

CEDC HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING TO ELECT OFFICERS AND TO MODIFY ITS BYLAWS...

the coming two-year period. "We've tried to use the initial money for leverage to provide even more local projects," he

Annual Native Festival of Arts...

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Later announcements will be made as to what groups are appearing and activities scheduled. Over six hundred people jammed into the Wood Center Ballroom on the University of Alaska campus at Fairbanks. In the center of the stage, awash under bright lights, the Wainwright dancers beat and sang music older than history, as alive as life itself.

This was Inupiaq Night at the first Festival of Native Arts. For five days and nights in early April, artists and performers from all parts of the state shared with enthusiastic, capacity audiences the unique heritage of Alaska's Native peoples. The culmination of months of preparation by students and faculty, the Festival was initiated to broaden understanding and appreciation for the wide range of artistic diversity among Alaskan Native cultures. Outstanding artists from all of the major cultural groups (Aleut,

Athabascan, Yupik and Inupiaq Eskimo, Haida, Tlingit, and Tsimshian) were invited to participate. Each day of the Festival highlighted a different cultural group. Dancers, singers, and storytellers from as far as Pilot Station, Metlakatla, Tanana, and Wainwright performed. Artists and craftsmen were on hand to demonstrate and explain various skills such as skin sewing, basket weaving and wood and ivory sculpture.

Noted speakers explained the history and traditions of each culture and discussed the relationship between art and Native dependence upon the land.

Throughout the Festival, art exhibits on loan from museums in Kodiak, Juneau and Fairbanks, as well as private collections, were on display in the Fine Arts Gallery. Films on Native art in Alaska and Canada were shown each afternoon.

Enforcement...

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developed and production is increased.

However, there is little doubt that the efforts of the Board have been hampered and made more difficult by the unfair competition, and the deceptive acts and practices of those engaged in the manufacture, importation, and distribution of simulated Indian products.

Clearly, remedial action is indicated.

In the belief that the more knowledge businessmen have as to the requirements of laws designed to protect the consumer and foster open and fair competition, the greater the likelihood that they will conform to those laws, with attendant benefits to both the public and the business communities, the Commission is setting forth the following guidelines for manufacturers, importers and distributors of simulated Indian products.

First, it is the view of the Commission that the term "Indian made" or the unqualified terms "Indian," "American Indian" and terms of similar import, should not be used to describe or designate products which have not been handmade or handcrafted by Indians resident within the United States. (Nothing in this statement should be taken to restrict the use of accurate descriptions of products manufactured in the Republic of India.

Second, products should not be offered for sale with direct or implied representations that they have been made by Indians when they have been made in part by machinery, or include components which have been so made. Of course, there is no objection to identifying any product components which have been handmade or crafted by Indians, or to describing truthfully the part that Indians have played in the fabrication of the product.

Third, simulated Indian products consisting in whole or in substantial part of components of foreign origin should not be offered for sale of distributed without disclosing the country of origin by legible marking or stamping on said merchandise or on a label or tag affixed thereto, which is of such a degree of permanency as to remain on or attached to the merchandise, in legible form until sold to the ultimate consumer thereof, and of such conspicuousness as likely to be observed and read by purchasers and prospective purchasers making casual inspection of

the merchandise.

Fourth, manufacturers, importers, and distributors of simulated Indian products should not misrepresent directly or indirectly, in catalogs, advertising, labeling, marking, packaging, tags, or by any other means, the nature, composition, or origin of such products. For example, terms such as tribal of Indian names, derivations thereof, or symbols, designs, and markings of a kind of character associated with Indians, or depictions of Indians or Indian scenes should not be used in catalogs or other promotional materials to designate or refer to products which have not been handcrafted or handmade by American Indians.

The Commission believes that each manufacturer, importer, and distributor of these products should carefully review its advertising, catalogs, labels, tags, and other media and determine whether it is complying with the standards set forth in this statement, which are based on applicable law. Thereafter action to effect any necessary changes should be promptly undertaken.

While the Commission is aware that firms will require a reasonable time to utilize existing stocks of merchandise and advertising materials on hand, and to make arrangements with overseas suppliers for necessary changes in the markings of imported products, it will expect these actions to be accomplished as soon as practicable.

Should a subsequent investigation disclose that such efforts have not been made, and the relevant facts show there is a violation of law, the Commission will move within the scope of its jurisdiction and remedial powers, to correct the illegality.

Where it is shown that a particular company has engaged in illegal acts or practices, it is not a defense of justification to show that other companies are also engaged in similar activities.

The Commission recognizes that this statement of enforcement policy is necessarily cast in general terms, and that questions will inevitably arise concerning its applications to particular cases.

The staff of the Commission's Bureau of Industry Guidance will be available to advise and assist industry members to conform their practices to the guidance set forth in this statement.

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added. "We provided funding for 13 projects in the last year. According to Jerry Nelson, executive director for CEDC, the money has supported four stores, three fishing ventures, three regional credit unions, two fuel distribution enterprises and one motel. Not a single proposal submitted to the executive committee or to OEO has been rejected.

"Operating enterprises continued to overcome serious obstacles this year," Nelson said in his annual report. "Foremost among these has been the national problem of inflation; rising prices and a shortage of goods."

Projects which received support from CEDC in the past year included the following: Nondalton Knechek Cooperative Store, Inc.; Innuitt Cooperative; Aleknagik Cooperative Store; Wildwood Village Grocery, Inc.; Akuliak, Inc.; Hodohdeekga, Inc.; Yakutat Gulf Fishing Company, Inc.; Golovin Fish Processing

Cooperative; Norton Sound Fishermen's Cooperative; Tlingit and Haida Federal Credit Union; Tanana Chiefs Federal Credit Union; Bering Straits Federal Credit Union; Angoon Tlingit and Haida Association Motel.

Eighteen persons were elected to the 30-person CEDC board of directors. They included: Nic-

koli Balluta, Robert T. Blue, Roger Clark, Fred Damus, Nels Franklin, Jacqueline Kookesh, George Ilutsk, Myrtle Johnson, Walter Johnson, George Keene, Joe Lomack, John Martin, Clarence Jackson, George Miller, Homer Mills, Robert Nick, Bobby Schaeffer, and Walter Simonoff, Sr.

Bethel Hospital...

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Service hospitals in the state. They are located at Mt. Edgecumbe, Barrow, Tanana, Kotzebue, Kanakanak and Anchorage. In addition, there are two small Indian Health Service units in the Pribilof Islands and three out-patient clinics in Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan.

"I don't expect there to be an increase in Native hospitals in Alaska although we will probably need to replace some," explained Dr. John Lee, Alaska Area director. "With overall health improvement in recent years, the need for hospitals has begun to level out."

The largest hospital in the Alaska area is the Anchorage

facility, which was built in the early 1950's to be used as a 400-bed tuberculosis center. In addition to being the headquarters for Alaska Area administrative offices, the Alaska Native Medical Center presently has 183-bed capacity.

It serves as a short-term general hospital with emphasis on referral care for the State of Alaska and ambulatory and primary care for Native people of the Anchorage Service Unit.

The new Bethel facility will be the third largest Native service hospital in the state, with a 50-bed capacity. Mt. Edgecumbe is the second largest with an 82-bed general hospital.

Gustafson...

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planes. He is secretary of the Fairbanks Area Radio Control Society, which is a group that flies airplanes as a sport. They also teach new members how to fly airplanes, build them, and buy the proper materials.

Jim has been attending school off and on, taking breaks to work. During the summer he surveys for the state, and has been surveying since 1968.

Graduating from Lathrop High School in 1967, he began attending the University as a major in biology. Later, he took it up as a minor, and changed to psychology as a major.

His wife Patricia was attending the University as a home economics major when he met her. She has a junior standing but raising Monica has been her full-time job.

To really do anything with psychology, Jim said he would have to get a masters degree, "probably in general or clinical psychology."

When asked why he is pursuing a degree, he said, "It's nice to have a degree just to get beyond the social and personal threshold of success."

"For a person attending school, it's no delusion if you goof around. It can be very interesting going to college. It isn't an answer to all your problems, but if you apply it right, it can be."

After this semester, Jim said, "I'd like to get a job of my interest—anything with land, or related to psychology." If neither happens, he wants to go up to the North Slope.

Commission...

(Continued from Page 1)

as a visible advocate of human rights who was particularly critical of many current practices. Thomas hopes to build upon what previous directors have done by making the agency a professional law-enforcing unit.

"A lot of the time we're going to be talking to business or other potential human rights violators in terms of economics," Thomas said. "To them this will be business matter no different than tax matters and anti-trust."

Presently the commission has a 300-case backlog which goes back as far as two years. Thomas is especially concerned with matters which have not been settled and intends to direct his staff specifically at those unfinished cases. To do this, he will need more financial backing and more in-house training in what he calls "constitutional calculus."

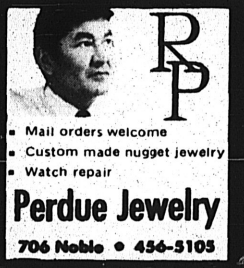
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