# Mergers..

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regional and village corporation is approved, here is probably what

would happen:

-The village corporation would cease to exist and its assets would be transferred to the regional

-In exchage for stock in the defunct corporation, a stockholder could acquire stock in the surviving corporation.

—If a person did not want to

take stock in the surviving corporation, he could demand cash payment for the value of the cash payment for the value of the stock he held in the defunct corporation, provided he followed certain procedures set forth in he Alaska Statutes. He would have to submit written notice to the corporation that he was opposed to the merger before the vote was taken. He then would not vote at all or vote against the merger. Within ten days of the time the vote was taken, he would have to make written demand for cash payment for the value of his share

Whether stock is transferred or cashed in, its value must be determined by a tedious process. In this case, the value would be based on future payments from the Alaska Native Fund, value of Native land, present resource development, and projections of future development.

Tundra Times, Wednesday, March 5, 1975

#### Bilingual . . .

previously intended for bilingual Natives. Bob Stevens, public information officer for the agency, is "shepherding" the

agency, is "shepherding' the program.
"We have been sending people out to do the job, I've spent some time in villages myself talking to the people, and we'll get the job done," Stevens said. "We've already told a lot of people that if they are bilingual and interested, they should fill out an application and we'll consider them for

part-time positions."

Stipulations for a total of four Supulations for a total of four bilingual Native positions were included in Fish and Wildlife's 10-year plan as developed by Richard J. Hensel, a wildlife biologist. Hensel worked two years in the Yukon Delta region

years in the Yukon Delta region before transfering to another division of the department. "The reason for my leaving was, by and large, prompted by the inability of the government to lend full administrative support to Native involvement functions and my own impotency as a Program Coordinator in respect to insuring the government did exactly this Hensel stated in a Jan. 17 letter to David Friday of Bethel. "I will be reassigned to the Division of Wildlife Research..."

Stevens says the agency is considering two possible ways for

### **Native Arts Institute Meeting...**

questionnaire prepared by the committee, according to Tome Richards, Jr. of Anchorage, one of the committee members.

Asked if responses to the questionnaire was sufficient to draw conclusions about statewide opinion regarding the institute, Richards said the response compared favorably to the average number of people polled by the Harris and Gallup firms in

either a cooperative effort with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or contracting to Native corporations for the work that needs to be done. Other persons within the agency expressed concern to the Tundra Times that such approaches are only efforts to keep from directly involving Native people in the major decisions which will affect them in the future.

Native positions are also provided for in the 10-year plan for Anchorage and Fairbanks, but while the first two positions designated to be filled by last fall are still unoccupied prospects of are still unoccupied, prospects of meaningful Native employment are diminishing throughout the

their surveys. "We'll have a fair sampling," he said.

ampling," he said.
In addition to utilizing the print and broadcast media, the committee travelled extensively throughout the state seeking vs of interested people.

Among the other major findings

of the committee are:

-Most people feel attendance at
the institute should be

cross-cultural;

-Most people feel the Institute hould prepare students to market their products;

Most people feel the Institute should be connected to an already

existing institution, mainly to improve the chances of accreditation and funding;

accreditation and funding;

—Most people feel the Institute should offer college and high school credits:

—Most people feel the Institute should have some sort of managing body which would govern policy.

Laura Barat of Fairbanks

Laura Bergt of Fairbanks, chairperson of the committee emphasized that the report submitted to the National Indian Arts and Crafts Board would reflect the actual findings of the committee, not the personal feelings of the committee members. She said one of the committee's recommendations members. She said one of the committee's recommendations

would be that additional funding be provided so the study could continue and be refined.

Richards added that many people had expressed the wish that the study be a beginning, not an end and that it not "sit on a desk in Washington for the next

ten years."

Although the committee's report must be submitted this month, there is still time for interested people to make their feelings about an Institute of Alaskan Native Arts known. Comments should be addressed to: Institute of Alaskan Native Arts Committee

Arts Committee No. 3 Fairway Drive Fairbanks, Alaska 997011.



Certain North American Indian tribes passed their children through the limbs of a dog-wood tree to protect them from childhood diseases.

#### Case..

(Continued from Page 1) an investigation which would have changed the results.

Rudick claimed he was beaten

as he left his liquor store on the night of the shooting. He further claimed it was only after he was knocked to the ground and rendered nearly unable to see that he raised his gun and fired at his assailant. The shot Rudick fired killed 19-year-old Emil "Stoney" Anderson.

This was a close case. Anytime "This was a close case. Anytime an individual is killed by gunshot there is an inference of criminal activity and it is difficult to understand when no action is taken," Gross stated in a Feb. 24 letter to Eaton. "In this case, however, there is simply very little the state could or should have done."

Gross assured Eaton that, given the facts of the case, the same results would have been reached if Rudick had been Native and Anderson white.

Prosecution of the case was further complicated by the death of Larry Carr, the trooper who did the primary investigation of the

killing.
When contacted by Tundra
Times regarding the case, Eaton
indicated that his original letter to Gross was written at a time when Ru dick had moved back to Ouzinki. He also indicated that Anderson had been a bystander to the activity which resulted in his death

"My concern was that if an unfortunate incident occurred to unfortunate incident occurred to him, (Rudick) somebody else might be hurt," Eaton said. "As it happened, his house burned down and he left town."

But the people of Ouzinki have been left with some nagging concerns about the way the case was handled — with no real investigation on the local level

investigation on the local level except by Carr — and the resulting situation which could have occurred when Rudick returned.

"I think more investigation at the local level may have brought different results," Eaton added. "The local people, as far as I know were never questioned, there was no serious on-the-ground investigation."

And as a result of the experience, as well as other local concerns, the community of Ouzinki voted to go dry during the last election.



## **Blazing the Iditarod Trail**



Carl Huntington
1974 Iditarod Champion

It's a thousand miles from Anchorage to Nome, via the Idita-rod Trail. A thousand miles of ice-locked wilderness, bone-chilling cold. But, for the veteran mushers who run the Iditarod, it's the ultimate challenge in sled dog racing the world's longest and toughest

race.
"Iditarod" is a word which sparks the Alaskan imagination, for its legends are rich with history. Established at the turn of the century, this trail stretched from Seward to the gold town of Idita rod. And, when word reached Nome that gold had been discovered in the Interior, the rest of the trail

Nome needed that trail, for in 1925, as diphtheria loomed over that Bering Sea village, 300,000 units of serum were sent by train to Nenana to suppress the epidemic. Then, as the country watched and waited, 20 relays of dog teams – including one led by then world championship musher Leonhard Seppala – raced the 674 miles from Nenana to Nome, in just

from Nenana to Nome, in just 127.5 hours. In 1967, the Iditarod Trail was re-established as a part of the Alaska Purchase Centennial celebrations. Then in 1973 the first annual Iditarod Race was held. Now each year men and dogs race the clock —

and other teams - in a test of their skill and endurance. If successful, they share this year's \$50,000 purse and the recognition which goes with being among the world's leading long-distance mushers.

At Atlantic Richfield Company, we're proud to be supporting the 1975 Iditarod International Sled Dog Race. The race is a tradition which should be preserved; and, by tradition, the number one starting position is reserved in memorium for the late Leonhard Seppala. In Anchorage, on March 1st, the first sled dog team will take off from Mulcahy Stadium. And from that moment on, we'll be watching

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