

"I may not agree with a word you say but I will defend unto death your right to say it." — Voltaire

Tundra Times



Owned, controlled and edited by Eskimo, Indian, Aleut Publishing Company, a corporation of Alaska natives. Published at Fairbanks, Alaska, weekly, on Wednesdays.

Address all mail to Box 1287, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99707. Telephone 452-2244.

Second class postage paid at Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

Eskimo, Indian, Aleut Publishing Co., Inc. Board of Directors, Executive Committee: Howard Rock, President and Chairman of the Board; Chris Anderson, Executive Vice President; Mary Jane Fate, First Vice President; Betty Farni, Second Vice President; Jim Immel, Treasurer; Jimmy Bedford, Assistant Treasurer; Toni Jones, Secretary; Daphne Gustafson, Assistant Secretary; HOWARD ROCK, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Regular Mail (Including Alaska, Canada and other states)	1 year \$15.00	6 months \$ 8.50
Air Mail (Including Alaska, Canada and other states)	1 year \$35.00	6 months \$20.00

Member of the American Indian Press Association

VIEW FROM BEHIND THE GOVERNOR'S DESK

NO. 10

WOLF CONTROL

BY
GOVERNOR JAY HAMMOND
February 6, 1976

Nowadays, the case for predator control must be made from hard data and over public protests. Years ago, it was made from public pressure. Wolves were "vermin" to be exterminated. Politicians made points promising to raise the bounty. Even Bill Egan once was known as "Eagle Bill" for his vendetta against our national emblem, and the politics of the moment made that perch not at all precarious.

Back then, Federal agents with small aircraft ranged the entire State and by gun, trap and poison, significantly reduced wolf numbers.

There was a fifty-dollar bounty, and anyone could take by aircraft all the wolves remained in fair supply.

The latest wolf flap came about when biologists found that in many areas, though normal numbers of calves were dropped, almost all were gone within weeks. Wolves were so abundant and bold that forty pet dogs were killed by wolves near Fairbanks. Biologists estimate that it requires 700-1,500 moose per year to feed the estimated 200 wolves in this one of 26 game management units.

Accordingly, game biologists recommended to the Board of Game that control be undertaken in parts of only three of twenty-six game management units in Alaska. This involves less than

two percent of Alaska's land and about two percent of the total estimated 8,000 to 12,000 Alaskan wolves.

Today, ninety-eight percent of Alaska remains closed to aerial wolf hunting. Poison and the bounty system are curbed. The wolf is recognized as a trophy animal. A tag fee is charged, and two's the limit. Under these constraints, you can be sure wolves will be here after we wolf lovers have long gone.

Wolves are not endangered in Alaska. Most who have spent years in the bush, agree wolves are more abundant now than twenty years ago.

Instead, unfortunately, few "outsiders" know this. Projected nation-wide is an image of "blood thirsty" Alaskans' intent upon "exterminating" an "endangered" species. Frankly, if I believed the inaccuracies presented, I'd bombard Juneau with hate mail, too.

I am advised the National Wildlife Federation, Association of American Foresters, the International Association of Fish and Game Commissioners, and the Wildlife Management Institute support the Department's program. We have received support from outside conservation-hunting groups. Many knowledgeable Interior Department people agree that some reduction of wolves is warranted. We have that support only because this is a closely monitored program conducted with the most selective and humane means possible and using professional biologists and helicopters. Had we opened the hunt to everyone, as some Alaskans wished, we'd lose that support. Only with it, can we hope to regain management of sea mammals, convince the feds there is no need to lock up their lands and parks to protect wildlife, and secure State fish and game management on all Alaskan lands.

Though the feds have been engaged in aerial predator control for years, they too, are shell-shocked by flak fired by persons mostly misinformed. To shift that line of fire our way, they have revoked \$10,000 in federal aid to Alaska because there was no environmental impact statement. Not mentioned is the feds have never filed an E.I.S. for their control activities.

Some urged me to override the Board's decision to conduct control even though game biologists convinced me that selective control was necessary in certain districts. To do so would have been a political decision motivated more by concern for "image" than intellectual honesty; not even my Alaskan image at that: For each Alaskan wolf lover who feels betrayed because I did not override the Board, there is at least one Alaskan hunter who would have felt betrayed had I done so.

I've said, I'd do my best to take politics out of fish and game management. Most agree with that—unless, of course, it's their special interest politics.

I hate having to kill wolves just as I hate the idea of a moose calf being flayed alive. But a game herd wipes out both the hunter and the

(Continued on Page 6)

Tundra Times advocate returns to Alaska

1128 E. 8th No. 1366
Anch., Ak. 99501
277-7137

Dear Howard,

I think you may remember me as an advocate for Tundra Times subscriptions in Seattle and also as P.I.O. for various non-resident Native organizations for ten years.

First, I would like to let you know that I have moved back to Alaska as of last July after fishing Bristol Bay for the sixth season. I plan to stay.

Second, I am looking for a place or a platform (if you will) from which to become involved with my Native peoples. Just last week I was appointed P.I.O. to the Tlingit-Haida Anchorage Community Council which plans to undergo reorganization and plan our future with regard to issues that will go before the Central Council Convention in April. I look forward to being involved in this effort.

Third, On Limited Entry: As long as this issue is on the calendar for later this year in the Legislature "if" enough signatures are obtained on the petition that is going around. In the first place, I believe that Alaska's Natives should have been "grand-father cloused" out of all consideration in the then proposed Limited Entry laws. I further believe that if the law is to be reconsidered in the Legislature in any m that an amendment should be worded to the effect as stated above, furthermore: that the aid said amendment include non-resident Natives that (especially those) can prove some per-centage of income dependancey or any amount of reasonable past participation.

I wholeheartedly endorse Limited Entry, but in its present form works untold and undue hardships on Alaska Natives. I'm sure you are aware of all this much more than I when it comes to listing the shortcomings of the law where it concerns our people.

And lastly, I have enjoyed Tundra Times for a number of years and have used it as a reference or text for keeping up with the issues of rural and bush Alaska as well as many other accomplishments made by Native Leaders in Federal and State programatic areas. I too of course, always look for Fred Stickmans letters and have learned to read between the lines to find his own special brand of wisdom-keep em' coming Fred!

I sound like I own Tundra Times also for a new years subscription, but I'm short right now and off work at Valdez with a back injury as a result of a fall on the ice. Hope my Tundra Times keep coming.

My best to you and your staff for all of 1976.

Sincerely,
Jay B. Mallott

Siberian Eskimos invited

Association of
Interior Eskimos
A non-profit organization
established for
Cultural Preservation

Drawer 109
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
February 2, 1976

Dr. Henry Kissinger
2201 "C" Street
Washington, D.C. 20520

Mr. Secretary:

We are writing for your personal assistance this year in getting teams of Siberian and Greenland Eskimos to compete in the Annual World Eskimo-Indian Olympics at Fairbanks, Alaska.

This event is held each year during the last week of July at Fairbanks with teams from all over Alaska, the Lower 48 states, and the Canadian Arctic competing in traditional games.

We have been unable, so far, to have teams of Siberian Eskimos come to compete with their American and Canadian brothers, however, through your good efforts, the political tensions between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. are relaxing and each nation is actively seeking a better understanding of the others culture. This may be an auspicious time to pursue this

exchange.

We Eskimos share a cultural heritage, customs, and language that transcends International Political Boundaries. Our race is the only major conflict, and, until a decade or so ago, Alaskan and Siberian Eskimos used to trade and visit with each other on a frequent basis. The "cold war" of course ended much of this, and the lines of communications were cut, not by the Eskimos, but by two countries of different ideology.

What we seek is a means to reestablish ties with our Brother in Siberia and Greenland based on our common bonds of culture and language.

Perhaps the world in its quest for peace ought to look to the Eskimo people, who for centuries, have existed without wars or armed conflicts. What the world is seeking we've had for hundred of years.

Yours for a
better world,
John L. Heffle, Sr.
Chairman
World Eskimo-Indian
Olympics, and President
Association of Interior
Eskimos

Easements—

Secretary signs

By SUE GAMACHE

A Secretarial order to establish policy, guidelines and procedures for reserving local public easements in the State of Alaska pursuant to section 17 (b) of the Alaska Native Settlement Act (ANCSA), was signed by the Secretary of the Interior Thomas S. Kleppe, on February 5, 1976.

The Order also delegates to the State Director of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Alaska the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to determine which local public easements are necessary and to reserve such easements for public use.

The Secretarial Order deals with public needs for right-of-ways across lands being conveyed to natives for access, transportation, communication, utilities, and recreation.

When granting easements, the State Director must consider public needs, the effect on easement may have on Native lifestyles and subsistence needs, possible environmental effects, and other factors.

Determination of easements to be reserved will be made after review of the recommendations of the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, other Federal Agencies, the State, the Natives, and the general public.

Consideration will be given to requests for easement reservations which are submitted to the BLM accompanied by written justification.

Specific easements to be reserved are, roads and trails, marine coastline, recreational rivers and streams, campsites, and beaching sites.

A series of situations in which easements should be reserved according to the policies described in this order are access, marine coastline, recreational rivers and streams, beaching sites, lakes, utility, communication, weather, aircraft, landing sites, space, and agreements.

The right to hunt will not be reserved on any lands conveyed

in accordance to ANCSA. However, the availability of hunting on Federal or State lands will be a factor to be considered in reserving other easements that will be listed later.

A selection application may be processed at any time so that conveyance can be made at the earliest times for those portions having no conflict.

The actions of the State Director under this delegation shall be subject to supervision and review by the BLM director.

The Alaska Native Claims Board (ANCAB) will review decisions pursuant to sections 17(b)(3) of ANCSA only to determine whether the decision to reserve was arbitrary or capricious.

Where no appeal has been filed on decisions to convey or where ANCAB has rendered its decision on an appeal, the BLM State Director may issue the conveyance.

Art exhibit

American Indian artists and Indian art students throughout North America are being invited to enter their works in the eighth annual Red Cloud Indian Art Show opening June 8 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

"This year, in addition to paintings and graphics we are enlarging the Red Cloud show to include three-dimensional works, such as sculpture," Brother C. M. Simon, S. J., director of the show, said.

More than \$2,300 in awards have been provided by patrons of the show which is sponsored by Red Cloud Indian School at Pine Ridge.

"The primary purpose of the show," Brother Simon said, "is to promote a deeper appreciation and understanding of the native American peoples through the medium of art, and at the same time to encourage the development of the great artistic talents of the Indian people."