

Alaska Consumer

From the office of the Alaska State Attorney General

"A Service of Your Consumer Protection Section."

The following information is prepared by the Consumer Protection Section of the Department of Law.

Reader comments and suggestions can be sent to the Consumer Protection Section in Juneau, Anchorage or Fairbanks.

In Juneau, write to Pouch K, Juneau, Alaska 99811.
In Anchorage, write to 360 "K" Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
In Fairbanks, write to Box 1309, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

You May Get Interest
'Are you watching the mail for a tax refund check?

According to Internal Revenue Service (IRS), you will receive interest on your refund if IRS mails your check later than 45 days after you file your tax return or 45 days after April 15, when tax was due — whichever date is later.

All late-payment refund checks will include interest computed at 6% if they arrive by the end of June. As of July 1, interest will go to 9%. If you receive late-payment interest, you must declare it as income on your 1975 tax return and, of course must pay taxes on it.

Note that this refers only to refund checks for overpayment of taxes. No late-payment interest will be paid of tax rebates made under the Tax Reduction

Act.

"FDA Consumer"

Practically every day, changes affecting food, drugs, cosmetics, or medical services are reported in the news. Sometimes the coverage is short, and you may want more information.

FDA CONSUMER, the illustrated monthly magazine from the Food and Drug Administration, explains the changes in more detail and in language you can understand.

Contact Consumer Information, Pueblo, Colorado 81009, for the cost and other information on how to subscribe to FDA CONSUMER.

Recreational Equipment: Tents

Camping in a tent can be fun. However, campers should be aware that most tents burn and some are very flammable.

When purchasing a tent, consumers should look for flame retardant or flame resistant models. Never use candles or open flames in or around the tent. Build campfires several yards away from the tent and extinguish them well before retiring for the night. Flammable liquids should be stored away from the tent.

Canada Eskimo Views Pipeline

Center staff members met this month with Peter Usher of Inuvik, NWT, to discuss the Alaskan Arctic Gas proposal to route a pipeline from Prudhoe Bay east onto the Mackenzie River delta (and thence south to the lower 48 states). Usher works for the Committee for Original People's Entitlement (COPE), an environmental group organized by the 3000 Eskimos of Canada's Western Arctic. He is presently gathering together ideas on possible expert witnesses to testify before the extended series of Canadian hearings known as the Mackenzie Pipeline Inquiry. COPE is coordinating its own strategy for the inquiry with an umbrella conservation organization out of Ottawa known as the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee (CARC).

During the Mackenzie Inquiry, hearings will be held in all affected northern communities to examine all phases of the impact of pipeline construction. (The Center is also providing information to CARC about the problems of pipeline stipulations and surveillance as well as impact information.)

Of considerable interest in the Center's recent discussion was Usher's insistence that Canadian Natives will not support any pipelines from Prudhoe Bay into the delta region, and that they are acutely aware of the threats that these would offer to subsistence and other cultural values of northern people.

Usher said he felt there was a good likelihood of a Native land claims settlement for the Western Canadian Arctic, but that attempts would be made to structure such a settlement differently than the Alaska Native claims settlement.

He said the Alaska settlement is "integrationist" in concept because it calls for the first paying of land taxes by Alaskan Natives and, at the same time in the future, the possibility of selling stock in Native corporations to non-Native people.

Usher also said he felt that the Native profit corporation idea would be rejected by Canadian Natives, who he feels are not development oriented.

Record Crowds Attend E-IO ...

(Continued from Page 1)

unpredictable event. Nine competed for the title, all of whom had previously won similar contests in their local areas.

The contestants were introduced on Thursday night, and each talked about an artifact used in their culture. On Friday night each was introduced and had the opportunity to speak again, and finally the judges' decision was announced.

NEW QUEEN NAMED

The first award, Miss Congeniality, went to Ginny Nathan. Tina Long of Fairbanks was named second runner-up. First runner-up was Gladys Alexi of N.W.T., who just a few days before had been chosen Miss Northern Games.

Miss Eskimo-Indian Olympics of 1975, Ginny Nathan was taken completely by surprise when her name was announced as the winner of the contest.

Last year's queen Marilyn Pete placed the baleen and ivory crown on Ginny's head, officially giving the title over to her. A banquet was held Saturday afternoon in honor of the contestants.

The contestants were: Ginny Nathan, of Metlakatla; Gladys Alexi of N.W.T.; Tina Long, of Fairbanks; Arlene Curtis, of Kotzebue; Noreen Walters of Nome; Alice Nicholi of Bethel; Charlene Sakeagak of Barrow; Kathleen Peters of Tanana; Dora Edwardsen of Barrow.

The first victor of the Olympics was Peter Solomon of Fort Yukon, who overtook three opponents to win the race of the torch. He carried in the flaming torch, from which the Olympics Lamps were lit, signalling the beginning of the Olympics.

In the Greased Pole Walk, Alfred Huff of Anchorage took honors with a distance of 79". Runners-up were Johnny David of Minto, with a distance of 78" and James Itta of Barrow with 69".

This was the first year of the women's High Kick event, and

three came out for it. Debbie Jessup of Kotzebue kicked 6'2" greatly outdistancing her nearest competitor, with a little coaching from High Kicker Reggie Joule.

Drop the Bomb was won by Tommy Smith, who went 124", followed by William Day of N.W.T. with 120" and Alfred Huff, of Anchorage, who sailed 80' to win third place.

Barrow athletes clearly stole the Knuckle Hop event, led by Joshua Okpik of Barrow who took first with a distance of 80'. He was closely followed by Gordon Killbear of Barrow with 78", Kenny McKianna, of Anaktuvuk Pass, who hopped 77", and James Itta of Barrow with 76".

In the Women's Blanket Toss, Judy Noyakik from Barrow placed first, followed by Dee Olin of Ruby, and Sandra Shroyer of Kotzebue.

The Indian Rope Game was a new event this year, and presented some difficulties to athletes who tried it. The Winner was George Ross of Aklavik, N.W.T. Second was taken by Arnold Brower of Barrow, and third by William Day of N.W.T.

The Men's Blanket Toss was won by Olympics Chairman Jerry Woods, of Fairbanks, followed by Reggie Joule of Kotzebue and Roger Kunayak of Diomed.

Charles Kumeak of Tuk, N.W.T., took first place in the One Foot High Kick as well as the two-foot event. He kicked the sealskin ball at 79 1/2". Reggie Joule of Kotzebue was just a quarter of an inch behind at 79 1/4", and Steve Cockney of N.W.T. placed third with 7'2".

DANCERS FACE TOUGH RIVALS

Competition was stiff in Native Dancing. Even though they didn't have their equipment or Native dress, the Minto Dancers placed first in the Indian Division, followed by the Navajo Dancers.

In the Eskimo division the Top of the World Dancers of Barrow,

the largest group in competition, took first awards. They were followed by the Oliver Amouak group, featuring three generations of the Amouak family. The group representing Inuvik, N.W.T. took third place, and the Interior Eskimos, of Fairbanks, placed fourth.

First place in the Native Baby Contest was won by Robbie Stevens of Ft. Yukon, carried by his grandmother Hannah Solomon. Second place was won by Jessika Itta, daughter of Marilyn Itta of Barrow. She was carried by her grandmother Irene Itta. Bertha Leavitt of Barrow carried her grandson Bruce to third place.

Special mention in the contest was given to Ronnie Denny, son of Reg and Cheryl Denny, and Shannon Lee Pitka, son of Carol Pitka.

The Sewing contest had three participants this year. Mabel Charlie of Minto, winner two years ago, placed first. Polly Teoyeak of Fairbanks placed second, and Flora Karmun of Fairbanks came in third.

The Fish Cutting Contest was won by Betty Pete of Bethel. Runner-up was Ida Ross, of Kobuk, and third was taken by Olive Anderson of Fairbanks.

Seal Skinning was the last event of the Olympics on Saturday night, and actually took place early Sunday morning. Rhoda Nageak of Barrow placed first, skimming her seal in 2 minutes and 36 seconds. Elizabeth Frantz, of Fairbanks, came in second shortly after.

The success of this year's Eskimo-Indian Olympics is attested to by its record attendance figures. Probably more spectators witnessed this year's games than ever have before, and they were treated to an exciting glimpse of Alaska's great cultural heritage...one that will carry on through efforts like those witnessed at this year's games.

Arctic Polar Bear ...

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protection of the polar bear. Polar bear hunting is completely forbidden in the USSR.

Wrangel Island, the main area of polar bear propagation near the Arctic Pacific, has been declared a state game preservation, and the main sites on the island where dens are most densely situated, are particularly guarded areas: No humans are allowed in the vicinity during the period when the bear families come out of their dens.

True, special licenses may be obtained in order to catch 12 to 15 bear cubs from Wrangel Island annually for zoos. But, in order to catch the cubs, a mother bear may never be shot.

Bear hunting from planes is prohibited in Alaska. Polar bear hunting has been completely forbidden in Norway for the period 1973 to 1977. Large national parks have been founded in Canada, Greenland, and on

Spitsbergen, where bear inhabited localities are under protection.

The governments of the USSR, the U.S., Canada, Norway, and Denmark concluded an international agreement on the protection of the polar bear declaring a polar bear hunting ban throughout the Arctic area over a set period.

The question of the polar bears' future is a serious one. Oil is now being extracted, international airlines and waterways are crossing over, and settlements and cities are going up where bears were once masters in that very Arctic which is being crossed.

Whereas several years ago, no clear and definite answers could be given to the question, the answer today is quite positive. At any rate, measures taken so far on an interstate scale have halted the decrease of the polar bear population.

Omnibus ...

(Continued from Page 1)

original March, 1973 deadline has been changed to one year from the enactment of this bill.

The merger provision would allow village corporations in the same region to merge with each other or with their regional corporations.

The escrow fund would be established for revenues received by the Interior Department from activities on lands later given to Natives so the Natives will eventually receive revenues.

Klukwan was held eligible for benefits under the Claims Act.

Juneau, Kenai, Kodiak and Sitka would receive \$250,000 each under the bill to help them carry out their land selection.

Arctic village, Elim, Gambell, Klukwan, Savoonga, Venetie, and Tetlin would get \$100,000 each to assist them in their responsibilities under the Act.

Stevens said he hopes that the Interior Committee will hold hearings in September on other parts of his original ANCSA clarification bill which were not part of this bill.

These provisions include one involving Native claims based on aboriginal title, land selection for Sealaska, and land for Koniag.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED

STAFF

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Under the auspices of the principal investigator, serves as staff administrative assistant, performing or supervising a series of inter-related administrative and secretarial responsibilities directly concerned with projects in health care research, complete position description available upon request.

Excellent fringe benefits and salary and pleasant working environment.
Minimum Qualifications: baccalaureate or nearing completion of requirements for baccalaureate and previous office experience. Undergraduate education in Natural or Social Science, Journalism, Education, English or other relevant field.

Closing Date: August 22, 1975.
For More Information or to Submit Resume: Please contact Edward F. Heimlich, M.P.H., Director, Health Care Evaluation Project, Alaska Native Health Board, P.O. Box 4-1808, Anchorage, Alaska 99509.

Line Barges

ANCHORAGE, July 21 — Twenty-five barges towed by 13 tugs are now leaving Port Clarence on their way through the Bering Strait north to Wainwright as the vanguard of the second biggest convoy ever to haul cargo into Prudhoe Bay since the development of North America's largest oil field commenced over five years ago.

The entire convoy comprises 47 barges and 24 tugs. All but two of the barges have now left either Houston, San Francisco, Tacoma or Anacortes on their 3,500 mile journey to Prudhoe, 250 miles inside the Arctic Circle.

The 25 barges now heading through the Bering Strait rendezvoused at Port Clarence before starting the 500 mile leg to Wainwright. Seven of the 14 barges carrying over \$143 million worth of cargo for BP Alaska are in this group.

An Arctic Marine Freighters spokesman said in Seattle today: "It's been real good going for the barges so far this trip: They've had fair weather the whole way and are making between 4 1/2 and 10 knots."

When they reach Wainwright they will wait for a lead to open up through the ice so they can continue their way to Prudhoe. AMF are running a daily aerial reconnaissance to spot the ice.

"Right now the ice is solid on the north side of Wainwright to Barrow and on towards Prudhoe," the AMF spokesman said.

If the ice conditions are right the barges should be in Prudhoe in early August.

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