

Head-Hunters . . .

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the problem of the head hunters whom Bristol Bay villagers would like to see out of their area.

The problem is not unique to Southwestern Alaska, notes Alaska State Trooper Cpl. Bill Valentine, with the troopers division of fish and wildlife protection, at Fairbanks.

"I think a lot of the objection is simply that people object to non-resident hunters," said Valentine. Still, he feels that non-resident hunters are not solely responsible for the problem.

Valentine figures the problem is not so much the out-of-state hunter, who may spend \$7-8,000 in pursuit of his trophy head and leaves much of that money right in the state economy, when he departs.

Clark thinks the value of such hunters to the state economy may be one reason the state is not cracking down on them. "We're really a minority on this . . . and unless we get the state legislators behind us, we're going to lose," he said.

Valentine figures "it's a problem we can cope with because of the cooperation of the guides, provided the number of guides don't get any bigger or forests any smaller."

Valentine says the guides are aware of the regulations and in general have been cooperative.

State law dictates that the hunter who takes a trophy animal must also salvage the edible portion of the meat. Some guides

Gravel Fights . . .

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small community is hard to justify."

The proposed legislation would give equally strong consideration to the social and economic impact of new harbor facilities and erosion prevention measures on the regional area.

A check with Gravel's office at Fairbanks Sept. 19 showed that the Senate subcommittee did plan to take up the matter later in this congressional session, but had not yet done so. Meanwhile, the senator has met with Washington Corps of Engineers officials on this matter.

A case in point is the proposed dry harbor for Kotzebue . . . a proposal that would allow for construction of a sea wall in such a fashion that boats could be hauled up onto it. A proposed deep water harbor, meanwhile, would probably be

simply bring the meat into villages to be shared by residents, if the hunters on their charter flight doesn't want it. Others do not, says Clark "and we sure could use the meat."

"In my area (Clark's Point) I have to go 50 to 100 miles to get caribou and moose," he said. "Very few local people can get game close by any more. In the Ugashik and Iliamna areas, they have to go at least twice as far as they used to go for game."

All of which makes it tougher for the Eskimo, Indian and Aleut people who call the Bristol Bay region home. "The whole economy of the area is fishing and this year, of course, it's been a disaster," said Clark. "Even when it's good, we prefer wild game."

The situation for subsistence hunters is compounded further by an increasing number of harbor seals, said Clark, who wears around his neck the claw of the first harbor seal he ever caught.

"There are too many harbor seals around the Eggvik, Cinder River, Port Heiden and throughout the Bristol Bay region - because of restrictions of the sea mammal act - and they are eating up the fish," said Clark.

Restrictions of that federal legislation allow the taking of certain sea mammals for subsistence purposes, but not for sale. The walrus population is also increasing "and there is no justification for not allowing Native people to hunt them," Clark said.

located at Nome.

A feasibility study and preliminary engineering report completed in January by consulting engineers Harold H. Galliett Jr., Anchorage and George Silides, Fairbanks, says the so-called "dry land harbor" could be built at Kotzebue at a cost of \$437,500. There is some question, however, according to Gravel's office on whether an adequate harbor could be completed for that amount.

The report, prepared for the Alaska Department of Public Works, concludes that such a facility, divided into 20 foot wide parcels, could accommodate 400-500 boats, including sufficient room for net and fish drying racks. "Such a waterfront improvement may have greater immediate return for dollars expended than any other," the report said.

Education Expert Discusses . . .

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the Native people in the Native people's way. How about our intellectuals. Are we going to forget them? I'm concerned that the university, in the great pressure to produce people for the short range period, might in the Native sense anyway, forget about the Native intellectual. That would be a great crime," Jacquot said.

"When we had the land claims movement, it was pushed through by politicians, because it was a political issue. But when they did that, these vigorous young men, these Native politicians who pushed it through did not have the old type of leadership that we traditionally had out in the villages. The old timers who could bring all the people together and settle an issue in a statesman-like way, he said.

"So the land claims was pushed through and that was a tremendous achievement, but almost immediately when it was pushed through, AFN, for example, collapsed practically at the same time," Jacquot said. "This was because we didn't have our statesmanship, we didn't have our intellectual

leaders or our philosophers. They had been pushed into the background. Even today, the Native leadership lacks this kind of a guideline; they lack the input of intellectuality," Jacquot said.

Jacquot feels that the land claims act, faces years of litigation, but that meanwhile it has done a great deal for the Native themselves. "It's given them a base start again; to continue their culture. It's given them an endowment, not really for the people living today but for future generations. Once the people grasp that idea, they're going to quit a lot of this internal bickering and eliminate a lot of the rip-offs that are starting to grow," he said.

"The people themselves will do it, but this is why we need our philosophers, our intellectuals. We need to have people who spend their time telling the people, like Howard Rock (editor of Tundra Times). We need 100 Howard Rocks out amongst us in Alaska. We don't have them. We lost them; either lost them or they died of old age or they just turned their backs because of all the young, vigorous political push for the land claims," he said.

In the middle are the village people, who want their children to understand the old ways, but also, when they grow up, to be comfortable in the new ways too. Time and time again, Jacquot says, educators ask the village people how they should do that. "They say it's not their problem, it's our problem," he said. "They say you are the professional educator. Why can't you do it?"

Back when Jacquot was a child Native students were not encouraged to go to college. "My first inclination of capability came in the Army, when I wrote answers to test questions and was offered a chance to go to Officers Candidate School. I figured if they offered me that I must know a little bit of something," he said.

After the Army, Jacquot used the GI bill for further higher education and eventually received his doctorate. Now he wants to help other Native students do the same.

Through the Center for Northern Education, Jacquot is trying to analyse throughout the needs of Native Alaskans in higher education and help the state and the university of Alaska meet those goals.

13th Region . . .

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Rachel Craig of Auburn, chapter president.

Craig has already enrolled back to NANA Regional Corporation Inc., Kotzebue, where she was born, and would not participate in the 13th region, but she told Patty "I am in this now to be sure that everything goes properly. I do not want anything to happen in laying the groundwork (for the 13th region) that would not be beneficial for all of the members."

She has called a meeting at Portland this coming weekend to elect five incorporators.

Meanwhile, there is heavy competition from Esk-Ind-AI, led by Frank D. Price Jr., of Seattle. Esk-Ind-AI submitted proposed articles of incorporation and by-laws for a 13th regional corporation to Interior Department.

Interior officials say they won't even consider that proposal until it is determined if the majority of non-residents want a 13th region.

Craig and Seattle's Billy Johnson, (chairman of the provisional organizing committee for the Washington State AFN chapter) have criticized Esk-Ind-AI, saying that organization is not truly representative of non-residents.

They told Patty they were confident that Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton would select the group formed under sponsorship of their chapter.

Price counters that Esk-Ind-AI has been helping non-residents enroll and that his group is the true representative of non-residents.

Price criticized the fact that non-residents like Craig who are enrolled back to Alaska are trying to organize the 13th region.

"We don't think they have any right to do this. We have enough talent here to set up our own corporation," he told Patty.

Savoonga Votes . . .

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ning to meet with villagers within a few weeks, to explain legal steps now open to them.

But there appears to be not much doubt what course they will take.

"They would rather have their own island, their own island that they've always lived on," Bundy said.

LEGAL NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
ALASKA

Applications for the determination of Eligibility of Unlisted Villages

This notice is published in exercise of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Director, Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs by Subpart 2651.2(a) (6), (8), (9), and (10) of Subchapter B of Chapter II Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations published on Pages 14223 of the May 30, 1973, issue of Federal Register.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203 92nd Congress, 85 Stat. 688-716), provides for the Settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives and for other purposes.

Accordingly, pursuant to the Authority contained in said Act of December 18, 1971, and Subpart 2651.2 of said regulations, notice is hereby given that the following is a list of Native villages not listed in Section 11 (b) of the Act who have filed applications with the Director, Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs for the determination of their eligibility for land benefits under the Act:

Name of Unlisted Native Village	Bureau of Land Management Serial Number
Aiaktalik	AA-8487
Alexander (Alexander Creek)	AA-8488
Atlu	AA-8460
Anton Larsen Bay	AA-8482
Ayakulik	AA-8459
Bells Flats	F-19328
Bettles Field (Evensville)	AA-8468
Caswell	AA-8483
Chenega	AA-8489
Chickadee	F-19571
Chulotnawick (Chulotnawik)	F-19525
Council	AA-8484
Evak	F-19578
Haycock	AA-8465
Haines	F-19329
Healy Lake	AA-8464
Kasilof	F-19573
King Island	AA-8485
Knik	AA-8490
Little Atognak	AA-8469
Montana Creek	F-19595
Point Possession	AA-8462
Port William	AA-8461
Solomon	F-19570
Tenakee	AA-8491
Uganik	AA-8492
Umkumute (Umkumute)	F-19558
Wiseman	F-19575
Woody Island	AA-8463

The foregoing applications were filed in duplicate with the Director, Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs prior to September 1, 1973. All of the above listed applications constituted prima facie evidence of compliance with the requirements of Subpart 2651.2(b) of the regulations. The Director, Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs has already filed the above listed applications with the appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management and each application identifies the township or townships in which each Native village is located.

Pursuant to Subpart 2651.2(a)(8) of the regulations the Director, Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs is publishing a notice of the filing of the above listed applications in the Federal Register and in one or more newspapers of general circulation in Alaska and shall promptly review the statement contained in each application. He shall investigate and examine records and evidence that may have a bearing on the character of the village and its eligibility pursuant to this Subpart 2651, and thereafter make findings of fact as to the character of each village. No later than December 19, 1973, the Director, Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall make a determination as to the eligibility of each village as a Native village for land benefits under the Act and shall issue a decision. He shall publish his decision in the Federal Register and in one or more newspapers of general circulation in Alaska and shall make a copy of the decision to the representative or representatives of each village, all villages in the region in which the village is located, all regional corporations, and the State of Alaska.

Any interested party may protest a decision of the Director, Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, regarding the eligibility of a Native village for land benefits under the provisions of Section 11(b)(3)(A) and (B) of the Act by filing a notice of protest with the Director, Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, within thirty days from the date of publication of the decision in the Federal Register. A copy of the protest must be mailed to the representative or representatives of the village, all villages in the region in which the village is located, all regional corporations within Alaska, the State of Alaska, and any other parties of record. If no protest is received within the thirty-day period, the decision shall become final and the Director, Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall certify the record and the decision to the Secretary. No protest shall be considered which is not accompanied by supporting evidence. Anyone protesting a decision concerning the eligibility or ineligibility of any unlisted Native village shall have the burden of proof in establishing that the decision is incorrect. Such decision shall become final unless appealed to the Secretary by a notice filed with the Ad Hoc Board as established in Section 2651.2(a)(5) of the regulations within thirty days of its publication in the Federal Register.

This is the first and only notice of applications filed requesting the determination of eligibility of unlisted villages under the provisions of Section 11(b)(3) of the Act.

Morris Thompson
Director
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