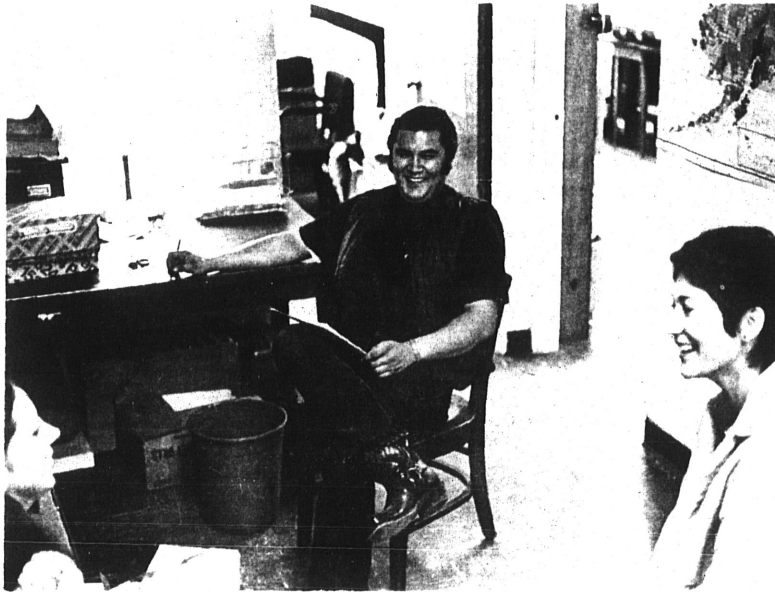


# SCRAMBLE FOR I.E.A. FUNDS



**ESKIMO-INDIAN OLYMPICS CHAIRMAN** — The board of directors of the Tundra Times recently picked Chris Anderson, center, to head the ever popular Native Olympics held in Fairbanks annually. Chris is having a pleasant chat in the Tundra Times Office with the paper's reporter Jacqueline Glasgow, left, and Daphne

Gustafson, right. Daphne is a former Miss Eskimo Olympics queen, having been elected in the early 1960's. The three-day performance of the Eskimo-Indian Olympics will be held on July 26-27-28 this year.

— Photo by FRANK MURPHY

## Eskimo-Indian Olympics Scrambling for Nalukatuk

You can't have a blanket-toss without a blanket and the 1973 Committee for the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics is desperately searching for a new walrus or oograk skin blanket for the spectacular nalukatuk or blanket-toss.

Nalukatuk is the exciting event where many hands hold a circular "blanket" of skins and the contestant soars skyward in a wave-like motion, as the blanket is moved up and down.

At last year's Olympics, the large skin blanket ripped apart as one hapless contestant landed to a chorus of gasps from the audience. Experts say the blanket must be kept oiled between uses to retain its flexibility and strength.

The Committee has written to Gambell and Savoonga for

information on obtaining a new blanket but no answer has been forthcoming. Anyone knowing of where the Tundra Times can obtain a new blanket, please contact Daphne Gustafson, 452-

5594, or the Tundra Times offices, 452-2244.

This year's Olympics will be held at the Patty Gymnasium on the University of Alaska (Continued on page 6)

## Canadian Native Leader Wah-Shee Claims Victory

Native land claims and oil development are as inextricably linked in Canada as in Alaska.

MP Wally Firth, first native leader elected to the Parliament, is finding his office swamped by correspondence from constituents on land claims and oil development.

Firth announced that a recent survey showed people of the Northwest Territories to be undecided between a railway for shipment of oil from the Arctic

or a pipeline.

However, they agreed that aboriginal land claims must be settled before oil development can proceed.

Meanwhile James Wah-Shee, president of the Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T. announced what he feels is a major victory for Canadian Indians in their fight for 400,000 square miles

of western Arctic land.

The Canadian government is claiming that the land is crown land and that no aboriginal rights exist. However, the Indian Brotherhood filed a caveat and obtained a land freeze preventing development.

In the court fight beginning May 15, government lawyers at (Continued on page 11)

the short time frame following Nixon's release of the funds makes it almost impossible to give more than a token gesture toward the type of planning specified in the Act.

Even a BIA school Administrator complained about the tight deadlines.

"They finally give you the money," he said, "and then they say that you have to apply within two weeks. I'm really disgusted with it."

"We're running into this kind of funding problem all the time and you really can't plan a good program. You can't notify your local school boards. You can't call a series of planned meetings in the community, so you wind up with a few people making the decisions for them and you hope they're right."

An educator working in bilingual programs agreed.

"The best you can do in that kind of time is to make a few hurried phone calls, maybe get together one short meeting."

"We're utilizing a lot of input from other meetings we've had for projects which fell through in the past, but which the local people had already discussed and where they set the priorities. These are programs we know they want."

In one case, he was worried about a meeting that had been called. Although those at the meeting approved a bi-lingual program unanimously, there was (Continued on page 6)

## Lateness of Release of Fund, June 8 Deadline Leads to Furious Rush

By JACQUELINE GLASGOW  
Staff Writer

Funds for the Indian Education Act passed by Congress in June of 1972 were finally released this month, leaving applicants facing a tight deadline that threatens to jeopardize the intent and purpose of the Act.

\$18 million earmarked by Congress towards projects to further Indian education was not released by the Nixon administration until two short weeks ago.

Nevertheless, applicants for grants now have only until June 4 through June 8 to prepare and submit applications and almost no time at all to conduct local hearings which are mandatory under the Act.

The Act calls for parent committees and at least one public hearing within the Indian community to be served. A key feature of all programs for elementary and secondary school levels is a parent committee of the Indian children to be served by the program.

According to the Act, they must have had — a full opportunity to understand the program for which assistance is being sought and to offer recommendations.

Local input and local planning are stressed everywhere in the rules and regulations for implementing the Act, and yet

## At Indian Mountain—

### Oil Spill Occurs Near Hughes

By JACQUELINE GLASGOW  
Staff Writer

The U.S. Air Force has reported an oil spill from a pillow bladder storage tank at a radar site on Indian Mountain. The spill is located only about fifteen miles from the Athabaskan village of Hughes and threatens to leak into the nearby Koyukuk River.

The total amount of spill was approximately 25,000 gallons of fuel oil with close to 15,000 running down a slope into a swamp adjacent to the

river. The State of Alaska Department of Conservation said the tank was intended to be temporary and was installed in 1970. It holds about 50,000 gallons when full.

Jerry Hok, Fairbanks officer for that agency, said, "This tank was about half-full. They were expecting a delivery by Herc the next day."

Hok said Air Force personnel had left the area earlier that day, leaving a valve open to drain water out of the diked (Continued on page 6)

## Alcoholism No. 1 Problem--

### Alcoholism Consultant Says Alcohol Is Greatest Problem

By MARGIE BAUMAN  
KTVF/KFRB

A consultant on alcoholism who spent eight months studying its treatment in Alaska says it's obvious that alcoholism is the number one health problem of Native Alaskans.

The comment is contained in a 14-page report written by Mark E. Small for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse, and Alcoholism and the Alaska Native people.

"It was interesting to note that in hearing Alaska Native Health Service's list of prior-

ities, which they claim were defined by the villages, one priority high on the list of ten was for a data processing system," Small said. "Alcoholism was not listed at all!"

"My reaction to this is that I cannot picture a group of Native people in a village listing as a top priority a data processing system. I might add that only three, what you might call direct health items, were listed," Small said.

Small was highly critical of what he called lack of meaningful training for mental health aides within the Alaska Native

Medical Center. He said training at ANMC is defined by several of these Native workers as a joke.

"They state there is presently an Equal Employment Opportunity Upward Mobility Program which involves training of workers so they can move up to more responsible positions. However, training is left up to the immediate supervisors, and I concur with others after observing for myself that 'there ain't no way they are going to train a Native to take their place.'"

Small said his feeling was that (Continued on page 6)