Special Olympics souvenir section inside

1976 W.E.I.O. attract international media

By BETSY BRENNEMAN Staff Writer

On Thursday, July 29, a night sticky and steamy and charged with excitement the 1976 Howard Rock Memorial Eskimo Indian Olympics began.

While officials in red with black armbands scurried around sweating while unsnarling last minute details, North Star Borough Mayor John A. Carlson

and native leader Willie Hensley spoke in tribute to Howard Rock, the Eskimo founder and editor of the Tundra Times which sponsors the Clympics.

Many feel Rock, who died in April of this year, was one of those most responsible for pas-sage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, and songs, dances and words in his memory were plentiful throughout the three-day festivities.

The spirit in the air was infectious, with cousins, grand-parents and old friends hugging, kissing and talking rapidly in native Eskimo and Indian dialects. Though the night was stifling, costumes were elaborate, often completed with skin mukluks and beaded jewelry. It was almost as fun watching the crowd in the bleachers as the competitions gathered around the edge of the center floor.

Obviously, It was a very special night for native people in Alaska and they weren't afraid to express their pleasure with excited greetings of recognition and ringing laughter.

For his third year, Peter Solomon ran the race of the torch, circled the floor of Patty Gymrasium, and while spectators watched, lit the traditional native lamps—an Indian ditional native lamps-an Indian moose tallow lamp tended by

Poldine Carlo of Fairbanks and an Eskimo seal oil lamp tended by Pannie Okakok of Barrow.

Lilifary Fortbillears

After the impressive march of the Barrow and Wainwright dance groups the preliminary Two Foot High Kick was held using a new, specially painted red, white and blue Bicentennial stand. Mabel Charlie (Minto) began her beadwork and Polly Tegoseak (Barrow) her mukluk

(Continued on Page 6)

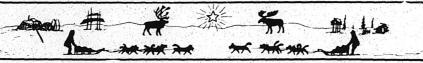
Tundra Times

Inupiat Paitot People's Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Unanguq Tunuktauq The Alcuts Speak

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h neek Informing and Reporting

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Fairbanks, Alaska

Wallis outlines problem areas

Ombudsman gets money for bush travel

By BETSY BRENNEMAN Staff Writer

The State Ombudsman Office, set up by Governor Hammond in 1975 to investigate citizen complaints about state government, now has money for bush travel and will begin visiting many rural communities this month.

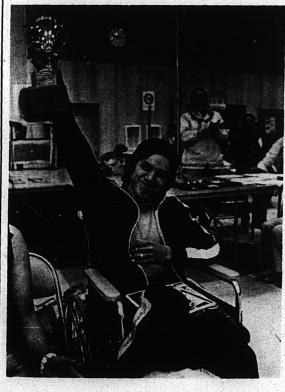
Joanne Harvey, assistant to the Ombudsman in the main Anchorage office, was in Fair-banks for three days last week receiving complaints from area residents. She reported that although not many complaints by native people or about native problems are received on her Fairbanks trips, the Ombuds-man's staff does take in quite a few from around the state during the course of a year.

Still, the staff has not been satisfied with the number of complaints from the bush areas and attributes this to a limited budget which has restricted travel to outlying areas in the past. This year, that budget has been enlarged, and it is hoped that now more bush complaints will be received and investigated.

Although there are no statistics defining specifically native complaints, Harvey did say that complaints, Harvey did say that records are compiled on a geographic basis which gives an idea of how many complaints are heard from the bush. She reports that from July to December, 1975, the Ombudsman Office filed 520 complaints of 7 of which were from high 67 of which were from bush locations.

locations.

Generally, those gripes are about housing and directed to the Alaska State Housing Authority (ASHA); village contracting problems with state agencies for such things as airport construction; longevity honus maynents; subsistence payments; subsistence and public assistance bonus rights; (continued on page 3)



-Photo By MARK KELLEY

Joule Memorial Trophy winner

Although he just missed winning the Two FootHigh Kick and succeeded in breaking his ankle before he could break his record in the finals of the One Foot High Kick, Reggie Joule still came up a big winner.

still came up a big winner.

The 24 year-old Eskimo athlete, from Kotzebue was awarded the first Howard Rock Memorial Trophy given to the most outstanding athlete of the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics, held July 29 through 31 in the Patty Gymnasium at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

The award was initiated this year following the death in April of Howard Rock, founder and former editor and publisher of the Tundra Times. It is given to the best all-around athlete of the games based on number of events entered, sportmanship, and quality of performance.

Joule was one of the Olympic favorites from the beginning. Assured and highly controlled in every event he entered he

Assured and highly controlled in every event he entered, he exuded a charisma for the moment he lit the symbolic Eskimo Lamp at the dedication of the new Heritage Park, kicking off the 1976 games. (Continued on Page 6)

By SUE GAMACHE

"In civilian life you call that blackmail. In bureaucracy I guess you call it leverage," Doyon Ltd., president Tim Wallis said, concerning the Interior Department's decision to not hand over any land that is involved in legal dispute. Wallis stated that the land under legal dispute is almost

all of the 12 million acres Doyon was to receive by provisions outlined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

In an interview Friday, with the Alaska Press Club, he commented on the major problems facing Doyon. Along with the interim conveyance or temporary title and Interior's land policy he cited the easement dispute as one of the major obstacles in settlement

agreement.
"There are certain rights a private landholder has and we intend to protect those rights," he said. "If there needs to be an he said. "If there needs to be an access somewhere, both the federal and state government have the right of eminent domain. This would mean the government would claim the land and pay for it."

Wallis also cited another problem area as being the interpretation of section 7(i) of the Claims Act. This section

the Claims Act. This section requires the 12 regional corporations to place 70 per cent of their subsurface revenues in a pool to be shared with all the corporations. These shared revenues also include timber

sales.
The legal disputes according to Wallis center around the interpretation of words such as revenue, surface, subsurface, and gross or net income. Because no wo of the corporations agree on all the issues this interpretation dispute has put them in a competing situation.

Roger Lang, past president of the Alaska Federation of Natives now residing in Sitka, was also on hand to answer a few questions about problems facing corporations concerning the Act.

He pointed out that there is no thing as a floating tent. "Never before in easement. "Never before in American history have they ever

used such a term. They don't know who's going to use it so they're setting it aside."

Concerning the section of the act that allows easements around rivers and streams and coastline Wallis said that some of the bodies of water they're reserving easements around are way out in "no mans' land". This will only encourage crespass by hunters and fisherman.

Wallis discussed some of the exploratory ventures that Doyon is involved in. Doyon Concerning the Kandik basin he would not release any information on how successful they have been. When questioned about rumors that they have struck oil he denied that they had.
Doyon's

other ventures include a mineral exploration, an asbestos mining operation with ASARCO the I-Tech surveying and engineering firm in the Purcell Mountains

Doyon is also part owner in the United Bank of Alaska, which he said has reached the \$21 million mark in assets.

Wallis ended saying that at this time Doyon supported no candidates in particular, and they have not taken a position for or against the eventual opening of the haul road.

One of the more frequently asked questions concerned the asked questions concerned the gathering of information by the media from different corporations. Wallis answered that he feels the corporations have been a window glass situation where everybody is always trying to look in to see our operations. Quite frankly, he added, "we feel that's nobody's business."

He said "If you want any

He said "If you want any information come to me."