

Fish and Game Asks Dead Hawks and Owls

Alaskans can help wildlife scientists by bringing in any hawks or owls they happen to find dead in the field. Each year numerous hawks and owls die of natural causes. Occasionally trappers accidentally catch birds of prey in their traps.

"These birds are valuable sources of information," says Jerry McGowan, the Department of Fish and Game's upland game bird biologist. "We are interested in obtaining as many specimens as possible," McGowan continued, "so that we can add to what little we know about these Alaskan birds."

McGowan pointed out that it is illegal to shoot any bird of prey, or to keep them either dead or alive without a permit from the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fish and Wildlife and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Such permits are issued to museums, zoos, and scientific or educational institutions, but not to individuals for their own purposes.

Please take any dead hawk, owl, or eagle you see to your local Fish and Game or Fish and Wildlife Service office.

"If such a bird is found near Fairbanks call 452-1531 and I will pick it up," McGowan said.

"This is one small way that Alaskans can help to protect and manage a class of wildlife that has been greatly misunderstood and abused in the smaller states. Hopefully we can do a better job of caring for hawks and owls in Alaska."

Lisbourne Studies Art at SJC

Eskimo artist Ken Lisbourne of Point Hope, Alaska is not interested in becoming a "modern" artist. Instead, his simple watercolor scenes concentrate on Eskimo life the way it was.

"I try to do my art without including any modern equipment, like snow machines," he said. "I am trying to keep the older ways alive." Intent on accurately portraying the "old ways" in his art, Lisbourne often researches his subject before beginning to paint.

Soft-spoken and calm, Lisbourne has three goals: 1) to teach art, 2) to sell his work and 3) to start a crafts shop. Now a student at Sheldon Jackson College, Lisbourne hopes to continue his education next fall at the California College of Arts and Crafts.

He has already sold many of his prints and watercolors, and some of his ink sketches have become Christmas cards. In addition, Fairbanks artist Claire Fejes has sent some of his watercolors to a New York collector for consideration.

Lisbourne began his career as a crayon artist at age eleven. "I used to do art work for a missionary. The church was next door to where I lived and often at night my friends and I would go there and draw for her. I was very affected by what was around me. My father did a lot of seal and polar bear hunting and so I did many hunting scenes."

Grade school teachers in Point Hope encouraged Lisbourne to draw and helped him sell his first piece of art—an ivory carving knife.

As a high school student, Lisbourne transferred from Mt. Edgecumbe High School in Sitka to the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, N.M.

There he was encouraged to experiment with different art forms, including sculpture, oils, acrylics and jewelry. While in New Mexico he did a seal sculpture in wonderstone that won first place in the Scotsdale (Arizona) Native Indian Art Exhibition.

Before coming to SJC, Lis-

bourne studied at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, doing soapstone and ivory carvings and jewelry.

"I like sculpture, but now I'm getting to like watercolors," he said. "They are hard to control but watercolors have a nice effect."

He has also done several bal- leen etchings. One is displayed in the Sheldon Jackson College Museum and another was entered in the Sitka Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

A busy student, Lisbourne often does his painting at night, staying up until two or three in the morning doing his work.

"I have sometimes tried to stop my art work for a while to do other things, but I come in and see the paints and paper waiting and..." he shrugged and smiled, looking at his watercolors.

Lisbourne's watercolors have a calm, fine texture often made

Theatre Needs Funds

The Fairbanks Puppet Theatre is presently involved in gathering funds and resources in order that it may visit some villages, so they may share the experience of Puppet Theatre.

They are seeking material for stories and tales to be adapted into scripts for the puppet shows. The puppets are life size and operated by two people.

The Puppet Theatre is a visual and educational experience which has been used for many years as a teaching vehicle while being entertaining, too. Robert Ford of the Puppet Theatre said that the puppeteers have hopes of teaching the making and operating of puppets where ever they go.

Anyone having any stories, tales or legends that would be of value would be appreciated. Any advice or comment on this would also be appreciated.

Mail to: The Fairbanks Puppet Theatre 7 Mile Farmers Loop Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

joyful by the presence of what has become almost a symbol for the artist—a young child jumping rope.

"I use the child with the jump rope to signify that children just love to play outside," he said. Perhaps the happy child also reflects the joy of an artist who has found his work.

SENATOR GRAVEL'S TUNDRA TIMES REPORT

By MIKE GRAVEL
U.S. Senator, Alaska

Now that the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has become a reality, with the first check having been delivered and the various regions having been certified, it's time to take a closer look at just what is involved in the law. Passed by Congress just over two years ago, the Act provides both land and money for Alaska Natives. First, I'd like to describe the system of corporations which have been set up to handle the \$962.5 million Alaska Native Fund—plus \$6 million in interest—and the land that is to go to Alaska's 80,000 Natives.

The Regional Corporations The Alaska Native Fund, as the lands, will be turned over to the 12 Alaska Native Regional Corporations. Every Native is a member is one of those 12 Regional Corporations—a "stockholder"—and thus has a say in all matters, including how the \$962.5 million is to be spent. Stockholders might decide, for instance, to invest their shares, to establish new housing and educational programs, or to create new business enterprises, for example.

In addition, the Regional Corporations will have a major say in the selection of lands which are to be turned over to them.

These Corporations coincide roughly with 12 Alaskan geographic regions, each composed of Natives sharing common interests. A regional Corporation is run by an elected Executive Board of Directors.

Village Corporations Within the 12 Regions are more than 200 Native villages. When a village organizes itself into a business entity, it then becomes eligible for additional land benefits. Many Alaskan villages have taken the necessary steps, and most individuals are members of one of the villages. Each village selects one citizen to represent it in the meetings of the Regional Corporation to which it belongs.

The amount of land each village receives is determined by its population, but the Village Corporation will decide in many cases, exactly which lands are to be turned over to them. Generally, these lands can be selected from adjacent townships.

It's crucial to remember that these are lands where Alaska Natives have lived for generations. Next week, I intend to continue this column with a discussion of just how these lands are to be returned to their original owners.



ELAINE RAMOS will be honored by the National Indian Council Fire as an outstanding American Indian of the Year.

NICF Will Honor Elaine Ramos Jan. 19

The National Indian Council Fire will present its Outstanding American Indian of the Year Award to Elaine Ramos, Vice-President for Institutional Development at Sheldon Jackson College.

The annual award will be presented to Mrs. Ramos in Washington, D.C. on January 19. The Sitka resident is currently on a one-year leave of absence from SJC and is working in native language development for the Northern Educational Research Center at the University of Alaska.

Mrs. Ramos, a Tlingit Indian from Yakutat, Alaska, has actively assisted the formulation of national legislation and funding for American Indian educational programs. She also sits on the policy-making Pro-

gram Agency of the United Presbyterian Church in the USA.

After attending high school at the Wrangell Institute and Sheldon Jackson High School, Mrs. Ramos graduated from the Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing in Ganado, Arizona. She was the first registered nurse among the Tlingit people. Mrs. Ramos also received an A.A. degree from Sheldon Jackson College.

Mrs. Ramos organized the Southeast Health Aid Program, started the first Native Board of Health in Yakutat and helped to organize the state-wide Native Board of Health.

At Sheldon Jackson, she has served as Associate Dean of Students, Director of Special Services and Native Studies and has coordinated language workshops in the Tlingit and Haida languages.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Jan. 8, 1974

Doyon Limited Inc. & Village Corp.
527 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Sirs:

Because I don't agree with the way the Tanana Chiefs conduct their meetings and how they make resolutions on the floor without the consent of the Natives in the 43 villages that makes up the Tanana Chiefs Region... I make these suggestions to give the recipients of the land and money held by your FAIR and HONEST transactions made by you.

1. That Doyon Limited prohibit loaning any more money to any corporation for services or on any kind of contract basis until the Natives know the assets of such companies.

2. That there be required only one representative on the board of directors of Doyon Limited from the Tanana Chiefs. (This would eliminate any possibility of conflict of interest between two profit making corporations using the same bank account.)

3. That there be no contracts with Gas and Oil leasing companies until the new board of direc-

tors is officially in office.

4. That Doyon Limited protect its stockholders from receiving any type of stock from any corporation that is in the red and would bring down the monetary value of stockholders' certificates to be given the Natives starting in 1974.

5. That the 43 representatives of the Tanana Chiefs do not vote or select the president and board members of Doyon Limited unless two thirds of them are not on the board of the Tanana Chiefs.

6. That Doyon Limited conduct their voting procedures under state election rules and during this time prohibit bringing cocktails or other intoxicating liquors into the meetings.

One of the major objections that I have to the Tanana Chiefs Conference is that they do not explain their resolutions fully and hurriedly pass them during their meetings held in Fairbanks. This to my knowledge is a poor way to conduct business and if Doyon Limited follows them... a lot of money and land is easy prey to big businesses.

Sincerely,
Gene A. George
Box 0
North Pole, Alaska 99705

cc: News-Miner, Tundra Times, River Times, All-Alaska Weekly

Application Made for Bank Charter

A charter application for the proposed United Bank of Alaska, owned by four regional Native corporations, was filed Monday in Juneau.

State Sen. Willie Hensley, D-Kotzebue and former president of the Alaska Federation of Natives Inc., filed the application with the state Department of Commerce on behalf of NANA Regional Corporation Inc., Cook Inlet Region Inc., Bristol Bay Native Corp., and Doyon, Limited.

Initial capitalization for the bank, totaling \$1.5 million, came

from investment funds of the various regional and village corporations within those regions.

Plans for the bank were first discussed in the spring of 1973 at Anchorage and since then at many meetings in Anchorage and other areas of the state. The offer to join in ownership of the bank was extended to the 12 existing regional Native corporations, but only four chose to participate at this time.

The bank is to be located in Anchorage, but the exact spot of the facility has not yet been announced.