

# Senator Mike Gravel Eyes Development in State . . .

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"We're not interested in getting a lot of people to come to Alaska."

"What we are interested in is making what we have in Alaska . . . developing, exploiting it . . . to its maximum economic benefit and its minimum environmental impact. . . and that is going to be a constant see-saw," he said. "We are no longer naive enough to be in amour of the simple cliché that 'growth is good,'" he said.

The problems of growth and development were one of a number of issues up for discussion as Gravel laid his campaign cards on the table for the Tundra Times.

The topics ranged from problems of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which are still surfacing to fishing, satellite communications, local hire and the proposed surtax.

Gravel cited the legislative record of his opponent, State Sen. C. R. Lewis, as regards the Native population. He noted, for example Lewis' record of voting against prompt settlement by Congress of the land claims legislation. What Lewis did (in the 1969-70 session) was to urge prompt settlement by Congress of the land claims conformity with the principle that state participation, monetary or otherwise, would NOT be a part of

the settlement.

Lewis has voted against a number of issues which affect Alaska Native people, including legislation providing for a Native language center at the University of Alaska, funding of the bilingual education program and in the past session, against legislation to prohibit job advertisements which express limitations based on sex, age, race, religion, color or national origin.

Lewis also voted against passage in the 1973-74 session of legislation providing for protection of the subsistence usage of fish and game resources. The legislation, which passed the Senate 11-8, was to establish subsistence zones near rural communities in the state.

Gravel talked briefly about the land claims act itself, saying he felt one of the most significant points was to put administration in the hands of the Native people to avoid "a paternalistic overseeing role played by the BIA in the continued development of the claims."

Gravel said he felt "that element is the most important element in the whole act. The one that I pride myself on the most; that I feel was my biggest accomplishment with the claims," Gravel had, in 1968, campaigned on the eventual dissolution of the BIA.

Gravel also said the land claims was "a personal legacy to the people; a personal, not a governmental legacy — and there is a fine difference."

The case in point, he said, was tendencies of the federal government to try to use land claims monies distributed to individuals to cover for programs to which they are entitled — including the food stamp program.

Gravel has introduced legislation asking that the U. S. Department of Agriculture disregard the land claims payments when considering eligibility for food stamps. His strong stand has caused Gravel criticism in some areas.

At a recent meeting, Gravel was asked by one man "if I had \$200,000, could I get food stamps?" Gravel said "no" and the man replied "well, the Natives can."

"The settlement act had nothing to do with the broad social programs of government toward its citizens," Gravel said. "The Natives are still citizens like any

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## Institute of Native Arts

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tional Arts and Crafts Board, including Tundra Times Editor Howard Rock, to explore the possibility of starting a similar facility in Alaska.

There is also considerable interest among Interior Department officials and members of the Congress for expansion of such arts education programs from its present junior college accreditation into a full four-year college program.

A U.S. Senate subcommittee reported in 1969 that "the Institute has had considerable success in instilling a cultural pride in Indian students by providing them with opportunities for creative expression. The individual-oriented programs recognize the importance of a sense of identity."

The subcommittee added, "By becoming a college, the Institute could provide a collegewide curriculum for Indians which considers their culture and history — something unique in higher education."

The level of education which might be offered in an Institute of Alaska Native Arts is only one of a number of questions which will be researched by the survey

team. Other questions include whether residents think the institute should emphasize subjects in traditional artistry or contemporary arts or in both areas, where such a facility should be located in Alaska, what type of student housing design should be adopted and how much attention should be given to development of marketing and other business-related courses.

The survey team is beginning to travel to Alaskan villages and cities in October and expects to furnish its report to the National Arts and Crafts Board by December 15.

The survey team members hope that this study will bring the Institute of Alaska Native Arts concept closer to becoming a reality.

Mrs. Bergt said, "It should assist the Alaska Natives in retaining their own cultural identity, utilizing their traditional methods and values, while extending their cultural values by learning the newest and innovative educational methods in the scientific and technological worlds."

## Self-Determination . . .

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who, unlike other subcommittee members John Melcher, D-Mont., James Jones, D-Okla., Wayne Owens, D-Utah, Sam Steiger, R-Ariz., Manuel Lujan, R-N.M., John Happy Camp, R-Okla., David Towell, R-Nev., and Don Young, R-Alaska, does not have one Indian in his district.

Two other members of the subcommittee, Ralph S. Regula, R-Ohio, who has no Indians in his district and Roy Taylor, D-N. C., home of the Cherokees, had been in attendance at the session prior to a short recess for a vote on the floor of the House. They never returned to the markup session.

Meeds' blast at the Republican administration had some merit in the minds of many on-lookers because the old Nixon administration congressional lobby by machine never pushed strenuously for passage of the Nixon legislative package.

Interest and activity on the

part of the Democratic leadership in both houses of Congress was instrumental in passing the Indian Financing Act and the Senate passage of the Indian Self-Determination Act, so observers believed.

And one high Ford administration official has confirmed this view to AIPA.

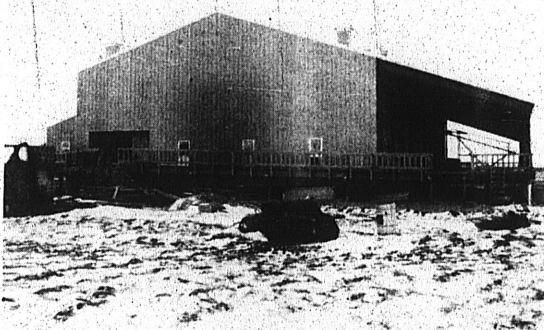
Meeds, Senate personnel and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) officials are concerned that if the legislation does not make it out of the House prior to the Oct. 15 congressional recess, the self-determination legislation will die in this session of Congress.

That would mean that the bill would then have to go through the entire hearing process again in the 94th Congress.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Congressman Lloyd Meeds is scheduled to speak at the Tundra Times annual banquet at the Captain Cook Hotel in Anchorage on October 26, 1974.)

## Selawik High School . .

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NEW SELAWIK HIGH SCHOOL

this year and 89 in K-6. As Selawik is an independent school district this is the first year for kindergarten.

The new school district has several employees. Jim Ede is the director of education. Oran Walton of Selawik is the school manager. Allen Ticket is the financial officer and his accounting is done by a computer firm in Anchorage.

Alice Skin is the administrative assistant. Lloyd Davis is maintenance chief assisted by William Sheldon and Harold Ballot. Vera Skin is head cook. Her helpers are Laura Smith and Edith Snyder.

Other local employees are bilingual teachers Marie Greist, Mary Walton and substitutes Angeline Larkin and Ella Jones. Vicki Ticket is a special education aide along with Christina Perkins. Roger Clark is school community activity director. Many people work as substitutes. With a first class city Selawik can hire many more local people to run the school.

Nancy Johnston teaches special education. Carol Neal teaches kindergarten and primary. Homer Neal and Melissa Geffel are the other primary teachers.

Intermediate grades are taught by Marcia Baker, who taught last year in Boulder, Colo., and Gene Heckler and Dave Mathis. Julie Ede is high school counselor, teaches college English and French. Maynard Perkins teaches math and science.

Ken Kristenson teaches shop,

drafting and math. Ellen Kristenson teaches homemaking, P.E. and history. Chuck Johnston teaches business education and law.

Jess Baker, who taught in Albion, Wyo. last year, teaches elementary music and high school music, language and social studies. George Harbeson teaches English, math and physical education and will coach basketball.

The population of Selawik is now about 510. This does not include boarding students from Shungnak, Ambler and Kotzebue. Selawik has a new post office, a new store run by Savoks who moved here from Buckland, and people are building new houses and remodeling old ones.

A new school warehouse has been built to replace the old one which burned last spring.

The city election had the biggest turnout in election history. Allen Ticket was elected mayor. Council members are Daniel Foster, David Greist, William Sheldon, Elmer Ballot and there will be a run-off between Marjorie Ticket and Ira Smith who tied for sixth member.

The new school board is Jonas Ramoth, Chester Ticket, Myrna Kagoona, Nancy Starbuck and Mildred Foster. It is a big job being a first class city but everyone in Selawik is working hard to do a good job.

The new Northern Lights Restaurant built by the shop classes will soon be open so everyone come and visit.

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