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"I may not agree with a word you say but I will defend unto death your right to say it." - Voltaire

## Tuntra Tímes



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## Hooper Bay Council . .

They provide the only type of school for some peoples. In this sense they were and are very necessary. But anyone who has had anything to do with boarding schools; also knows their shortcomings. Separation from environment, total lack of parental contact and influence, endless weeks of total living in the same place (how would we like having to live and work in our offices?), these are some of the problems. And no one will argue that a prefect or counsellor, or any teacher can be an adequate substitute for parents in a normal home. No one is as capable as the parent for transferring cultural values, inserting inner discipline and dignity into the heart and mind of a youngster.

Sensible Whites instinctively want their youth around them during the critical teen years. Only in times of great stress or difficulty, or for some unique values, will they send their youth to boarding schools, yet some casually determine that to separate Eskimo and Indian youth from their home environment is alright.

What about the economics of the thing? The large urban concept will no doubt be cheaper to operate, but look at the larger picture. The away-from-home set-up will cause a far higher rate of drop-out, a far higher incidence of cultural alienation, greater teen-age confusion and loss of respect for the ways of their past. This in the end cannot but cause a greater number and intensity of social problems, and welfare monies.

One real problem already existing is that our young ladies leave the village for school. They either get j obs in the city or marry. The male has it harder. He comes back to the village to find himself another of the disproportionate male sex--there simply are not enough females of eligible marriage age. This is a real problem in some villages. I maintain that large urban-centered schools would intensify this problem.

Every healthy society is a balanced one. It provides us with a sensible proportion of young and old, male and female, etc. Just imagine a huge boarding school at Bethel. The poor place would develop a teen-age cultureand to the detriment of the average native adult and particularly to' the aged. How does one keep a horde of younger people occupied in constructive ways? An "at home" school is so far superior! The school has its function, and the home another and complimentary function. There we find a sensible balance.

Before any grand decisions are made in this school business I would hope that more village councils would express their views; and that those who will be leaders in the decision will put economic values where they be-long----after personal, human values.

Sincerely yours,
Father John Morris, S.J.

## Dog Food Arrives In Fairbanks for Village Sled Dogs

Another ton of dog food has been donated to the village sled dogs of Alaska. The Quaker Oats Company announced this week that it had donated the food and had arranged for transportation as far as Anchorage on Northwest Orient Airlines.
Last night, Alaska AirFairbanks. the dog food to Fairbanks.
Civil Defense Director Jack Murphy said, however, that he had not yet found how to get the food to the villages. Governor Hickel's : airlift program applies only for food for the villagers, and does not apply to dog food.

## Conference on

Employment Set For March 15-16

March 15 and I6 are impor- tant dates to remember for all employers in the State. On those days many employers will gather in An chorage at the Anchorage Westward Hotel to Iisten to and participate in discussions concerning Equal Employment Opportunity.

Some of the features of this seminar, sponsored jointly by the Anchorage Federal executive Association and the Alaska State Commission for Human Rights, will be panel discussions on subjects bf extreme importance to all who are involved in the hiring placement of personnel.
One such panel will discuss "Preparation for employment" and will cover responsibilities of employers, labor unions, educational institutions, and the community.
Specifics such as publicizing new opportunities for minority youth, working with educational systems to develop more current and practical job preparation, and establishment of realistic $j$ ob entry qualifications will be discussed in detail.
The moderator for this panel will be Jo seph H. FitzGerald, Chairman of the Federal Field Committee for Development planning in Alaska with offices in Anchorage. Panel members will represent the U.S. Department of Labor, labor unions, educational institutions, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
"Recruiting and Hiring" will be the subject of another paneI, moderated by Frank E. Rice, Executive Officer of the Al aska Interagency Board of the U.S. Civil Service Exami ners.

The panel members, representing some of the major employers in the state, will discuss important aspects of Federal and State recruiting policies, requirements and services, union policies and community service assistance
in recruiting and hiring of in recruiting and hiring of minorities.

They will cite examples from local industry to show economic advantages in recruiting a local, acclimated labor force. Other panels will discuss "Patterns of Discrimi nation," "Employment Practices,", and "Complaint Proceedings."

## Extension Asked for Claims Commission Act

The Department of the Interior has recommended enactment of a bill which would amend the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946, extending its life for five years beyond the present expiration date of April 10, 1967.

The Commission was established as an independent tribunal to hard and decide all tribal claims against the United States that existed before 1946. Over half the claims cases are still undecided.

In its recommendations regarding legislation to extend the Commission's life, the Department raised a question as to whether all stages of of remaining Indian claims could be prepared, tried, and decided during the five-year time limit.

Department of the Interior recommendations regarding the amendment, which adds a new Section 27 to the Indian Claims Commission Act, included:

> *Elimination of a provision in the proposed amendment requiring all claims to be set for trial
by 1970 , substituting a requirement that the Commission prepare a trial calendar to include all cases;
*Elimination of a provision granting only one six-month continuance for claims cases, substituting a provision for further continuances when justified by factors beyond the control of the claimant;
*Addition

* Addition of a pro-
vision that claims of tribes not represented by attorneys be examined by the Investigation Division of the Indian Claims Commission and, if the situation warrants, continued for trial until the tribe has sufficient time to obtain legal counsel and prepare its case;
*Elimination of a provision that a Commission order dismissing a claim shall be final and not subject to review by a Court; normal judicial processes provide for at least one appellate review.


## Alaska Centennial Art Show March 15 Is the Deadline for

Entries for the A-67 Centen- can be requested for such nial Art Exhibit of Alaska are items as totem poles. Photobeing accepted through March 15,1967 . The purpose of the show is to commemorate one hundred years of art in Alaska through a collection of the best art done here during that time.

The exhibit is open to all artists who have lived in Alaska for one year or more. Work of artists no longer living in Alaska may be loan ed by owners.

Original work in painting (all media), graphics (drawing, prints, and pastels), sculpture (all media), creative arts (ivory, wood, and metal), and photography may be entered.

Entries will be chosen for exhibit in late March by a Price, Irwin Caplan, Harold McCracken, Ray Atkeson, a nd Philip Hyde.
The accepted items will be offered for sale at the exhibition if the artist includes a selling price on his entry form. Insurance will be provided on accepted entries while they are on display.
Each artist is limited to two entries in each field, except for six in photography, and must pay a non-returnable fee of two dollars for each entry.
Entry blanks supplied by A-67 must be filled out in must with each entry. Pictures must be ready for hanging. The exhibits may not exceed
six feet in their longest dimension.
Entry blanks supplied by A-67 must be filled out in full and sent in with each entry. Paintings, graphic arts, and photographs entered must be ready for hanging.
Paintings and graphic arts must not exceed six feet in longest dimension. Sculptures must not exceed six feet in any direction, but exceptions
graphs must be from $8 \times 10$ to $20 \times 24$ inches, mounted on $16 \times 20$ or $20 \times 24$ vertical backing.
Entries must be sent by hand-delivering or by prepaid parcel post or express, and must arrive in Fairbanks no later than March 15. Entries not accepted for exhibit will be returned collect before May 1; entries accepted will be returned collect in early October.
Entry blanks and further information can be obtained from: A-67 Centennial Art Exhibit of Alaska, Coordinator Creative Arts, Box 1967, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99701.

## Artifacts from

 Tlingits, Haidas
## To Be Shown

"Preparations are now underway for a unique Centennial showing of Tlingit and Haida artifacts, most of which have never been exhibited before," Mrs. Jane Wallen, Acting Director of the Alaska State Museum, stated in Juneau last week. The showing, sponsored by the Tlingit and Haida Group at Large of the Juneau area will occur April 8 and 9 at the National Guard Armory in Juneau.
"Many families throughout southeastern Alaska will be represented at this show. Johnn Borbridge, Jr., president of the sponsoring organization, has told me that artifacts from Klukwan, Kake, Angoon, as well as Juneau are now being catalogued in preparation for the exhibit. Thus this exhibit will not
(Continued on Page 7)

