

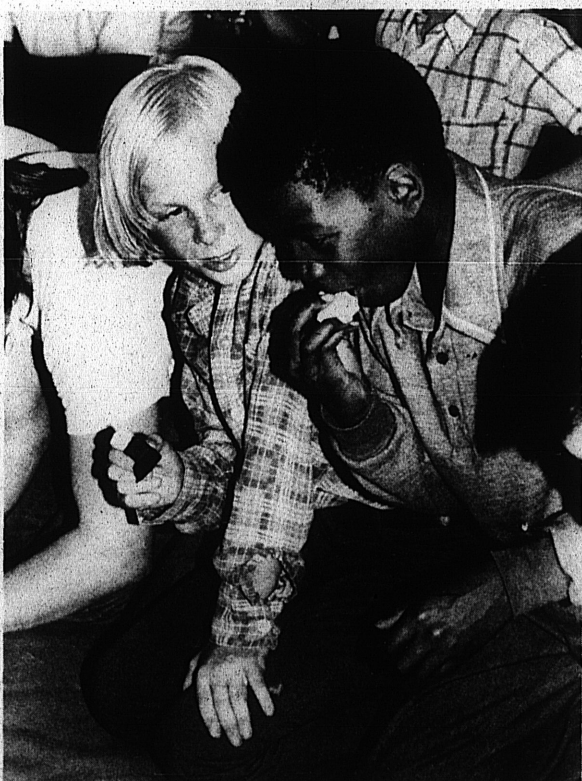


NEW QUEEN — Miss Eskimo-Indian Olympics Ginny Nathan is flanked by Gladys Alexi, first runner-up, left, and Tina Long, second runner-up, right.



QUEEN SPEAKS — Olympics Queen Ginny Nathan, of Metlakatla, who is deaf and cannot speak, "talks" to Tom Buckner, who translates to the audience and judges.

—Photos by MARC OLSON



"MACARONI" ACTORS — Danny Groshong and Ken Flippen, in Alaska to film an episode of Westinghouse Broadcasting's "Call it Macaroni" series, try out the muktuk eating contest.

Biggest Stumbling Block

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he said in written testimony.

John Schaeffer, executive director of NANA Regional Corp. based in Kotzebue, spoke about two other issues facing Native corporations, upcoming taxation of undeveloped lands, and the difficulty in appraising land values.

NANA began a merger process with some of its village corporations, and obtained waivers of some Securities and Exchange Commission requirements. But after spending \$150,000 in the process, the SEC "jerked the waivers" and NANA was out that much money, Schaeffer said. The SEC would not accept the method NANA used in determining land values.

Schaeffer said NANA is basically a rural corporation, and much land is being selected for subsistence purposes rather than development. Kito noted if state or local governments decide to tax undeveloped land when it becomes taxable in 1992, the Natives may be forced to develop the land, sell, lose it to taxes. "We

expect to have some future recommendations to Congress on the taxation of undeveloped land," Kito said.

John Borbridge, president and chairman of the board of SeaAlaska Corporation in the Southeast portion of the state, said his corporation is at issue with the U.S. Forest Service over the right of the regional corporation to make land selections in the Tongass National Forest. Much of other available land is mountainous and glacial, Borbridge said.

Two Southeastern cities, Juneau and Sitka, have land selection rights but no funds, and Borbridge recommended that those two cities and two other cities in similar circumstances elsewhere in the state be given \$250,000 each.

The Indian affairs subcommittee is currently considering amendments to the claims act. Meeds said many of the problems raised in the hearing Tuesday would be dealt with in the amendments.

Village Fuel Haul...

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Director of Aviation, and Harry Shwaback, Assistant Commissioner of Department of Public Works.

Other supportive information was provided by RurAL CAP, Community and Regional Affairs, and other Native organizations.

Their affidavits are now in Washington, D.C. as support for the stay pending appeal and final word on this action may be received soon after the court hears them this Thursday.

"It is vitally important to rural Alaskans and our air carriers that this air transport be continued. Under this court decision most villages would not be able to receive their essential fuel supply

because of federal law imposed on our unique and isolated situation in Alaska," McConkey, Director of the Alaska Energy Office said.

"This action would even refuse the delivery of ammunition to villages, who are dependent on it for subsistence hunting. Again, Alaska is judged on the mistakes of the urban states, and it is our intent to make our voice heard in defense of rural Alaska."

The State of Alaska will act as intervenor with Alaska International Air, Inc. Alaska Air Carriers, representing the private small air carriers, is also preparing statements and petition to intervene.

Mala to Be Doctor...

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assistant, working with hemodialysis, the use of artificial kidneys.

Later, back in California, where he was born and had lived for some time, Ted heard about the University of Guadalajara medical school and decided to apply. He was impressed by the many experts from great universities who teach at the school.

Going to school in Mexico made it necessary that he become proficient in Spanish, and he is one of very few if not the only Eskimo who can speak the language.

He was recently interviewed in Spanish for the Fairbanks Spanish radio program "Estamos para servirle," and spoke of his

experiences in Mexico.

It was difficult for a while, he says, but now he speaks Spanish well, and enjoys Mexico — witnessed by the fact that he has lived there for the past three years.

When he moved to Guadalajara, Ted was struck by the great number of things he has in common with the Mexican people. He is sometimes mistaken for a Mexican, he says. An elderly tourist once remarked to him, "Your English is very good!"

Ted Mala is continuing a family tradition of "firsts" started by his father, the first Eskimo movie star. Undoubtedly he will continue to lead Native Alaskans in his efforts to prove that "we can do it."

On Walrus...

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recommendations set forth in his opinion, the State of Alaska regulations should be approved, and the State/Federal management program for Pacific walrus should be adopted on the conditions specified in his decision.

Among other things, the Administrative Law Judge recommended that if harvest exceeds 3,000 in any one year the moratorium, in effect since 1972, would automatically be reimplemented.

Note: Copies of the decision may be obtained in Room 536 at 1717 H. St., N.W., Washington, D.C., or by writing the Director, Attn: MNB, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Detects Poison In Shellfish

A procedure for detecting the presence in shellfish of saxitoxin — the paralytic shellfish poison sometimes associated with the so-called "red tide" blooms on the west coast — one hundred times more sensitive than any previous method has been devised by NOAA Sea Grant chemists at the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

"We are hopeful," said Dr. Robert B. Abel, Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Sea Grant, "that this new technique may be used to prevent the unnecessary closing of shellfish areas."

"It should allow for the specific, rapid, and reliable inspection of shellfish for toxicity and be a much more desirable substitute for the present method of closing areas by calendar."

The new technique, developed under the sponsorship of NOAA's Office of Sea Grant which is part of the Commerce Department, involves a chemical analysis of the shellfish that could provide a more scientific approach to the

problem of paralytic shellfish poison than seasonal closings.

Meat from the suspected animals is ground up and subjected to a series of relatively simple steps to extract any saxitoxin which may be present.

The amount of saxitoxin, if any, can then be determined using a standard laboratory instrument called a fluorescence spectrophotometer.

"The procedure is so straightforward," claims Dr. Henry Rapoport, leader of the Sea Grant group at the University of California's Berkeley campus, "and the equipment needed so uncomplicated, that testing can be carried out on board a ship or in a small van on shore. The results are immediate and a decision can be made on the spot whether or not to harvest."