

# Four Edgumbe Boys to Boys State Jimmy Morgan...

By CHARLES GREEN AND RON ITTA

Four Mt. Edgumbe High School boys have been selected to participate in Boy's State. They are: Melvin Otton of Nome, Louie John of Circle, Norman Jacko of Pedro Bay and Ronald Itta of Barrow. (Melvin and Ronald are Eskimo; Louie and Norman are Athabaskan.)

They will be going to Boy's State for one week, from June 2 through June 8, along with 100 boys from all parts of Alaska. Boy's State is to be held at Glenallen, Alaska in the Copper Valley High School.

Purpose of Boy's State is to develop leadership; to educate the young men in the duties, privileges, rights and responsibilities of American citizenship.

The program of training and instruction consists of activities and associations that enrich the young citizen's background.

Active participation in the organization and processes of government give the participants wider experience and constructive ideas in all phases of representative government.

This training will be especially practical for these Edgumbe boys because they all have been elected to positions of leadership. Ronald Itta is the newly elected Student Council President, Louie John, Student Council Treasurer, Melvin Otton, School Store Manager, and Norman Jacko, Boy's Dorm Council member.

Last year Garfield Katsse attended Boy's State and he is very enthusiastic about the opportunities for leadership his experience afforded.

Mt. Edgumbe school is sponsoring two of the boys, Ronald Itta, and Norman Jacko; Cecil McLean of Russell's Store for Men is sponsoring Melvin Otton; and the Sitka ANB and ANS are

## Nuchalawoyya

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people revived the impressive event in 1961.

Ever since that time, Nuchalawoyya has steadily improved in color and excitement.

Village delegations throughout interior Alaska are invited and they converge to the town of Tanana and they are made welcome in the traditional manner of the old days.

The town will stomp to rhythmic Indian chants and dances which will be very evident throughout the Nuchalawoyya culminating in the picking of the best dancing performers.

There will be bow and arrow contests, boat and canoe races on the mighty Yukon River, foot races, beauty queen contest and many other colorful events.

All these events will be climaxed by a huge potlatch with plenty of traditional Indian foods and special tidbits for everyone.

"We want this year's celebration to be the biggest and the best," writes Steven Matthews of Tanana. "We will encourage and welcome all visitors."



BOY'S STATE—Four high school boys were picked at Mt. Edgumbe High School to attend Boy's State program at Glenallen on June 2 through 8. They are left to right, Norman Jacko, Pedro Bay; Melvin Otton, Nome; Louie John, Circle; and Ronald Itta, Barrow.

sponsoring Louie John.

Much credit is due to Miss Virginia Powell, English teacher at Mt. Edgumbe High School, who has recognized the benefits to be gained from Boy's State and has put forth much effort in getting these boys to participate in Boy's State.

## U of A Rural School Project...

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room rural school at the request of teachers who have participated in the program during the past two summers.

The school is a well-equipped classroom, added recently to the project's complex of prefabricated units located on the UA campus just south of the university's main entrance on the Nenana Road.

Other units house the project's audio-visual center and curriculum resource laboratory. These units also will serve as classrooms for the summer school program.

The summer school is part of the project's annual eight-week training institute which prepares 50 selected teachers for rural school assignments. These are teachers who have not taught in Alaska's rural villages.

Course instruction for the teachers will include classes in anthropology, English as a second language, rural school methods and other

educational activities related to their village assignments. Upon completion of the institute program, 25 of the teachers will take assignments with the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools and 25 with state-operated or small schools in the boroughs.

In addition to the project's four staff members, five full-time instructors and more than 20 part-time consultant-instructor personnel will serve on the institute faculty.

The institute and its summer school for students are supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation and federal funds from the Alaska Department of Education and the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory.

The project's overall program is to upgrade rural school practices and materials and to provide qualified teachers for Alaska's rural areas.

## AFN Asks Gruening...

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last Friday at 2:30 p.m. in Anchorage but the governor did not make the trip to Anchorage.

He had been advised by his doctors to rest up a bit after making extensive travels and attending conferences within the last few weeks. The doctors found the governor in exhausted condition and advised rest.

In the discussion of the steering committee, Don Wright told the group that "we have to hand the ball to Congress" so it can start work on land legislation.

This was necessary, Wright said, so amendments can be proposed for consideration by congressional committees.

"The bill is like a Christmas tree," said Barry Jackson, land claims attorney for the group. "All we must do is to decorate it."

The Task Force group also decided to seek Governor Hickel's support and understanding in regard to amendments.

Enil Notti said that on behalf of the AFN, he would

ask Governor Hickel to fund a meeting of the full Land Claims Task Force so that group can consider amendments to the new Interior land bill.

Notti thought that the Task Force should meet as soon as practicable.

The steering committee strongly hinted that 40 million acres of land as contained in the compromise bill S. 2906, would be asked as an amendment.

It was also pointed out that \$500 million for land compensation would be asked in lieu of the Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas revenues.

Oil and gas revenues for land compensation were suggested by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall in November, 1967 in Anchorage when he met with the native leaders.

Udall, however, left the above proposed idea out in the latest Interior bill. He also reinstituted 50,000 acres as a maximum land to be given each village.

sill with his other arm and helped Jimmy and Mrs. Simeon hold it until they could get to a "safer" place.

Had Jimmy let go, or Phillip Simeon not helped when he did, the boat and its occupants would have been smashed among the huge ice bergs.

Simeon's hands were swollen and bruised. His home was literally torn apart.

The Morgan, Simeon, and Cutter families were airlifted from their boats by helicopter several hours after their horrowing experience.

The incident occurred during the breakup flood at Aniak on Thursday May 16.

It began flooding at approximately 10:00 p.m. Thursday. Many other homes and properties were severely damaged when the Kuskokwim River broke over the dike and spilled tons of ice and water into the village of Aniak.

Some homes were swept away while others tumbled or were filled with mud and water. Basements and wells were filled with water, and

in many homes the water line was three and four feet high.

Electricity was off for approximately 36 hours. The airstrip (which will accommodate an F-27 prop jet) was totally flooded.

In fact, it was a boat-way for men who were taking people to the school, F.A.A., or R.C.A. for refuge. In some places, the dike was completely destroyed.

Here are some comments made by villagers:

"Big pieces of ice were hitting the house and just shaking it, and we had thirteen kids in there." "It happened so fast. Fifteen minutes after the water started to raise, our basement was full and icebergs were rolling across our yard."

"We thought our house was gone until the men picked us up and we saw it stuck over against a tree."

"The dogs were howling something terrible—we saw one balancing on a drum." "Our boat almost sunk half-way across the airstrip." "Worst flood I've been through." "I was terrified."

## Shrimp Around the World...

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airlines and trucking firms cooperated by providing free transportation for the five shipments.

Two went by refrigerated ("reefer") truck, one from Portland, Maine, and the other from Gloucester.

The remaining three were sent by air—one via Honolulu, another by way of London, and the other eastward on the globe-circling flight to the west coast.

This shipment reached San Francisco via London, Frankfurt, Istanbul, Beirut, Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo, and Honolulu.

All air shipments arrived in time for the convention.

The shrimp were consumed on the spot by convention goers, and the haddock fillets were given to an orphanage.

The truck shipments arrived too late for display at the convention, but did provide fresh fish of good quality for the Salvation Army.

Mr. Holston said that with minor modifications the BCF container is adaptable to various transportation methods.

With small quantities of ice it can be used for non-refrigerated rail or truck shipments, or non-refrigerated transcontinental air-freight.

## Shungnak Eskimos File Suit...

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Shungnak have brought suit against the execution and application of certain provisions of the constitution and statutes of Alaska in violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

The suit was made by Flora Cleveland and Albert Commack as individuals and as representatives of a class.

Secretary of State Keith H. Miller in that capacity is responsible for the administration of laws of Alaska governing the conduct of elections and qualifications of voters.

George Cleveland is an election judge for the fourth class city of Shungnak and in that capacity responsible for determining and ruling who should vote in that village.

"The defendant Cleveland," the complaint reads, "follows a policy and practice of allowing only those literate in English to vote in Shungnak city elections, and refused to permit the plaintiff Commack to vote in the 1967 city election on the grounds that the latter was not literate in English."

"As a result of the policy described above, the plaintiffs Cleveland and Commack did not attempt to vote in the

1968 city election."

The complaint states that a substantial portion of the native population of Alaska is functionally unable to speak the English language and a considerably higher proportion is functionally unable to read and write the English language.

The Alaska constitution requires that a voter in Alaska elections "be able to read or speak the English language unless prevented by physical disability."

The complaint says the execution and application of the Alaska constitutional laws denies Cleveland and Commack and the substantial portion of the native population the equal protection of the laws.

It further states that it taints the electoral process in all elections as it is conducted now, thereby impairing the interests and infringing upon the rights of all Alaska voters.

"Unless restrained," it says, "the defendants will continue to execute and apply the laws of Alaska in a manner which denies to the plaintiffs the equal protection of the laws, and which impairs the interests and infringes the rights of all Alaska voters."