



# MANY DEAD WALRUS PUZZLING

## AFN May Find Senate Lobbying Strenuous

WASHINGTON, D.C.—When the representatives from the Alaska Federation of Natives return to Washington next month to begin lobbying the Senate, they can expect nearly as strenuous a task as was required to lobby the House.

Staff members of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee are reportedly working on administrative provisions within an Alaska Native land claims settlement proposal which are substantially different from those recommended by the House Indian Affairs Subcommittee.

Strong emphasis is placed on regional corporations in the House bill. Many Senate Interior Committee members are believed to favor a statewide Native development corporation with wide-ranging powers and substantial federal control in the form of a commission to oversee corporation management, settle disputes, and determine eligibility.

Administration officials hint that they are also unhappy with the lack of central administrative controls in the House bill.

Rumors circulating in some

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## Value of Trading Beads Accelerates



BEAUTY AND THE BEADS—Daphne Gustafson, formerly of Nome, is modeling cobalt blue Russian trading beads. These are said to be most valued by collectors. Daphne is a former Eskimo Olympics queen. —Photo by LAEL MORGAN

## Nearly 300 Wash Up on Beaches Near Shismaref And Cape Thompson

By LAEL MORGAN  
Staff Writer

Last June at least 160 dead walrus washed ashore in the Cape Thompson area and 80 to 100 were counted near Shismaref. The first assumption would be that the animals had been butchered for their valuable ivory but Rep. Frank Ferguson (D-Kotzebue) saw the animals and reported many still had their tusks.

Complaints have come in from coastal villagers that non-Natives from Nome and Kotzebue area flew in to scavenge the corpses, taking the ivory and ossiks and leaving the locals with nothing but a black mark for "head hunting."

John Burns, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, was sent three walrus carcass for autopsy but found nothing unusual. Noting they were headless, his first assumption was that the animals were shot and, to date, there's been little evidence to prove him wrong.

Burns said his animals came from the south side of the Seward Peninsula and had washed in about June 15 with a very strong southwest wind. Such an occurrence is not unusual, he added.

"Even if there is not head hunting going on, there is a high loss hunting the animals; about one lost for each one taken because if a hunter isn't careful, the carcass can slip through the ice."

Dr. F. H. Fay, researcher of

animal born diseases at the Arctic Research Lab and a walrus watcher of 20 years, agreed.

While 260 walrus is quite a large number of animals to wash in, it is not unheard of, he said.

"It differs from year to year, depending on the weather and the ice. This was apparently a pretty good year for walrus hunting."

He recalled that some time in the 1950s a great mass of walrus washed up, heads intact, on St. Lawrence Island and that their deaths were never satisfactorily explained.

"A great many rumors and theories ran rampant. Some thought the animals had been crushed somehow. And it was at a time when there were strained relations between U.S. and the U.S.S.R. There was some talk of Russian Atomic testing."

Fay said there is a possibility that some walrus which wash up here could have been shot by Siberian Eskimos.

"I don't suppose they're any more efficient at getting them than we are. The loss is about 50%."

"There was a time when Russians hunted them commercially but that's stopped now."

As for the possibility of unnatural death, other than "lead poisoning," "There isn't much of anything that bothers walrus. They have few predators other than man and the Polar Bear. They have some diseases that we don't know much about yet but these don't usually kill

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## Oldtime Natives Maybe Pretty Smart—Beads Treasured by Eskimos-Indians Soar in Price

By LAEL MORGAN  
Staff Writer

good here has not been for at the University of Alaska sale." Mrs. Dinah Larsen, curator museum agrees.

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Indians and Eskimos of old who swapped valued lands and possessions for trading beads may not have been too far off in their thinking. Today the trinkets are wildly sought by collectors and prices are soaring.

A top quality strand of beads on original stringing can bring as much as \$450 and better than average beads will fetch about \$175. Lesser necklaces commonly bring \$40-\$75 and individual beads will sell for about \$1 if they're slightly unusual.

The main problem with collecting Alaskan beads, however, is not price but finding someone who will set a price. Alaskan Natives are not so quick to sell their heirlooms as outside Indians, no matter how tempting the bid.

Eugene Wescott, Geophysical Institute, had long been a collector of trading beads before coming North in 1950. His adopted father was a Mohawk and Wescott traveled widely with him outside, picking up good beads in dusty old shops and bartering with Indians who were anxious to sell.

"But it's much harder to collect up here. I think the museums did a great scrounging job earlier. What I've seen that's

## No Significant Disadvantages—If Arctic Slope Villages Incorporate Under I.R.A.

By THOMAS RICHARDS, JR.  
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Should Arctic Slope Eskimo villages vote to organize as a corporation under the Indian Reorganization Act on August 26, they would acquire no significant disadvantages upon achieving that status according to Interior Department attorney Bob Bruce.

Permission for the Eskimo villages of Point Hope, Barrow, Kaktovik, Wainwright, Point Lay and Anaktuvuk Pass, to hold elections August 26 on whether or not to become an I.R.A. corporation has been granted by the Interior Department.

Bruce, who is assigned to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and has drafted most of the legislation proposed by the Administration to settle the Alaska Native land claims, told the Tundra Times that I.R.A. corporate status is a means of extending federal recognition to tribal groups.

Not all Arctic Slope villages

were allowed to proceed in seeking corporate status, he said, because not all Arctic Slope villages are recognized as belonging to the same tribal group.

Due to that limitation, the proposed corporation would not

qualify as a regional corporation under any proposed land claims legislation.

Bruce stated that there are advantages, and that he knew of no disadvantages to the special

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## Another Project for Times Board—

### Preparation for Annual Banquet at Traveler's Inn Begins

Tundra Times board of directors have shed their Eskimo Olympics committee parkas and have turned their attention to the newspaper's next project—the annual October banquet.

The banquet will be on October 9 and the main speaker will be the famous prophetess Jeane Dixon.

A person who is much concerned with the world's children, Mrs. Dixon will speak on the banquet theme, "Children: Our Innocent Heirs." She is also expected to demonstrate

her special talent—her well known ability to predict major world events to come.

Jeane Dixon is the founder of Children to Children, Inc., a medical center, as well as a research center, for the benefit of the world's children.

"Customarily I lecture," she writes, "for contributions to our Foundation, Children to Children, but to help in your worthwhile work, I am more than willing to waive such contribution and donate my time and talent."

The banquet will be held at the new Traveler's Inn Ballroom which can accommodate around 550 people. Reservations for the annual dinner have already begun to arrive at the office of the Tundra Times.

The menu will include reindeer meat, king crab and king salmon. Reindeer meat has already been lined up with Thomas Johnson of the Northwestern Reindeer Processing Co. of Nome. Efforts to procure crab meat and salmon are now being

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