

Enrollment Changes Due Aug. 6 SCHOOL CHILDREN -

All changes for enrollment under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act must be made at the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office in Anchorage by August 6.

The remainder comes from President John Sackett of Doyon Ltd., to Native people in the Interior.

Under regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of

Interior, the deadline for changes in enrollment was May 9, 1973.

"However, there is a period until Aug. 6 when a qualified Native can request a change in location," Sackett said. "Initially, this person will be denied this change by the enrollment office; however, the BIA will send the applicant an appeal package and the regional solicitor will make

the necessary change," he said.

"If there are any persons who have enrolled into Fairbanks, Clear, Eielson, Healy, Delta, Ft. Wainwright and the Tok areas and would like to change their enrollment, please stop by the Doyon offices at 527 Third Avenue, Fairbanks," Sackett said.

The same deadline, of course, applies in all regions.

said Frank Vonder Haar of Alaska's Department of Environmental Health which sponsored the survey.

"Furthermore," said Vonder Haar, "what they want are foods that are indigenous to their area."

In totaling the results, it became clear that while the favorite food of students in Gambell may be seal meat and walrus, in Akia-chuk it's moose and rabbit, and in Sheldon Point it's ducks and reindeer.

In the space provided to write how often they thought native food should be served, one small child wrote painstakingly: "Day after day."

The majority opted for twice a week. 347 said once a week. 436 twice a week, 235 chose three times, and only 25 said four times. 195 or ten per cent of all those surveyed said they would like native foods five times a week.

It must be taken into account in analyzing the results of the survey that at the present time, these same children get native foods at school zero times a week.

Present state laws normally prohibit the use of native foods in the schools. Many items cannot be sold under existing regulations. Even when game has been donated to state institutions, it is often rejected because there is no method of official sanction or inspection.

Officials have charged that there has been little research conducted on either the nutritional value or on bacterial standards for native foods.

"Actually," Vonder Haar admitted, "in many cases, there are no standards for beef or pork either, so how do you go about setting standards for native foods?"

"In schools which generally are supported by both state and federal monies," he added, "the government necessarily becomes involved in the nutritional and health needs of the children. There has to be some assurance that the kids are getting a certain nutritional standard."

The Native Foods Advisory Committee attempted to establish a sampling and testing program for native foods. They found it difficult to obtain adequate samples of sufficient variety. Working on more or less a volunteer basis, it was impossible to set into motion a full-scale

gathering and testing process. A meeting of the committee will be called sometime this month to determine what future action will be taken.

"There's no doubt the survey has shown an overwhelming desire for native foods," said Vonder Haar. "I'm reasonably sure that if we extended the survey to the other schools with native students, to the homes for the aged, convalescent homes, and all institutions where a large number of native people receive meals, we would find a similar response."

Rough data collected by NANA, Inc., one of the 12 native regional corporations, revealed that 4,500,000 lbs. of caribou, moose, seal, beluga whale, chum salmon, trout, whitefish, and other game foods were harvested in that region in a single year. The berry harvest was 99,000 lbs. Although a small portion of the meat was fed to sled dogs, the majority was destined for human consumption in seven villages - Kotzebue, Kiana, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, Ambler, Shungnak, Kobuk, Buckland, Deering, and Kivalina.

It is obvious that the Indian and Eskimo child is getting plenty of native foods at home. They are not a vanishing curiosity. They are an integral part of the native diet and as the school-children of rural Alaska voice their demands for native language classes, native culture studies, and native curricula, a new request has been added: native foods for school lunches.

GRAVEL ON PIPELINE FIGHT . . .

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mental Policy Act and that no further studies are needed.

Senators supported Gravel on that move, while voting down another amendment to hold off pipeline construction pending further study on a route through Canada, where the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories and others are pushing for their own land claims settlement.

Gravel's amendment also includes a proviso with respect to subsistence living in Alaska. It provides that any damage done with respect to subsistence living could be indemnified. Gravel said indemnification from oil spills is already protected by the state legislature.

State Sen. Willie Hensley, president of the Alaska Federation of Natives, had been pushing for well over a year now, however, for support of indemnification on the federal level. Hensley, executive director, Sam Kito of Doyon Ltd. and John Borbridge, president and chairman of the board of Sealaska Corp., were in Washington, D.C. to lobby for amendments to pipeline legislation, (by Washington State Sen. Henry Jackson) to protect Native rights.

Alaska Gov. William Egan, Attorney General John Havelock and other Alaskans also participated in the pipeline lobbying effort. Gravel acknowledged that oil lobbyists also had a considerable effect on the Senate vote.

On another issue of importance of Alaska Natives Gravel expressed confidence in the Native leadership to do the necessary work.

Asked about the revision of requirements for Native Allotments, Gravel said: "Obviously the Native organizations in this state and the Native leadership is extremely well versed and sophisticated in the bureaucratic processes. And if there is something they find is terribly bad in their interest, I am sure they will have the wherewithall and the skill to try and seek a correction in that regard."

Gravel, the only Alaska member of Congress to spend the Fourth of July recess in Washington, (lobbying for the pipeline) said he had not had much time to study the allotment problem yet.

Gravel said he was "very happy" about a Fairbanks News-Miner editorial giving him a strong pat on the back for pushing pipeline legislation through the Senate. The News-Miner and others had strongly criticized Gravel for his tactics, in pursuing a pipeline route.

"At the end, we all did pull together," Gravel said of various pipeline factions. "It was all really a united effort. We really all pitched in. The credit should be spread across the whole segment. All I provided was the leadership in one particular tactical area, which, thank God, worked out."

As for attacks that he has been "grandstanding on the pipeline and other issues, the Alaska

Democrat said it was really a "personality deal."

Those who levy the charges, "don't disagree with your goals. They don't disagree with the propriety of the action, but they want to oppose you. They can't find any grounds to oppose you, so they then attack your motives," he said.

"Actually, that's the most dastardly attack of all. And in the Senate we don't do that. As a matter of course.

"We never impugn another person's motives. You at least credit the other person with the same amount of sincerity you have.

Gravel said there is no question that he went around lobby-

ing, "actually begging for people to vote for the pipeline, on the merits of it." But nobody voted for the pipeline as a political favor to him, he said. "When a person votes for the pipeline, he's got to go back to his state and face his constituents. In the final analysis, he's got to be able to stand up to the merits of the issue, because that's what he's got to respond to among his constituents," he said.

The senator still hasn't said for sure whether he will seek reelection. He noted that he doesn't have to make up his mind on that until next May.

And with that, he dropped the issue of running again.

ON EVE OF OLYMPICS . . .

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the President of the United States in Washington D.C.

Billy Mills, outstanding Indian athlete who starred in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics may be unable to attend the Alaskan Native Olympics as planned, due to illness, but he has pledged his support for future games. Matt Wacondo, Mills' assistant in the newly created Bureau of Indian Affairs for Recreation, Physical Education and Athletics will attend in Mill's place.

Each day of the Olympics

will feature a different series of events, but Olympics fans can purchase seasons tickets for all three nights in advance. These seasons passes are \$10 for adults and \$4 for children. Single performance tickets are \$4 for adults and \$2 for children. Seasons passes may be purchased at Wood Center, Alaska House, Borealis Book Store and through the Tundra Times. Single evening tickets are available at the door of the Patty Gym each night.

WORLD ESKIMO INDIAN OLYMPICS SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, July 26

Race of the Torch begins at 6:30; games begin at 7:00
Lighting of the Lamps
Marching of All Contestants
Native Sewing Contest
Two Foot High Kick (first round)
Fish Cutting Contest
Greased Pole Walk
Introduction of the Queens
Indian and Eskimo Dance Competition
One Foot High Kick (first round)
Women's Blanket Toss (Nalukatuq)
White Man vs. Native Women Tug-O-War

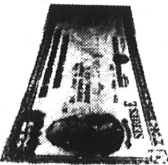
Friday, July 27

Games begin at 7:00; doors open at 6:00
Lighting of the Lamps
Native Sewing Contest
Indian and Eskimo Dance Competition
Two Foot High Kick (second round)
Ear Pulling Contest
Interview of the Queen Contestants (Judging)
Indian Rope Game
Men's Blanket Toss
Indian Leg Wrestling
Seal Skinning Contest
One Foot High Kick (second round)
Coronation of the Queen
Muktuk Eating Contest

Saturday, July 28

Games begin at 7:00; doors open at 6:00
Lighting of the Lamps
Introduction of Queen and Court
Marching of All Contestants
Native Sewing Contest
Knuckle Hop Contest
Native Baby Contest
Indian Stick Pull
Beaver Skinning
Indian and Eskimo Dance Competition
Drop the Bomb

Pocket
your pride.



Take stock in America
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

Eskimos Fed Up With . . .

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Village which allowed all available funds allocated for the Water and Sewer project to be given to the City, who in turn would give a contract to the low bidder to complete the installation before freeze-up. This was guaranteed and the Village would have a functional system by fall.

Now I thought the old dodges, buck-passing, half-truths and speeches with forked tongue were over with but much to my dismay, I found this not to be the fact.

There is now a proposal to split the contract into two segments. One would be completed this fall, and the second section would be completed in spring. Now this in itself is contrary to what I have been told a hundred times by the people directly involved in the planning of the project. It is my intention to stop this plan and have everything reverted to the original agreement.

The reason behind the pro-

posed change in the installation is said to be the 60-day completion date. I disagree, as engineers here previously stated that only a six-week period would be required to install the sewer and water to the Village.

These people have suffered long enough. In 1968, there was funding available and a request for the hook-up was never acknowledged. I often wonder how many non-native people working in agencies involved in this matter are still using outmoded and outlawed sanitary facilities, such as Villagers here?

I was informed as a member of the Association of Interior Eskimo, representing the Village that there would be water and sewer in before freezing and all systems would be operational. I only expected what was promised in May of this year. No more half-truths, lies or renegeing. This will be tolerated no more. The statements were made and I expect them to be fulfilled. I don't need another fly in the ointment.