

Stevens village man missing since Sept. 6

Stevens Village's only school teacher is missing and presumed dead after his capsized canoe motor were found south of the village on Monday, Sept. 6. Peter Tierney, 32, was to start his third year of teaching at the village on Tuesday.

Will Rigen, superintendent of the Yukon Flats School District, reports that the search is still going on but has tapered off since troopers and friends of Tierney's have conducted air and ground searches and are convinced he could not have survived long in the river and no trace of him was found along the banks.

Tierney was also a diabetic and set off without his medication wearing only jeans, a light shirt and slippers, as evidenced by an inventory of his clothing, according to Rigen. He

apparently took a shotgun with him and Rigen speculates that it may been that he heard the sound of geese honking and quickly set out to bag some lunch.

Survived by his father and mother, Tierney, unmarried, was from New Jersey. He had been the principal in Ft. Yukon from 1973 to 1975 before transferring to Stevens Village. A replacement is being sought from among those who knew Tierney and are acquainted with the district and the village school which serves about 12 students. Meanwhile, the first day of school has been deferred.

Rigen also said that special commendation should be given to teacher William Pfisterer, a friend of Tierney's, who coordinated most of the search and notified Tierney's family.



ANCHORAGE—Three U.S. Senators met with Alaska Native leaders in Anchorage Friday to discuss the current search for Alaska Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts who have not yet enrolled for their shares of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Senator James Abourezk of South Dakota (second from left), a member of the Senate Interior Committee, had worked with Senators Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens of Alaska on passage of the Omnibus Act which opened the Alaska Native Roll for one additional year. He was told by Sam Kito, President of the Alaska Federation of Natives (left), Irene Rowan of Kish Tu, Inc., the firm handling the worldwide public relations campaign, and John Borbridge, President of SEALASKA (right), that Alaska Natives are living in every state in the U.S. and in many foreign countries. Ms. Rowan informed him that there are over 400 Alaska Natives already enrolled from South Dakota and four neighboring states, and asked his help in reaching people in his area who have not yet enrolled. Applications must be submitted by January 2, 1977, and anyone who is at least one-quarter Alaska Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut and a U.S. Citizen who was living on December 18, 1971, is urged to write Pouch 7-1971, Anchorage, Alaska 99510 for an application.

Consumer Protection Office

Recently reports have been made to the Consumer Protection Office by individuals and charitable institutions in communities as diverse as Anchorage, Bethel, Dillingham, and Nome, a spokesman for the agency said. "Solicitations are being made by persons visiting Alaska for local community projects outside Alaska.

Often a token, such as flowers, is exchanged for a donation." On occasion, it has been alleged some solicitations are deliberately confusing. "For example," according to the agency spokesman, "the solicitation may be for a community center but the solicitor fails to state that the 'community center' is in a place far removed from Alaska."

The Consumer Protection Office suggests that before you give any money to a charitable cause attempt to make sure that your money is not squandered

by following these general rules:

1. Don't contribute without having the solicitor show identification for both himself and the charity - and charity.

2. Don't contribute to a charity you don't know anything about.

3. Don't allow yourself to be pressured into making a contribution.

4. Don't feel that you have to make a contribution on the spot; ask for literature about the charity and use this to check on its authenticity.

5. Don't be fooled by names; very often a crooked charity will have a most impressive sounding name.

To report complaints or to obtain more information, contact the nearest Consumer Protection Office. They are located in Anchorage, phone 279-0428; Juneau, phone 465-3692; Fairbanks, phone 452-1568; Ketchikan, phone 225-6128.

Thompson...

(continued from page 6)

movements—the advanced funding, the multi-year contracting, the training that we're doing both internal and with our federal people to try to get around this.

TT: What other issues besides self-determination are preoccupying you most?

Thompson: Well primary, of course, in Alaska, trying to get an early, successful implementation of the Native claims bill. We see that as being the biggest thing, both for the state and the Native community; as really a positive thing. Few people recognize the impact that Native claims is going to have on our state. And that's one of the most amazing things to me, because if you project into the future what's going to happen, there's just no way but that Native claims can help develop both the people of Alaska, the Native people, and the state as a whole.

TT: Does Interior realize that too?

Thompson: I think so, yeah. I really think so. It's complicated, comprehensive, legalistic piece of legislation that was passed in a very short time period. I've read that bill ten times. I'm not sure that I fully understand it yet, and one of the problems we have in rural Alaska is no mass communication.

Eskimo girl's ancestor a revolutionary hero

Pauline Glover Penland, an Eskimo girl from Anchorage, is a lineal descendant of Brigadier General John Glover of Marblehead, Mass. Glover, on the evening of Christmas Day, 1776, led a fleet of rowboats across the ice-clogged Delaware River to begin the first major amphibious offensive of the American Revolution—which made military history.

Pauline's father, Fred Glover, lived in Hoquiam, Washington until coming to Alaska 39 years ago. He married an Eskimo girl from Kotzebue, Pauline Monroe, while in Nome and soon after young Pauline was born, he joined the Federal Aviation Administration and began a long series of moves inside Alaska.

Pauline "Kandi" as she was known while growing up at the FAA bush stations, worked

for the U.S. Army, Fort Richardson, for three years until she too, joined FAA in 1967 and spent eight years in the logistics specialist field. She is presently employed by the Alaska Area Native Health Service as Contract Specialist with the Area Purchasing and Contract Branch. Her husband, Bill Penland, works for the Air National Guard and they have three children, Edgar, Kimberly and Shelley.

The U.S. Navy launched a first escort research ship named the USS GLOVER, November 13, 1965 at the Boston Naval shipyard in Charlestown, Mass., and Kandi was invited to christen the ship, but was unable to get there in time. Anchorage newspapers carried the story of the commissioning and her invitation to the ceremonies.

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Flora Thiele named

Flora Thiele, A Tanaina Indian woman who grew up in Seldovia, has been named Alaska Native enrollment enumerator for both the Chugach and the Aleut Regions.

Ms. Thiele's new position is only the most recent of her many efforts to better the lot of Native people of Alaska. She served on the Alaska Federation of Natives Board of Directors for several years and was the Grand Vice President of the Alaska Native Sisterhood. In addition she was the corporate secretary

of the Cook Inlet Region and on the Board of Directors of the Seldovia Native Corporation.

She said that she has found a number of eligible Alaska Native Young people who thought they had been enrolled by their parents during the original enrollment period. And she has found others who were confused by the eligibility requirements.

In order to be eligible to enroll for benefits under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement one must be at least one-quarter Alaska Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut and a U.S. citizen who was living on December 18, 1971.

"I really hope all those people who think they may be eligible will get in touch with me," Mrs. Thiele said. "I've worked on Land Claims issues for a long time, and I'm really committed to seeing all Alaska

Native people get their share."

On Monday and Tuesday from 8 am to 5 pm and on Friday from 8 am to 12 pm, Mrs. Thiele will be at the Aleut Corporation Office at 833 Gambell Street in Anchorage. The phone number there is 274-1506. On Wednesday and Thursday from 8 am to 5 pm and on Friday from 1 pm to 5 pm she will be at the Chugach Native Office at 912 E. 15th Avenue in Anchorage. Her number at Chugach is 274-4558.

In addition, anyone wishing an application form may write to Pouch 7-1971, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.

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