framework.

Discussions with the unions, the spokesman said, will cover many matters peculiarly unique to Alaska with particular emphasis on employment of Alaska Natives and Alaska residents. The uniqueness of the project is attributable in part to the Alaska terrain, climate variations, soil conditions, logistical requirements, environmental considerations and the remote places in Alaska where much of the construction will take place.

The company approach and procedure in the negotiation of the project agreement will be outlined to various interested parties in Alaska, such as the governor of the State of Alaska, Alaska Federation of Natives and Contractor Associations. This is necessary, the company representative said, so there will be a unified understanding of the company's objectives and approaches.

William J. Curtin, a Washington, D.C., labor relations attorney, will head the Alyeska negotiating team and will be assisted by Vincent R. D'Alessandro, director of labor relations for Atlantic Richfield Company on loan to Alyeska, E.G. Sheridan, manager of labor relations for Alyeska, and Tom J. Kofokimos, chief project manager for Alyeska.

# Shortage Hits ...

(Continued from page 1)

economic projects, and especially anyone managing projects developing from Native claims, should be very concerned."

Hodson said that if energy production is not allowed to increase in rural areas, many villages may have to continue without any source of electrical power at all. "We estimate that up to 125 villages, each with a population of from 25 to 200 persons, do not have electricity yet," he said.

Fuel rationing would have a tremendously adverse effect on Alaska villages, he said.

"Average electrical consumption is so low compared to the lower 48 states. Is it fair to ration electricity to someone who uses only one-sixth of the national average? I say not," he added.

During 1972, AVEC consumed 1.5 million gallons of fuel in village power plants. The figure for 1973 is expected to be higher and, in 1974, AVEC anticipates that it will require 2.6 million gallons of fuel to meet new growth.

It would be very unfair, Hodson said, to hold village power use at the current 100 kilowatt level while, at the same time, the average power use for some states range from 1,000 up to 2,000 kilowatt hours monthly for each household.

"The inequities do exist," he stated.

AVEC, the Rural Alaska Community Action Program, and the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. have joined forces to prepare a position paper on behalf of energy users in Alaska villages. Much-needed economic development projects, and the rising standard of living which villages are projected to enjoy, present increased power requirements which are unique to rural Alaska, they contend.

The three organizations presented their case to the Alaska Public Utility Commission during a meeting in Anchorage on Friday. They told the commission that Alaska villages want

equitable treatment on rules which may be developed for fuel allocations.

Cutbacks in air service because of allocations will also have an adverse effect on AVEC operations. "Transportation service reduction will reduce our capability to perform emergency maintenance on facilities," Hodson said.

The full impact of the energy crisis and government rationing is not yet understood, but AVEC and other groups sensitive to rural Alaska power requirements believe that there is great cause for concern.

# Dog Mushing...

(Continued from page 1)

The course will cover a brief local history, selection of dogs and equipment for mushing, a training program for working dogs, their care and feeding, racing and the rules and procedures as well as practical experiences at mushing a team.

In addition to the techniques of mushing, the one-credit course will cover skiing and packing dogs. Bunde said. The classes will meet from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Tudor Dog Track on Tudor Road.

Bunde, assistant professor of speech at Anchorage Community College, ran in the Fur Rendezvous race last February for the first time under the university's sponsorship. He plans to race again in the Feb. 17-19 race.

Bunde said that he and Sturdevant are interested in seeing a student team established at the university so that those who sign up for the course "will have someplace to go from there."

Bunde said there's always room for involvement of the students in the Fur Rendezvous race in helping to handle dogs. He said the course would provide students an opportunity to be involved in a unique Alaska sport. "What we're shooting for," he said, "is to get people who have a few dogs and want to use them."

# Banquet Plans ...

(Continued from page 1)

ted to the 12 regional Native corporations in Alaska in the amount of more than \$130 million under the dictates of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

The big feast will also honor Howard Rock, the editor of Tundra Times, who has held that position ever since the newspaper began publishing on October 1, 1962.

Also, there is a intriguing twist in this year's banquet. An oil painting by Editor Howard Rock will be offered for bidding, the first work he has done ever since he became editor over 12 years ago.

The editor, with some difficulty, has been trying to keep the subject of the painting a secret. He has told friends, however, that the painting will depict "a thoroughly Native scene."

The oil painting will be previewed during a special party of \$100 per couple audience to be held in the Endeavor Room of the new Captain Cook Hotel at 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

The banquet committee is being chaired by Laura Bergt of Fairbanks and her committee consists of Kay Fanning, publisher of the Anchorage Daily

News; Bob Atwood, publisher of The Anchorage Daily Times; Bill Snedden, publisher of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner; Senator Willie Hensley, president of the AFN, Inc. Senator John Sackett, president of the Doyon, Limited; George Sullivan, mayor of the City of Anchorage, John Roderick, mayor of the Greater Anchorage Borough and John Carlson, mayor of the North Star Borough.

The banquet activities plans are being coordinated by Sylvia Carlson, secretary of the AFN, Inc.

The banquet tickets are now on sale at the office of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., 1675 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, and at the Tundra Times Office at Chena Building, 510 2nd Avenue, Room 220, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

The admission price to the banquet is \$15 per person. The dress is semi formal.

The meal for the banquet has not yet been selected but the committee has eight menus from which to choose.

The banquet at the 900-people capacity Discovery Ballroom at the new Captain Cook Hotel, December 17, 1973.