Pouch G reast clinic to op

Detection Center will having open house November 8th and 9th, from 104.

The Center is located at 520 4th Avenue in space donated by the Alaska National Bank of the North

It will occupy the entire lower level of the building which houses the bank's drive-in facility and the OMAR offices on the main level. Ample space has been made available for a reception room, x-ray room, palpation room, administrative office, and private dressing rooms.

One of every fifteen women will contract breast cancer in her

Breast Cancer lifetime. Breast most common lethal cancer of women throughout the world, and the most common cause of death in women 40 to 55 years of age. These frightening facts prompted seven Fairbanks women to seriously consider the possibility of a breast cancer detection center in Fairbanks. Their goal was a center which would be community supported, available to all women of the state, with the most appropriate techniques for breast cancer screening under conditions most conducive to patient acceptance and patient education, regardless of the individual's ability to pay.

research and hard work will be the Breast Cancer Detection Center of Alaska, A Charitable Corporation. The Center will offer thorough lessons in breast professional self-examination, examination (palpation), and low radiation x-ray mammo-graphy used with xeroradiography developing unit, at no cost to the patient. These services offered will be consistent with recommendations of the American Cancer Society and the American Academy of Radia ology, and with the advice of the Center's Technical Advisory

more than forty-five minutes. A medical history will be taken when a woman enters the Center. She will have her breasts professionally examined and learn how to examine her own breasts. a very important feature of the Center. After palpation, and in accordance with her medical history, age, and other recommendations, a mammogram (xray picture) will be made of her breasts. This x-ray is done with the most up-to-date equipment, using a non-invasive, low dose examination technique.

All work done for the Center is done on a volunteer basis. with the exception of a salaried, professional administrator. Several women have volunteered their time and training to act as professional breast examiners. Special training was received at the American Cancer Society/ National Cancer Institute Breast Cancer Detection Center at Virginia Mason Medical Center, Seattle. Washington, under the direction of Dr. Thomas Carlile. At a later date a representative from that Center has offered to

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Tundra Times

Inupiat Paitot People' Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Unanguq Tunuktauq The Alcuts Speak

Vol. 13, No. 44

Wednesday November 3, 1976

Ut kah neek Informing and Reporting

Fairbanks, Alaska

Update on Frank trial:

State versus subsistence

Were constitional or hunting or religious

TT to

stay

Ever since the announcement was made that Tom Richards, Jr. has been named editor of the Tundra Times our phone hasn't stopped ringing.

People are asking for the cerification of rumors that they have heard the paper would be moving to Anchorage within six months.

We do wish to clarify the situa-

tion and say the paper is not planning any immediate move to Anchorage.

The staff extends an invitation to our readers to come and visit our offices. We are now on the fourth floor of the Lathrop Building. And we would like to show off our new coffee maker, the first coffee pot in the paper's history!

Ten-four ole buddy, **Big Mama** wiped out, Plains, GA in the **White House**

FOR COMPLETE ELECTION RESULTS TURN TO PAGE 7

rights violated?

In October, 1975, Carlos Frank, an Athabascan from Minto, was arrested for transporting a cow moose shot out of season. The moose was used in a funeral potlatch honoring Delnor Charlie, who had recently passed away

On September 24, 1976, attor-neys for Frank quietly filed a ceremony, and as such is a probrief to support their request that charges against Frank be dismissed. It will probably be mid-December before the state is ready for argument on the defense request, according to Dan Hickey, deputy attorney general for criminal affairs.

Attorneys for Frank, R. Collin Middleton and Robert Wagstaff, contend that the hunting regulations being enforced with Frank was arrested violate his right to freedom of religion.

The position of the State is that the regulations are reasonable because of the declining numbers of moose in the Minto area. Minto is located in Game Management Unit 20C.

Under an agreement between the attorney general's office, Frank's attorneys and Fairbanks District Court Judge Monroe Clayton, Frank's trial, and a hearing on the request for dismissal were combined as one procedure. The judge will decide the case based upon the trial, the hearing and the evidence and documents submitted by both sides. The trial, held last May, lasted four days

During the trial, defense attor-neys called upon several expert witnesses, including anthropologists, and Catherine Attla of Huslia and Chief Peter John of Minto. Through these witnesses, the defense has attempted to show that the use of fresh moose meat is essential to the funeral potlatch of Athabascan people,

tected practice. As stated in Frank's brief, "Indeed the religious convictions of Carlos Frank compelled him to transport the moose to the funeral potlatch."

According to the trial transcript, 25-30 Minto people hunted in the area for several days before the party that Frank was with killed the moose that Frank hauled back to the village. More than 200 people attended the potlatch.

The State's chief witness was Dr. Samuel Harbo, chairman of the Board of Game. Harbo testified that hunting of moose in the Minto area had been increasingly restricted because the moose population had been declining. In his opening statement, Richard Ray, assistant district attorney, briefly explained the State's position:

"It is the State's position that inasmuch as there is no fundamental right to go out and shoot a moose, that the burden upon the State would be somewhat less and a compelling State interest. We feel that the reasonableness of the regulations is what is required, and that we intend to introduce the testimony of Dr. Harbo to testify as to the reasonableness of this regulaton in light of the status of the moose population in the interior of Alaska."

(Continued on page 9)