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Pilot Politico Offers Rivals His Plane for Campaign

Something of a politically amicable campaign rivalry is being proposed by the ever effervescent Fred Notti, a veteran native bush pilot who is comically bent as well as an astute

individual on serious matters. He is the brother of Emil Notti, president of the Alaska Federation of Natives.

Fred, who owns a plane, is proposing that he and "Ali Gash"

(Fred Stickman, Sr., the inimitable Letter to the Editor writer of the Interior), campaign in Fred's plane for the same seat in the State House of Representatives from District 15.

Stickman who recently said, "I want to let you know that I am forced to throw my hat and my gray hair into the Democratic Bucket in the primary in August," was rather noncommit-

tal on the idea.

Fred Notti who plans to run on the Democratic ticket, as will Stickman, also plans to propose the same idea to Rep. John (Continued on page 6)

Tundra Times

15¢



Tlingit
Ut kah neek Informing and Reporting
HAIDA
Yaunk yawn sue
Speak the absolute truth

Inupiat Paitot People's Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Unanguq Tunuktauq The Aleuts Speak

Vol. 7, No. 250

Wednesday, March 4, 1970

Fairbanks, Alaska

GEOLOGIST: OIL SCANDAL ON

Prevent: Leases Filed After Land Freeze Should Be Invalidated

"The framework for the biggest natural resources scandal in the annals of America" has begun and is taking place today—in Alaska, a registered land surveyor and geologist charged this week.

To prevent such a scandal, the federal government should invalidate all Offers to Lease filed after the land freeze of 1966, according to George Utermohle, Jr. of College, Alaska.

Operation Mainstream Future Uncertain

The future of Operation Mainstream, a federal program that provides money for community improvement projects and, at the same time, useful job training to villagers, is a little uncertain at the present time.

Funded by the U.S. Department of Labor, Operation Mainstream was administered in Alaska last year by the Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP).

The contract for the program, running from March 1, 1969 to Feb. 28, 1970, expired Saturday and all projects were shut down.

According to John Shively, deputy director of RurAL CAP, the state has control over the money for the program and has not yet decided whether RurAL CAP will again be named as sponsor.

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He made the above statements in an article released to the Tundra Times March 2.

His objective, he said, was to "get nationwide coverage so that this article will become general knowledge" and to inform the readers as a matter of public service.

Listing his qualifications—registered land surveyor, registered geologist, B.S. in Geology, M.A. in Geography, over 15 years in petroleum, mining and engineering geology—Utermohle wrote that the situation would only be apparent to an individual working on a day to day basis with federal land in Alaska.

Some of his ideas were aired earlier in a Feb. 13 issue of the Tundra Times in a report that he had filed a formal protest with the Bureau of Land Management in Anchorage opposing any leasing of lands, when the land freeze is lifted, if the Offer to Lease for that land does not fully comply with the regulations of the BLM.

He implied that some Offers to Lease had been accepted with no documentary proof that a reasonable effort had been made to determine whether settlers

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IN SEARCH OF WHALES—The whale hunters of Point Hope, a village in far northwest corner of Alaska, are now in the process of preparing to hunt for whales that begins each year around the middle of April. The season lasts until around the last week of May. It is a traditional yearly hunt that dates back centuries. The quarry is the bowhead whale, a great mammal. Such species have been caught up to about 75 tons with jawbones up to 24 feet. The bowhead is a baline whale that thrives on sea plankton. The yearly migration

takes the whales close by Point Hope on the south side of the spit. It is a oneshot seasonal hunt at the village as the whales migrate south to far out in the Chukchi Sea. Barrow, however, gets two chances to hunt the whales in May and again in the fall when the animals begin their southward migration. The picture shows whale hunters taking the whaling umiak (skinboat) toward a lead in April with the help of the power of dogteam.

—Photo by the late DON C. FOOTE

Food Stamps Fail to Reach Many Villages

The Food Stamp program in Alaska has failed to reach many of the rural poor due to a lack of staff members to distribute and collect food stamp applications.

But, now with a \$58,639 grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Rural Alaska Community Action Program plans to expand the program to at least three new areas—Copper Center, Kodiak-Aleutian Islands, and the middle and upper Yukon.

Most of the grant will go to the State which administers the program under the Department of Health and Welfare, John Shively, deputy director of RurAL CAP, said.

The State will hire two staff workers for the Interior, one for the Copper-Center area and one for the Kodiak-Aleutian Islands area.

These workers, he continued, will distribute food stamp applications to the people, explain the program to them, and collect the completed forms.

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'Unique, Irremediable'— Radiation Stressed

WASHINGTON—U.S. Senator Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) urged members of the College Editors' Conference here to include radiation pollution in future environmental studies.

In a letter to the 1,000 conferees, Senator Gravel termed radiation pollution "unique and irremediable."

Copies of his letter were delivered to each of the conferees at the Marriott Twin-Bridges Hotel, Saturday, the second day of the four-day meeting.

The theme of the conference is exploring the continuing assaults of the nation's environment, focusing on the environmental crisis in what has been billed as the first nationwide conference on ecological issues.

"If we contaminate this earth radioactively," Senator Gravel said, "no amount of money and effort can clean it up later."

Once we turn radioactivity on, we can't turn it off," he said. "We can only wait until it decays at its own immutable rate."

The Senator urged active and editorial support for legislation

he has introduced calling for an independent commission to study the effects of nuclear activities on the environment.

Will Work If Properly Designed—

Scientist Points Out Possible Pipeline Failings as Planned

What dangers are presented by placing a heated pipeline in permafrost as has been proposed by the Trans Atlantic Pipeline System?

Such was the question tackled by Arthur H. Lachenbruch in a recent issue of U.S. Geological Survey published by the Department of the Interior.

If the pipeline is properly designed, and if it is constructed and maintained in compliance with the design, problems will not occur, he contended.

But, he wrote, "it is important that any potential problem be identified prior to its occurrence

so that it can be accommodated by a proper pipeline design."

Such an identification and a solution will require the perspectives of specialists from many disciplines, he added.

Stating that his report did not consider all the potential problems, Lachenbruch expressed hopes that it would provide "one reference point for objective discussion between the people of many backgrounds who must communicate effectively on this issue."

TAPS' plans call for a pipe four feet in diameter to be buried most of the way along an 800-

mile route stretching from Prudhoe Bay in the north to Valdez in the south.

According to most estimates, the author stated, the initial heat in the oil plus frictional heating in the pipe are expected to maintain temperatures of from 158 to 176 degrees.

For this reason, many Alaskans are concerned about the potential danger to the environment as the high temperatures melt surrounding permafrost.

A four-foot pipeline buried six feet in permafrost heated to 176 degrees will thaw a cylindrical

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