



MARILYN CONGRATULATED — This year's recipient of the Howard Rock Journalism Fellowship, Marilyn Richards, receives congratulations on her contributions to the Tundra Times from University of Alaska President, Robert Hiatt (left), and from Times editor, Howard Rock. The Howard Rock Journalism Fellowship provides \$250 per month stipend to a deserving University of Alaska Journalism student. The student works a minimum of 15 hours per week on Times projects, including writing, advertising, layout, sales and administration. While Ms. Richards works under direct supervision of Rock, she also receives guidance from U of A Journalism Director, Jimmy Bedford. Alaskan Arctic Gas founded the fellowship last September. Purpose of the "working grant," according to Arctic Gas officials, is to give the Tundra Times staff support during a period of need, to provide native university students with professional journalism experience, and to encourage Native journalists throughout the state to enter a field whose potential and professional rewards are great.

Tasty Capelin Spawning by The Millions

California has its grunion and Kodiak Island has a little known fish called capelin, (*Mallotus villosus*). The capelin is neither smelt, hooligan, or grunion but like the grunion has the peculiar habit of spawning on the land. The type of land chosen is always coarse sand or very small pebble beaches.

The fish are about six inches in length, very silvery and like the smelt very tasty. Capelin are abundant in Kodiak offshore areas and serve as an important food fish for the areas salmon and bottom fish population.

It is only during the last series of high tides in late May or early June that their unique habit of spawning puts them literally within the grasp of the fish connoisseur.

Capelin are unpredictable little brutes but here's how the spawning action usually happens: About mid May capelin will come into the offshore areas in schools.

A few of the more precocious fish may show up in earlier tides, but most spawning activity takes place during the last series of high tides in late May or early June.

Time Short . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Under the basic provisions of ANCSA villages of modern, urban character cannot receive land.

Bureau of Land Management Director Curtis McVee says that although the villages have until December of this year to make their final selections, they must make preliminary selections early enough to allow the BLM to check the status of those lands and insure that there are no prior claims.

"There must be at least 60 days notice on the lands which have been nominated before the public hearing can be conducted," McVee says. "And after the hearing BLM will allow 30 days for written comments before deciding which acres will be withdrawn for final selection purposes."

Gravel's TT Report

By Mike Gravel
U.S. Senator, Alaska

Many of you have now received your first check as part of your share of the \$962.5 million Alaska Native Fund. That Fund, as you know, is an integral part of the Native Claims Settlement Act.

I've been receiving a lot of questions from people receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), asking whether the money they are getting from the Alaska Native Fund will mean a halt in their SSI and other benefits.

NO CONFLICT BETWEEN SSI AND SETTLEMENT ACT FUNDS

The answer is flat "no." As a member of the Senate Finance Committee, I spent long hours, along with my colleagues, on the question of SSI. We produced a bill to extend SSI benefits until the end of year — more than 400 aged, blind, and disabled Alaskans faced an immediate cut-off of federal payments without that bill.

It passed by an overwhelming 80 to 0 vote.

And we worked closely with H.E.W. and other agencies, to make sure that any gains for Alaska's Natives would not be wiped out by reductions in other areas. During the final debate on the claims payments, I specifically requested that H.E.W. not count the payments from the Alaska Native Fund as individual income.

I'm pleased to report that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has agreed to my request. H.E.W. will not include Native Claims Fund in their calculations, when they figure out whether families are entitled to federal assistance.

So if you have been receiving SSI and also obtained your individual check from the Native Fund, you can be sure that there will be no change in the level of your Supplemental Security Income checks.

NATIVE FUND BONUS
A second specific request which I made — this one to the Treasury Department — was that the Alaska Native Fund, like all other investments, be allowed to collect interest. At that

point in time, the Fund was being held in an "interest-free" account!

After a brief struggle, the Treasury Department agreed that the Native Fund is in fact eligible for interest payments — just as Congress had originally intended.

About \$6 million in interest has already accumulated on the basic \$962.5 million Fund. Thus, Alaska Natives will get full title and control of this \$6 million "bonus."

Other Alaskans have been asking me about their Aid to families with Dependent Children (AFDC) checks. The same is true of AFDC payments as with SSI. Income gained from the Native Fund will not be counted when H.E.W. computes the level of AFDC payments.

There will be no cutback or halt of AFDC or SSI payments for anyone receiving checks from the Alaska Native Fund.

OUTSIDE ADDED INCOME

This does not mean, however, that income earned on the original Native Claims check will not be counted. In other

Slicks Kill Fish . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

This concentration could occur, for example, if spilled oil drifted into a shallow cove. Fish so exposed exhibit a typical behavior pattern, and a majority die within 96 hours.

At lower concentrations of oil, the behavior pattern is less marked and mortalities are lower. Oil that had been exposed to air for 30 days produced no significant mortalities.

The toxicity of crude oil to fishes is most likely attributable to unsaturated cyclic compounds in the oil.

These compounds probably act by increasing cell membrane permeability of the gills, resulting in ionic imbalance and internal CO₂ poisoning.

The study found that water temperature may also be an important factor. Experiments with sockeye salmon showed increased mortality as the temperatures

New BIA Area Director— Antioquia Appointed

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson announced today the appointment of Clarence Antioquia, 34, Assistant Area Director, Juneau Area Office and Tlingit Indian of Alaska, to be Area Director at Juneau, Alaska. He has been acting in that capacity since September 1973.

"As matters connected with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the Alaska Pipeline come more to the foreground, the already considerable responsibilities of the Juneau Post are magnified. I am pleased that the Bureau and the Alaska Natives have a man of Antioquia's caliber for this important post."

Antioquia was graduated from Sitka High School and attended Sheldon Jackson College, Sitka. He has completed a number of governmental executive training courses, including the Bureau's Executive Development Training program. He received outstanding performance ratings in 1965, 1967, and again in 1970.

He began his career in the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an Employment Assistance Technician following service in the U.S. Coast Guard and Geodetic Survey from May 1958 to February 1963. As an Employment Assistance Technician he served in Anchorage and Juneau and in Seattle, Washington.

In 1965, he became Employment Assistance Technician with the Nome Agency of the Bureau,

where he later served as Acting Superintendent for some time. He moved from that position to one of Position Classification Specialist in the Juneau Area Office in 1967. In 1968 he promoted to Personnel Management Specialist, also at Juneau.

He became Equal Employment Opportunity Representative with the Civil Service Commission in Seattle in 1970 and Assistant Area Director (Administration) in the Bureau's Juneau Area Office in 1972.

"The Juneau Area Office responsible for all BIA activities in Alaska, has 1,200 employees," Thompson indicated, and administers an annual budget in excess of \$40 million. It serves approximately 65,000 Alaska Natives and 250 Native villages. Included under its jurisdiction are 52 day schools, two boarding schools, and five field offices. It also operates a 10 ton ship.

Antioquia is married to the former Patricia Myrick, also an Alaska Native, from Kake, Alaska. They have three children: Deanne, 11, Melanie, 8 and Todd, 5.

Per Diem

(Continued from Page 1)

minimum commercial rate of \$33.50, but modest bush accommodations are much less.

For example Albert Com-mack charges \$8 for a warm bunk at his Shungnak Trading Post and you can rent a room from the Kivalina store at \$10 a night. Those staying with families in Arctic regions pay from \$4 to \$10 a night and \$15 if meals are included.

"Our per diem has been \$35 for town and \$25 in villages but it's going down to \$15 for all villages," reports John Sackett, president of the Doyon Regional Corporation.

"That's low but at least it does get to the villagers who take care of our people. We insist our people pay subsistence."

Dorothy Stone

(Continued from Page 1)

school had been started by missionaries.

When the women from the mission had to leave, Mrs. Stone took over when no certified teacher could be found to teach in the village of less than 400 residents. With only a fifth grade education, she found she was having to study right along with some of her older pupils in the one-room schoolhouse.

Several years ago Mrs. Stone was widowed, and her married son now lives in McGrath.

During most of her teaching career, however, she had the responsibilities of a wife and mother in addition to her teaching duties and her studies. She also has been active as a miner, doing assessment work on a mine near Medford each year between summer school at the university and the start of her classes each fall.

"When she started teaching in Nicolai, no one else wanted to go out there," said Ida Mae Merrill of Fairbanks, a long-time friend. "But she enjoyed teaching, and kept up her studies each year so she could continue. Her husband was a big help; he was an avid reader, and he encouraged her."

"But she had to work very hard in college," said Mrs. Merrill, "because she never had the advantages of a grammar school or high school education. Dorothy Stone deserves a lot of credit."

words, if you invest your Native Fund Check and receive interest or dividends, for example, then the interest or dividend will be included in the determination of eligibility for SSI or AFDC.

OTHER QUESTION?

This whole problem can become complicated and somewhat confusing. If you're still not clear on your individual situation, please write me at 4107 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510. I'll try to answer your questions and supply help in these and other matters.

In the meantime, I hope I'll be seeing a lot of you during my stays here in Alaska. I enjoyed talking with the participants at the Native Olympic Games and at last month's Chugach Native Regional Corporation's "stockholder" meeting and banquet in Anchorage, and at the NANA Native Regional Corporation meeting in Kotzebue. I've learned quite a lot from your comments and recommendations.

(Continued from Page 1)

decreased. One possible explanation is that at lower temperatures the volatile compounds evaporate more slowly, hence, the fish are exposed to higher concentrations for a longer time.

It is also possible that the fish are under greater stress at low temperatures and, hence, succumb more readily to adverse conditions.

The research was conducted at the Arctic Environmental Research Laboratory by Dr. James E. Morrow, professor of zoology, through a grant to the University of Alaska.

Copies may be obtained, free of charge, by writing to: Director, Environmental Protection Agency, Arctic Environmental Research Laboratory, College, Alaska 99701.