



SCIENTIST: ALEUTS BONAFIDE ESKIMOS

Broken Dike Causes Flood At Anaktuvuk

Diking on a stream north and above the village of Anaktuvuk Pass that washed away this week caused flood waters to cascade into the village inundating part of the airstrip and flood underground meat caches.

Wallace Craig of the Bureau of Indian Affairs here in Fairbanks said that heavy rains and melting snow off the mountains around the village caused the sudden flooding.

In calling for help, the village people said they needed rubber boots, white gas, shovels and sandbags.

"I don't know exactly why they need the sandbags but I guess they know what they're talking about," said Jack Murphy of the Civil Defense office in Fairbanks.

It turned out that the village

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Archaeologist Finds Evidence in Ancient Artifacts on Katmai

By SHEILA TURNER

Fishing for salmon on the Brooks River at Katmai National Monument is a 4,500 year old habit, according to Don Dumond, University of Oregon anthropologist.

Dr. Dumond has been scraping the muddy banks of the Brooks for artifacts since 1960. Wryly, he claims to be the world's leading authority on the prehistory of a one and a half mile long river site.

From artifacts, he has found evidence that people have set up summer fish camps on the Brooks since 2,500 B.C.

Until he came along, the people of the Katmai-Bristol Bay area figured they were descendants of Aleuts, probably because under the Russians, all Christian natives were called Aleuts.

But the artifacts—stone weapons and pottery fragments—match those of Bering Sea Eskimos to the north.

Now the people will just have to get used to the idea that they really are Eskimos.

Dr. Dumond became interested in Brooks River while a graduate student. In 1960, while a graduate student, he was asked by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to study the size of early salmon runs in the Brooks.

"We didn't find out much about the salmon runs, but we did find the weapons, animal bones and pottery of the people who fished the river," Dumond said.

Later, he returned under other grants to collect more artifacts. A prize find has

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Intriguing Finds By Archaeologist



ARCHAEOLOGIST AT KATMAI—Dr. Don Dumond, archaeologist from University of Oregon, has been working on a riverbank site on Brooks River investigating campsite remains he estimates to be around 4,500 years old. Dr. Dumond also claims that Aleuts and Eskimos are of the same stock judging from artifacts found on the Katmai site.

—Photo By SHEILA TURNER

Six Native Men Out of 252 Employed at Amchitka Project

"...We learned that of the 23 minority persons in the two principal subcontractors' work force of 252, there were six Alaskan natives..."

This glaring disparity was revealed by the Ad Hoc Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska in its research on

hiring policies of federal contractors on the Atomic Energy Commission's project on the Amchitka Island in the Aleutians.

The chairman of the Ad Hoc

Recommends Rail Extension To Kobuk, Gubic

When the Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall recently stated that he cannot recommend construction of the proposed Rampart Canyon Project "at this time," he offered alternatives among which was the recommendation that the government owned Alaska Railroad be extended west to Kobuk then north from Alutna to Gubic.

He recommended that early surveys and planning by the Department of Transportation be done to determine how the Alaska Railroad should be extended to provide economical all-season bulk surface transportation to presently remote Alaska areas of great economic promise.

Governor Walter J. Hickel, who has been a strong proponent of the extension of the Railroad to Nome, has now

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committee is Robert D. Arnold, Planning Officer of the Federal Field Committee for Alaska.

In his report to the committee, Arnold found that "the level of native hiring by two subcontractors at Amchitka is low because union-contractor agreements call for the use of union hiring halls as referral agencies, and relatively few natives are members of unions."

"But greater exertion," Arnold continued, "by contractors on behalf of their EEO affirmative action programs might have resulted in higher levels of native hire for it would have compelled mostly-white unions to reach out to disadvantaged minorities and to bring them into membership."

Arnold said that the Ad Hoc committee's expectations on native hiring at Amchitka were high in April.

Just prior to that, Senator E. L. (Bob) Bartlett had met with AEC officials expressing his strong interest in helping jobless native Alaskans obtain jobs through the big federal contracts.

Bartlett maintained strong, continuing interest and AEC

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100 Performers Expected at Eskimo Olympics

"We expect at least 70 dancers and athletic performers from all over the State," said Laura Bergt, chairman of the Eskimo Olympics. "The number may even reach a hundred."

This will be the biggest turnout of performers in the seven-year history of the World Eskimo Olympics. In addition to those who will put on the show, plane charters loaded with interested spectators will be winging to Fairbanks next week. Many will come by regular scheduled airlines from all corners of the

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CANADIAN QUEEN CONTESTANT—Annie Aleekuk will represent Inuvik, N.W.T., and Canada at the 1967 World Eskimo Olympics August 9-12 in Fairbanks. Miss Aleekuk was chosen by judges Kenneth and Rosie Peeloolook, Thomas Kalinek, Elmira Soupav and Erastus Oliver after much consideration over the only other contestant, Miss Gloria Allen. Miss Aleekuk's parents, Johnny and Ida Aleekuk are residents of Reindeer Station near Inuvik. See picture of Drum Dancers on page 6.

—Photo By B. A. DEER, Inuvik, N.W.T.