

SHRIVER ANSWERS HIS CRITICS

IN TESTIMONY GIVEN BY Sargent Shriver before the House Committee on Education and Labor, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, said in part:

"Let me make my position unmistakably clear. When I became Director of OEO, I took an oath—a simple oath to defend this country against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

"I consider those who would mock our laws, shatter our peace, burn our homes and kill our people to be enemies of our country. To promote, encourage, tolerate or excuse violence is against every intention I have had, against every action I have taken since I came to Washington in 1961.

"The programs of the War on Poverty and the countless people who have volunteered or are employed to carry them out are squarely on the side of law and order...

"In the 27 cities that have had riots this summer, there are 12,128 persons who are direct employees of OEO funded agencies. Most of

1967 Olympics

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applauded by a well-fitted house despite heavy rains that drenched the City of Fairbanks.

"You could feel that there was a lot of spirit and interest in this year's Olympics," a spectator said.

MacKenzie Delta Drummers from Inuvik, N.W.T., won the first round of a dance contest by one point over its highly rated team rival of Barrow dancers.

On the hi-kick contest, Harry Kaleak of Barrow and Dan Thomas of Kotzebue tied at the height of six feet ten inches. Forest Solomon, Jr., Barrow, and Charles Edwardson, Barrow and Fairbanks, tied at six feet four inches.

The hi-kick is performed by touching a suspended seal puke with both toes simultaneously and landing back on the floor on both feet.

Chairman Laura Bergt of this year's Olympics won the first round of the nalukatuk (blanket toss) contest squeezing past Jenny Felder of Barrow.

The perennial seal skinning contest winner, Rhoda Nageak of Barrow, came through the initial contest over her only rival, Elizabeth Lampe, also of Barrow.

Edith Tegoseak, Fairbanks and Barrow, was to be the third contestant but her dull "ula" (woman's cutting and skinning knife) disqualified her. This was proven after Edith demonstrated for the audience, and for picture taking, how a seal is skinned. Edith had trouble cutting through tough parts of the seal.

Seventeen Olympics native queen contestants paraded one by one in their colorful costumes much to the delight of the audience.

The crowning of the 1967 World Eskimo Olympics queen takes place after the deadline of this newspaper.

The master of ceremonies slot is being handled by three veteran Eskimo pilots of Wien Air Alaska, Bill English, George Thiele and Thomas Richards.

them neighborhood workers, health aides, clerical staff, community organizers, live in or near the ghetto neighborhoods in which the riots occurred."

In these 27 cities, a total of 6,733 persons were arrested. In the same 27 cities, six of the 12,128 paid poverty workers were arrested. To date, none of the six has come to trial and none has been convicted.

"In 27 cities, the total estimated damage to buildings in the ghettos is \$273,652,800. OEO pays the rent on 491 facilities in these 27 cities. Not a single one was burned. Not a single one was looted. And the total damage was confined to a few broken plate glass windows."

Why? Because like buildings displaying the Red Cross in time of war, the people recognized that these facilities were among the few places where they could find refuge and aid. In Detroit alone, 3,783 persons were arrested.

"There are 1,547 paid anti-poverty workers in that city but not a single one is under arrest."

Summing up the results of the six weeks of hearings that have been held on the Fiscal 1968 poverty legislation, Mr. Shriver noted that of the 64 witnesses who had addressed themselves to the question of whether there should be an Office of Economic Opportunity, only one had called for the elimination of the agency.

"In conclusion," Mr. Shriver declared, "I want to say a word about ghettos. Right away we think of a city slum. But there is another kind of ghetto—an interior ghetto of the mind where we seal off parts of democracy that don't suit us, where we box off our oblig-

Taalak Resigns

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Rev. Samuel Simmonds from secretary to third vice president, and James Leavitt from sergeant at arms to secretary.

Hugh Nicholls who had been the organization's executive director from the start, relinquished that position when he was stepped up to first vice president.

The new president, Walton Ahmaogak, appointed former State Senator Eben Hopson to the post of first executive director while naming Herman Rexford of Kaktovik on Barter Island second executive director.

Jack Ahgook of Anaktuvuk Pass was named third executive director and Billy Patkutok was appointed sergeant at arms.

In his letter of resignation, Sam Taalak declared:

"Due to the extremely heavy work load I have assumed in managing the Barrow Utilities Corporation, and for other personal reasons, I find I cannot devote the time I feel should be given to the affairs of the Arctic Slope Native Association and to the works of such great importance which now confront our people;

"Therefore in the interest of the corporate tribe as a whole, I hereby tender my resignation as President of the organization."

ations to justice and shut out our commitments to fairness."

This ghetto of the mind is no less stinking and rotten than the ghetto of the city. Right now, all of us have ghettos to get out of. The sooner we begin, the sooner this country can become what

Musk Ox Project Expanding..

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Ellesmere Island numbering about 4,000.

"It's going to be exciting to work on Ellesmere Island because logistical problem there is fierce," said Teal, smiling.

The party will be transported to the island by a Canadian icebreaker with materials to build gas caches and shelters.

"I hope the project will take not more than three weeks," Teal said. Reflecting a moment, he added, "It could be three years, too."

Teal is leaving for Montreal, Canada on August 14 to join and organize the expedition to Ellesmere Island.

CAPTURES IMAGINATION
The Musk Ox Project, ever since its establishment at Huntington, Vermont in 1954 by the Institute of Northern Agricultural Research under John Teal's direction, has captured the imagination of the public.

At that time, musk ox calves were captured with the permission of the Canadian government "providing no adults were killed or injured in the process."

On the first evening of the capture, the calves were force-fed with milk through a rubber nipple.

"The calves would try to drink and get away all at the same time," Teal observed. "By the next day, they recognized the proffered milk can and would walk up to the nipple of their own accord."

Right from the start, the musk ox calves methodically dispelled their progenitor's misplaced reputations of being "legendary monsters" or the "world's most dangerous game animals."

Instead, despite their formidable appearance, they turned out to be easily tamed, intelligent, affectionate and fun-loving animals.

Teal wrote about them at the Huntington farm:

"Taming has been no problem, and now they are easily the tamest animals on the farm even though the bulls are sexually mature, weigh around 900 pounds, and have formidable horns."

"What has surprised us is that they are tamer than our cattle but that they are actually affectionate. Like goats, they enjoy scratching and petting, and will come up to you and rub themselves against you or pick your pocket. This is quite disconcerting with an animal that weighs nearly half a ton!

"If a man is working in their pasture, they will join him for the whole day, nibbling his hammer and testing each board or post."

"They are really captivated by a hole in the ground. They will get in it, butt the banks, scrape dirt away, get out, and then jump back in. Cameras also fascinate them, and it is difficult for a photographer to take a picture because they come up and

its founders meant it to be.

"In truth, the War on Poverty is not being fought for the poor. It is for all Americans—because all Americans stand to gain by it. Not just with peace in our cities, but also peace in our hearts."

snuffle around his lens.

"...The musk oxen spend most of their days out at pasture and alternate grazing with vigorous play. A favorite game is 'king of the castle.' If one gets on the top of a mound, all the other musk oxen feel morally obliged to knock him off..."

"One hot summer day, my wife and children were down at the pond swimming. They heard some loud splashes and snorts and looked around to see our friends, 'the world's most dangerous game animals,' paddling out to join them.

"Like giant dogs, the musk oxen spent the entire afternoon playing in the water with the children."

Out at the farm at the University of Alaska, herder Terry Hall has found that the animals like to take rides. He has hitched on to a sort of a sled and the musk oxen jump on and ride, jump off and ride again.

Some of them have also learned to pick locks. When the culprit opened the door, he seemed to say, "Here, gang, let's go in and look around," and the "gang" followed and did just that.

(The experience of this newspaper's editor, along with Laura Bergt, chairman of the Eskimo Olympics, was when Larry Rubin, another herder at the university farm, called out, "Hey, Duke, come here!" A large bull rose out of the herd and lumbered over at a half run and came right up to us.)

WHY DOMESTICATION
The musk ox domestication project, funded by W. K. Kellogg Foundation, is an effort to establish herds in northern villages of Alaska and elsewhere, to encourage an industry that has excellent chances of springing up in the Arctic and Subarctic.

"We have requests for domestic musk ox from a number of village councils in Alaska but we haven't yet chosen the first ones to receive herds," said John Teal. "The way of choosing will be based on several points including initiative of the people and the study of the potential of the area for animal husbandry."

"What we are in is not a biological or agricultural project, but rather a project in human ecology—or the introduction of social change," Teal continued.

"In our case, initiative must come from the native people themselves and all the major decisions will be made by them."

"Our Institute will provide the animals, the know-how, higher training and will price-support the products."

"This coming year, we are going to select and invite village councils to choose young men for a year's training and herd management at our station at College."

"When I say 'we' I mean

Season Passes

Season passes are now available from the Tanana Valley Fair Office in Fairbanks. Fair dates are August 17-20 and season passes admit the holder into the gates on all four days of the fair.

Season tickets are reasonably priced at: \$2.50 for adults, \$1.25 for children, and \$7.50 for families.

the Institute of Northern Agricultural Research Center at Huntington, Vermont."

Teal said that the Institute "is always the unit" where the project has been going on since 1954. It has served as a pilot study herd.

STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The Institute at the present time is working on a program of exchanging native Alaskan students on two levels; first vocational training and herd management; second, exchanging of scholars interested in higher degrees.

"For example, Eskimo students from Alaska would go to Quebec, Greenland or Norway, and vice versa. Also, say, there can be exchange of students between Laplanders, other Norwegians, and Alaska."

"We have funds for this program. That, we are going to do," John Teal stated.

GOLDEN FLEECE

A potential that could develop into a valuable industry is, of course, the utilization of the QIVIUT, as the Eskimos call the fine underwool of the musk ox, and which is fast becoming known as the "Golden Fleece of the Arctic."

During late spring each year, a mature musk ox sheds its qiviut about six pounds at a time and each pound of this fleece is worth around \$50. There is no need to shear it as it gradually works itself out from the skin of the animal and through the outer guard hairs.

Teal says that since the animal enjoys petting and scratching and practically asks for help in shedding the coat, "all one has to do is pull off the sheets, a job easier than taking off a sweater."

"The qiviut is a cashmere type wool, though much longer fibered," Teal writes. "It will not shrink when boiled or scrubbed and will take any dye."

"A quarter of a pound was enough so that my wife could knit a scarf and have four balls of yarn left over. One pound of qiviut, spun in a forty-strand thread will give a thread nearly twenty-five miles long."

One comparison that should be noted is that to the six pounds of wool shed by a single musk ox, three ounces of "pashm" is shed by a single cashmere goat.

John Teal said that classes in processing musk ox wool will start this winter.

"Ann Schell, our textile expert, is going to start training Eskimo women of the villages how to spin and knit qiviut," said Teal.

Ann Schell is a graduate honor student of the New England School of Textiles.

Meanwhile, John Teal is getting ready to go to the Canadian Arctic to expand the Musk Ox Project into an international program.