

Merry Christmas and best wishes for a
Happy and Healthy New Year

Tundra Times

25c

Inupiat Pitot People's Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Unangut Tunuktaug The Aleuts Speak



Timeit
Ut kah neek Informing and Reporting

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TANANAN BANQUET GREAT SUCCESS

Tundra Times Annual Feast Sparks Season

By MARGIE BAUMAN
ANCHORAGE — Tundra Times editor Howard Rock, a writer and artist whose newspaper has become recognized as the voice of Native Alaskans, was honored Monday night for more than a decade of unique journalism.

For several hours before a packed dinner audience at the Captain Cook Hotel in Anchorage the tributes poured in, from a distinguished list of speakers ranging from publishers and politicians to the Native leadership of Alaska.

"Howard Rock is an editor, writer, artist, historian—but most especially, he's an Eskimo," said Roger Lang, president of the Alaska Federation of Natives Inc. "Through his writing, he transfers his concerns for the people. Howard has taught us the most important lesson there is—that first you are a Native," Lang said.

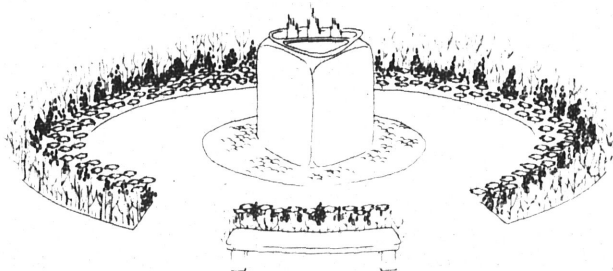
Lang noted the impressive list of honorary degrees of R. Sargent Shriver, the 1972 Democratic vice-presidential candidate, who was the keynote speaker at the dinner honoring Rock and the Tundra Times.

The editor, raised in the North Slope village of Point Hope, "owns honorary degrees in hardship and need," Lang said.

Shriver, who flew nearly 5,000 miles from the nation's capital to attend the dinner, offered his congratulations too, to the Tundra Times, but devoted most of his speech to blasting the Nixon administration for the economic and political problems facing the nation today. He appealed to Republicans at the dinner to help oust the present administration, commenting "they gave us Nixon and they can take him away."

His criticism of Nixon was greeted with mixed emotions,

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A MODEL OF THE "GREAT LAMP" to be erected on the University of Alaska's Fairbanks campus is studied by university officials. The

lamp will be three and a half feet wide, on a five-foot rock pedestal, and will be similar to the traditional Eskimo seal-oil lamps.

Eskimo Lamp Planned for U A

FAIRBANKS—When you are used to the friendly feeling in an Alaskan village, a modern university campus can seem pretty lonely.

"The first time I came to the University of Alaska campus at

Fairbanks," said Emily Ivanoff Brown, "I thought the atmosphere was like a frigidaire—cold. People didn't smile; no one spoke to strangers."

Mrs. Brown is an Inupiat Eskimo, who was born in Unalakleet in 1904. She taught school in Alaska's villages for 20 years before coming to the university to finish her bachelor's degree. Last year she earned a master's degree in communication arts.

After experiencing the strangeness and loneliness of a big campus, she became determined to bring something of her people's culture to the university, to encourage Native students to stay in school until they could become familiar with the different way of life there.

"I am a member of the Alaska Heritage Writers Association," she said, "and we decided that it would be good if the students could see something on the campus that would remind them of the familiar ways of their own people. We decided to erect a great lamp that would burn on the campus as a symbol of knowledge."

To the Native people, the flat, saucer-like oil lamp, carved out of soapstone, slate, or other

materials, was the traditional center of family life, carefully tended by the woman of the house. A strip of a special type of moss, soaked in melted fat, was laid along a ridge dividing the lamp into two areas.

Chunks of seal fat or whale blubber were placed on the other side of the ridge. The moss wick was then lit, and as it burned, the fat would gradually melt and run through slits in the barrier to provide fuel for the flame.

The hand-carved lamps were of different shapes, and varied in size from several inches to several feet wide. They were used for light, heat, cooking, and melting ice for water and had to be constantly tended.

The Great Lamp planned for the university by the association, will be shaped as a soft-cornered triangle approximately three and a half feet wide and made of hand-hammered copper. The lamp will be designed and produced with the cooperation of the university's art department.

It will be placed somewhere near the center of the campus, on a piece of quartz or granite five feet high. The campus totem pole, erected in 1966 as a me-

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Subsistence Vs. Development

By MARGIE BAUMAN

ANCHORAGE—Interior Department officials planned to ask Congress Tuesday to set aside over 83 million acres of Alaska for national parks, forests and sild and scenic rivers.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act had allowed for withdrawal of up to 80 million acres, but the convention of the Alaska Federation of Natives Inc. Sunday was advised that Interior would seek more.

Dr. Lawrence Lynn, the assistant Secretary of the Interior who outlined Interior's plans before the assembled Native leadership, confirmed later in the day that he would resign that post and that of head of the Alaska Task Force.

"These recommendations are still secret, so don't tell anyone," joked Lynn loudly at the start of his presentation, but his tone turned more serious as he relayed plans of Interior officials to recommend inclusion of over 32 million acres of Alaska into national parks and over 21 million acres into wildlife refuges.

Lynn's assurance that "the Natives have enjoyed priority in

our thinking hardly assured the Native leadership present, especially John Borbridge Jr., president of Sealaska Corp.

Borbridge charged Interior officials with subordinating the interests in certain land selections and asked, "Why hasn't the department championed our cause?"

Also strongly critical was Joe Josephson, state co-chairman of the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska.

Josephson said the LUPC would not formally react until Interior Secretary Rogers Morton made his recommendations to Congress, but Josephson was plainly angered over Interior demands for land that grew larger and larger.

"It's kind of like a man trying to eat a single potato chip," he said. Josephson said issues vital to Alaska in regard to this land, including future transportation corridors, were totally unresolved by Interior's recommendations.

"I don't know if Interior thought subsistence rule should be under jurisdiction of the Secretary—or under State Fish and Game," he said. "It's very vital

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