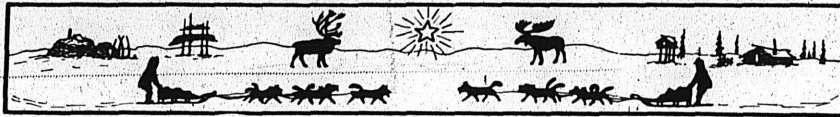


Tundra Times

Inupiat Paitot People's Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Unanguq Tunuktauq The Aleuts Speak



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EGAN TAKING GOVERNORSHIP

Yuk Eskimo Primary Use in Three Schools

By LIBET JOHNSON

For the first graders in three villages of the Kuskokwim area school this year will include a new and long-overdue program, unique among all other schools in Alaska. They will be using their own native tongue, Yuk Eskimo, as the primary language of instruction.

Akiachak, Nunapitchuk and Napakiak are the first villages to receive this new program, developed by the linguistics department of the University of Alaska. The department developed the system as a pilot program under the aegis of the Rural School Project, sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The program is unique because it involves a new system in which the language can now be written as well as spoken. Eskimo has been written to some extent for many years, but the similarities from one village to the next were so vague as to often be undecipherable, because the spelling and grammar were left up to the individual.

The linguistics department has developed a new system, using the standard English alphabet, with the exception of a few symbols, which has standardized the spelling and grammar rules.

This offers the opportunity
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Land Area Use Often Misstated: Frederick Paul

Attorney for the Arctic Slope Native Association, Frederick Paul of Seattle, noted in an Oct. 29 letter to the Tundra Times that the amount of land anciently used by one family on the North Slope is from time to time misstated.

To support his position, he submitted a 1948 statement by the then Secretary of the Interior, Julius Krug.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senator Butler, concerning a proposed act to repeal the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to create Indian reservations in Alaska, Krug wrote:

"With regard to the reservation of lands for native groups in the Far North, I am informed that, in the great Arctic plain, as much as 240 square miles, or roughly 150,000 acres, may be required to produce a family income of \$1,200.00 per year."

In contrast, it has often been stated that an Eskimo family of five needs at least 1500 acres of land to insure sufficient food and an annual family income of \$1200.



H.A. "RED" BOUCHER
...Coasting in with Egan



WILLIAM A. EGAN
...3,000 votes in the lead



ROBERT WARD
...Trailing with Miller



KEITH H. MILLER
...Incumbent trails Egan

Former Governor Egan Leads Incumbent Miller At Press Time This a.m.

By SUSAN TAYLOR

Staff Writer

Alaska's voters were well on their way this morning to returning the State's first governor, William A. Egan, to Juneau.

With results in from 306 out of 407 precincts, Egan with 32,824 votes or 51.6 per cent had pulled ahead of incumbent Keith H. Miller by about 3,000 votes. Miller had

collected 29,875 votes or 47 per cent.

In the race for the U.S. Senate, incumbent Ted Stevens was headed for a certain victory over Democrat Wendell Kay. Stevens had 37,766 votes or 60 per cent to Kay's 25,203 votes for 40 per cent.

In the race for the U.S. House of Representatives, Democrat Nick Begich showed a 3,000 vote lead over Republican Frank Murkowski. Begich had received 53.7 per cent of the vote or 33,720 votes to his opponent's 29,057 votes for 46.3 per cent.

These returns are unofficial and incomplete and were the latest available at press time early Wednesday morning.

However, with three-fourths of the votes in, definite trends were apparent.

In the gubernatorial race, voters across the state seemed to be turning thumbs down on the present administration and on a man who was appointed to the office in early 1969 when Walter Hickel resigned to become Secretary of the Interior. Miller's running mate was Robert Ward.

To fill the post, they were turning to 55-year-old Egan who served from 1958 to 1966 as the State's first governor. In 1966, and his third bid for the seat, he lost by a narrow margin to Hickel. Running as lieutenant governor was Red Boucher.

During the campaign, Egan's stand on native land claims was closer to that of the Alaska Fed-

(Continued on page 8)



TED STEVENS
...Retains senatorship



NICK BEGICH
...New congressman

FNA and BIA Sponsor Work Experience Prog.

If you are unemployed and looking for work, a native and eligible for Bureau of Indian Affairs General Assistance, then possibly WEP is what you need.

WEP is a Work Experience Program sponsored by the BIA and the Fairbanks Native Association, (FNA). It is designed to help the unemployed acquire or upgrade skills that will assist him in gaining regular employment.

Persons in the program are placed on a job where they receive training and are paid \$2.10 an hour by the BIA. Individuals with dependents are allowed a family stipend in addition to the salary.

As explained by Jean Larson, coordinator of the program, the employer is not required to hire the individual once his training ends, but is requested to do so if at all possible.

Nevertheless, skills acquired in the training should enable him to get a job elsewhere.

Unlike some training programs, WEP does not require that the employer subsidize the trainee's salary.

The employer is only required, Miss Larson said, to provide supervision and a goal-oriented training program.

The BIA and the FNA assist him in drawing up a training

plan and do follow-up to make sure the plan is being carried out, Miss Larson said.

"We don't want a person stuck in a corner filing when the training outline calls for instruction in a more skilled area," she added.

The length of training depends on the relative complexity of the trainee position as well as the learning capability of the student.

(Continued on Page 6)

Gravel Cautiously Optimistic House Could Pass Claims Bill

Sen. Mike Gravel was cautiously optimistic last weekend when he told Tundra Times that there might be a good chance for a native land claims bill to be reported out of the U.S. House of Representatives after it reconvenes after recess for political electioneering.

Gravel said that the claims matter was altogether a House matter at this time. Congressman Wayne Aspinall of Colorado, he said, was the key person in the House and if Aspinall acts, he was the only hope left if a claims bill is to come out

this year.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which Aspinall is chairman, is expected to work on the claims matter around the middle of this month, November.

Sen. Gravel added that if a bill is out of the House Committee, the oil company people would be "going to bat for the natives" to get a bill passed this year.

He said that once a bill that is satisfactory to all concerned has been drafted, the oil indus-

try lobbyists would give it powerful impetus in the effort to have a bill passed.

Gravel pointed out that the Senate committee members' hands were tied at this time until such time the House passes a bill and hands it over to the joint conference committee of the House and Senate.

He said, however, he would be talking with such key Congressmen as Jack Haley, John Saylor, and others on the native land claims issue on individual basis.