

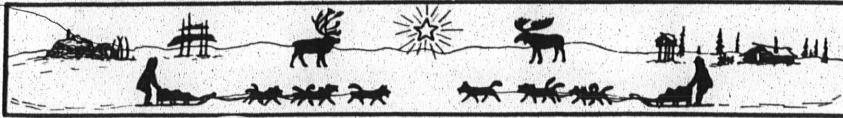
Tundra Times

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Inupiat Paitot People's Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Unanguq Tunuktuq The Aleuts Speak



Tlingit
Ut kah neek Informing and Reporting

Vol. 8, No. 48

Wednesday, September 8, 1971

Fairbanks, Alaska

BARROW HARD HIT BY CRASH

Barrow Grieved by Death of Students at Mt. Edgecumbe, SJC

By MADELYN SHULMAN
Staff Writer

Nowhere in Alaska is the tragedy of the Alaska Airlines plane to Juneau felt as deeply, perhaps as in the Eskimo community of Barrow on the other edge of the vast state.

Four of Barrow's young people boarded the plane in Anchorage to go to schools in Sitka, Alaska. Two of them, Baxter and Lucy Adams, were a brother and sister, the children of Baxter and Rebecca Adams of Barrow.

Baxter Adams, Jr., a freshman at Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka was traveling to school with his sister Lucy, a student at Mt. Edgecumbe High School outside the same town. With them was Robert Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvard Brown of Barrow, also a freshman at Sheldon Jackson.

Bernice Aiken, the fourth Barrow student on the ill fated jet, was on her way to school after a family tragedy. Last week, her younger brother died in a drowning accident in Barrow and the young high school student missed her first week of class at Mt. Edgecumbe to stay home and attend her brother's funeral. Martha and Robert Aiken, her parents, have now lost two children within a week.

Except for a few tiny accidents, Barrow might have lost two more of its young people in the Alaska Airlines crash.

Robert Brown's younger brother also planned to attend Sheldon Jackson College this fall, and travel with his brother last weekend. His acceptance papers, however, came a day too late. Another Barrow youngster, Arnold Brower, Jr., missed the plane to school in Anchorage.

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Worst Crash In U.S. History

An Alaska Airlines jetliner with 111 people aboard crashed into the sheer wall of a mountain in Tongass National Forest west of Juneau Saturday, destroying the aircraft and killing all aboard in the worst single

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CONTROVERSIAL OOMINGMAK—Musk ox calf is suckling its mother at the farm at College, Alaska near University of Alaska. Musk oxen are easily domesticated. They have a sense of humor and are playful as well as being remark-

ably intelligent. They are tame as cows and will come to you upon being called by name. Efforts to hunt them on Nunivak Island has become a controversial issue.

—Photo by JIMMY BEDFORD

Musk Ox, Misunderstood Animal—

The Taming of the Animal, Its Potential, Characteristics

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Most of our readers will have heard of the Musk Ox Project, and many have probably seen the animals themselves at the Musk Ox Farm near the University of Alaska. In a series of 5 articles for the TUNDRA TIMES, Paul Wilkinson, who has worked for the Musk Ox Project for the last 3 years, will explain how and why the musk ox has been domesticated, and will discuss hopes for its future utilization in Alaska and other parts of the Arctic. These articles are intended to invite your comments and suggestions, either in the columns of the TUNDRA TIMES or directly to the Musk Ox Project at the University of

Alaska.)

By PAUL F. WILKINSON

The musk ox is a misunderstood animal. It is not an ox, but more of a goat; and it does not produce musk, which comes from the musk deer.

The most appropriate name for the musk ox is the Eskimo word 'oomingmak', meaning 'the bearded one', for musk oxen of both sexes sport long beards. 'Oomingmak' is also the name adopted by the Musk Ox Domestication Project.

A domesticated musk ox differs from a wild one in two chief ways: its breeding is controlled by man, and it is tame.

Wild animals decide for themselves which bull will breed which cow, often by fighting.

In the case of a domesticated (Continued on page 6)

Aleuts File Suit in Desperation—

Suit Against AEC Reflects People's Tragic Past

By MADELYN SHULMAN
Staff Writer

Nowhere in Alaska has the history of the native people been as bloody and harsh as that of the once numerous inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands. Massacred and conquered by the Russians, reduced to generations of slave labor, only about 3500 Aleuts still inhabit the many islands of the wind swept chain stretching thousands of miles

southwest of Mainland Alaska.

Last week, in the U.S. District Court in Anchorage, the Aleut League began actions to oppose still another possible threat to their people—the scheduled Atomic Energy Commission 5 megaton Cannikin blast.

In a complaint filed September 2, Aleut League President Iliodor Philemonof, on behalf of the 3500 Aleut residents of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands,

asked the federal court to prevent the AEC from detonating its atomic test on Amchitka Island.

As an action by a native group, the Aleut suit is unprecedented.

The Aleut people today, as they have from time immemorial earn their living from the sea which surrounds their island homes. Their biggest fear, from

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Banquet Tickets Here—

Staff, Board to Lunch with Jeane Dixon

The Board of Directors of the TUNDRA TIMES and the TUNDRA TIMES staff will have a brief luncheon with Jeane Dixon, her secretary and whoever is accompanying her when they arrive in Fairbanks on the afternoon of October 9.

Senator Mike Gravel and Howard Pollock, former congressman for the State of Alaska, are expected to be traveling with Mrs. Dixon. The two men will introduce her to the banquet audience on the evening of the banquet.

Jeane Dixon will be the principal speaker at the Tundra

Times annual banquet on the theme of: Children: Our Innocent Heirs. She will also engage her special talent—her ability to predict major events in the world.

The place to have lunch with Mrs. Dixon has not yet been decided, but the Tundra Times board will decide it this Friday, September 10, when they meet.

Reservations for the banquet are coming in steadily and they number 160 at press time. Tickets are \$25 per couple and \$15 single.

The Alaska Federation of Natives is having its annual

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Eskimos Vote to Form Corporation—

Action Clears Way for Federally Chartered Corporation

By STANTON H. PATTY
Reprinted from THE SEATTLE TIMES

Eskimos of Alaska's North Slope have taken another step to make their region a new economic force in Alaska.

The Eskimos have voted to establish a federally chartered corporation under the Indian Reorganization Act—a move that gives them formal recognition as a regional entity covering 56.5 million acres.

The Inupiat Community of

the Arctic Slope is the name of the new corporation.

Joseph Upiksoun, president of the Arctic Slope Native Association, which sparked the action, announced the election results.

The vote was a lopsided 541 in favor; 18 opposed.

There seems little doubt, according to what Upiksoun and other association officials are saying, that the corporation intends to figure prominently in administration of the Alaska native land claims settlement.

Upiksoun said the corporation, in effect, is "a white man's tool" that will enable the Eskimos as a unit to enter the business world.

Among other things, it has authority for management of property and money and has tax-exempt status. A special statute authorizes the corporation to protect the lands of its members, with a provision that the secretary of interior cannot dispose of its minerals

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