

Hoonah, Kotzebue Centers

The Parent-Child's Centers in Hoonah and Kotzebue will continue to have federal support through the Head Start Program, Sen. Ted Stevens announced.

Rural CAP will receive a \$185,520 grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to continue these important centers in operation.

Senate Passes Bill...

several times during the vote by pounding his gavel.

Speaking with the native leadership following the vote, Senator Jackson stated that he was confident that the bill would become law prior to the end of the session this year.

The substantial differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill require that representatives of both bodies meet to work out a bill acceptable to both Houses.

Senator Jackson said the bills were "complex" and said the Conference Committee would not meet until his committee had met to "define the differences."

Named as Senate conferees were Senators Allott, Bible, Gravel, Metcalf, Stevens, Jackson and either Senator Fannon or Jordani.

The Senate bill provides a 500 million dollar federal appro-

priation. \$500 million in mineral royalties and an option between two land proposals. Alaskan natives could select 40 million acres of land contiguous to villages in simple fee title or 30 million in fee with 20 million acres available in use permits.

Senator Jackson commented that the bill "opens the door of opportunity to the native people of Alaska."

Senator Stevens stated it would "finally do justice to Alaskan natives."

Senator Gravel said the legislation would not give natives "a chance to get a piece of the action."

The Alaska legislators and native leaders traded compliments late into the night Monday at a victory celebration complete with champagne and caviar.



GAMBELL ARTIST FEATURED—Florence Nupok Malewotkuk was photographed, shortly before her death, at her home in Gambell, an Eskimo village on St. Lawrence Island. The

native artist is featured in a retrospective exhibit now in progress at the University of Alaska's Fine Arts Complex.

Aleut Suit Loses...

(Continued from page 1)

day, U.S. District Judge George L. Hart turned down requests by environmentalists to halt the huge 5 megaton blast. Lawyers for the Committee for Nuclear Responsibility, which instituted the suit against the AEC, planned to file an immediate appeal to a higher court. As the maneuvering continued, it appeared likely that the issue of whether the blast will go off would reach the Supreme Court before Thursday. A parallel issue, whether disputed "secret documents" held by the AEC should be brought to light, may also go to the high court.

Meanwhile, preparations at Amchitka for the blast are proceeding into their last stages. The explosion will occur in a mile deep chamber sealed to contain heat and radioactivity. President Nixon gave his go-ahead to the blast last week. The AEC says the bomb is in place and will be ready for detonating by Friday.

At the United Nations in New York last Thursday, the day after President Nixon gave the blast his go-ahead, representatives from Canada, Peru and the U.N. Secretary General's office spoke against the Amchitka Island blast.

In Juneau, 150 students from Juneau-Douglas High School held an orderly march around Governor William A. Egan's mansion to protest the blast. They took a recess period to chant "Stop the Bomb, Stop the Bomb," and "Cannikin Kills" before returning to classes.

In Anchorage, the Alaska Mothers Campaign against Cannikin wired President Nixon: "We would like a response to our petitions with 3,000 signatures against Cannikin. All the people of the world have the right to receive an explanation as to why you approved Cannikin."

Senator Mike Gravel (D-Alaska), who a week before had marched in protest in front of the White House, likened the shot to a game of "Russian Roulette." If you play it once and win, then its even stupider, he said, to try again.

A Canadian protest ship, with 28 aboard, dubbed Greenpeace

II, left Vancouver last Thursday for Amchitka. The 154 foot ship is a converted minesweeper-bigger and twice as fast as the original Greenpeace, which is returning to Vancouver. The ship planned to meet Greenpeace I off Vancouver Island before heading out and take aboard some members of the Greenpeace I crew. Greenpeace II plans to anchor offshore Amchitka Island during the detonation of Cannikin.

In Vancouver and other West Coast cities protest groups are organizing processions of cars, campers and trailers away from the coast starting Monday.

Alaskan Natives have been at the forefront of the protest movement against the AEC test designed to test the missile warhead for the Spartan Antiballistic Missile.

"3500 members of the 'Aleut League' are concerned with the word 'fear,' Seattle AFN P.I.O. Officer Jay Mallot told a Seattle rally, "a word that until testing began in 1965 (with Long Shot) and again with Milrow in 1969, did not have much meaning for them..."

"Already it is known that we in Alaska and the Northwest are contaminated due to the raining of fallout contained in the precipitation that is spread by weather patterns that nourish our wildlife that we in turn consume in a continuing effort to survive," he told Seattle residents.

The five megaton nuclear blast will be the largest of the United States' underground test blasts and the second in a series of giant multi-megaton blasts at Amchitka Island in the Aleutians. Amchitka has already been the site of the 80,000 ton Longshot blast and the 1.3 megaton Milrow blast in October 1969.

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced extensive provisions for media coverage of the blast including an Anchorage Communication Center in the Royal Room at the Royal Inn Hotel. A news pool of reporters will be at the control point on Amchitka at shot time, according to AEC plans.

of the villagers.

Described by Geist as "a hundred years ahead of all the other Islanders, be they men or women," Florence drew, according to the anthropologist, "from life...showing so nicely the usual every day life of the St. Lawrence Eskimo."

In a hide-bound letter to university president Charles Bunnell, Florence described the difficulties she faced in pursuing her artistic calling. "I like to do drawing" she wrote, "but it is sometimes very hard to draw in the agra, our winter houses, because we just have the light of three seal oil lamps and I have to lay on the floor, which is made from walrus hide, and my eyes hurt me sometimes."

As Florence described it, Geist was attracted by some of her drawings which he noticed on her family's boats.

Most of the 93 drawings executed for Geist now rest in the university library archives, where they are available for examination. Of these, 15 have been selected to hang in the retros-

(Continued from page 1)

pective exhibition, all showing Florence's early technique of ink outline colored with crayon or paint.

It was about the time of Geist's request that Florence married her husband Chauncy, of whom a portrait is included in the exhibit. Married in traditional fashion, she put aside her drawing for homemaking and rearing of the couple's son.

During these middle years, Florence produced little save an occasional drawing which she would trade for supplies from a passing vessel. It was not until 1955 that she was rediscovered—at the age of 50—by Anchorage artist Kay Roberts, who commissioned the series included in the "Bering Sea Originals." Her drawings appear on placemats sold under the copyrighted name.

While producing these works Florence lived and worked in Anchorage, however, she was unhappy away from the bustling home of her son, and soon returned to Gambell. Another decade passed before her art

again brought Florence to the mainland, this time to Nome, where she was the sole woman artist at an arts and crafts demonstration.

At this time the Arctic anthropologist Hans-George Bandi, who worked extensively with the St. Lawrence Islanders, acquired some of Florence's drawings. He brought them to his native Switzerland, where they generated a great deal of interest. As a result, Florence received commissions for numerous sketches on posterboard or bleached sealskin.

In the 1960s, through her acquaintance with BIA teacher Darrol Hargraves, Florence produced the third major series of her life—a group of over 20 posterboard drawings of the early-century life of her people, depicting their everyday activities, their work and their ceremonies.

By this time her artistic technique had matured; instead of early ink-and-paint combination, Florence was producing sophisticated work entirely in India ink.

When Florence died, her works, which were at that time for sale in many Alaskan gift shops, were taken off the market. The university exhibit marks the first opportunity for the public to view a large and representative selection of Florence's work.

Collector Hargraves, from whose personal collection half of the works come, admits that since childhood he has been fascinated with artifacts of native peoples. Raised in Missouri, at ten years of age he was digging for pottery in the Mississippi River Delta, where relics of the Hopewell Indian can still be found.

The result: he has at this time; he feels, one of the largest private collections of Hopewell pottery.

Coming to Alaska in 1965 as a BIA teacher, Hargraves was spurred to further collecting by the abundance of material in Alaska; he has a large collection of ivory carvings, collected while he was teaching in Barrow, Kivalina and Gambell.

He is presently completing his educational specialist degree here, where he also holds an administrative internship under dean of statewide services Charles O. Ferguson.

Sam Kito Reports...

(Continued from page 1)

time staff person.

The projected budget for this operation was \$31,000.00 a year. The projected income was in the order of \$23,000.00 which would show a deficit of \$8,000. This deficit I anticipated earlier was to be paid by the Operation Upgrade funds. However, this is not possible. Bertha Lowe will remain on the salary until October 22.

During the final five days of operation, I have asked Bertha Lowe to compile as much information and data that we would need to push for an early spring or early summer operation of a day care center in Fairbanks. During this time, we will need additional funds to be able to go into this operation. The funds that we have now are all allocated and there is no way that we can implement the day care center proposal or project due to the lack of funds.

It is known at this time that State funds are only for Operation Upgrade and what we have to look for in Federal funds is

operational capital, which is probably termed in the terms of a grant in the Department of HEW and we do have one or two contracts within the Lister Hill Foundation which makes grants for the Department of HEW in the field of health and welfare.

Letter to Editor...

(Continued from page 2)

ces of the sea for sustenance; is it not crucially important to keep the sea's foodstuffs uncontaminated from nuclear radiation? Surely the President is aware of the long life of such elements as radioactive cesium, carbon, strontium 90 etc. Will the day come when you are asked to vote on a bill authorizing appropriations for research on crossing homo sapiens with the common cockroach in order to assist man's survival?

Sincerely,
J.C. Briggs
(obscure Alaska homesteader)