

Gas Line Agreement Urged

— Said to be in Best Interests of US, Canada

The governments of Canada and the United States have been urged to negotiate immediate agreements for the security of oil and gas supplies shipped by each country through the other nation.

W.P. Wilder, chairman of Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, urged fast implementation of the agreements, first mentioned by Prime Minister Trudeau in the House of Commons on Dec. 6.

In an address to The Empire Club of Toronto, on Thursday, Wilder said that such agreements should be made before the two governments consider the Arctic Gas proposal for the transportation of natural gas from the North Slope of Alaska and from the Mackenzie Delta region in Northern Canada.

The Empire Club is an organization of leading professionals, civic and public service figures in Toronto.

He said that such agreements would allow the two governments to "focus clearly on the interests of each nation and on the merits of our proposal."

Alaskan Arctic Gas Pipeline Company and its sister-company Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited will file applications in Ottawa and Washington for a proposed \$5.5 billion pipeline system, "within a few weeks," according to Wilder.

The Arctic Gas system would transport both Alaskan North Slope gas and Mackenzie Delta gas through Alaska, across Northern Canada and Alberta and to the southern 48 states through a single, 48-inch, buried, refrigerated pipeline.

Companion pipeline facilities would deliver the gas to U.S. consumers from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard.

A competitive proposal by El Paso Natural Gas Company would ship North Slope gas across Alaska by pipeline to the Pacific coast where it would be liquefied for shipment by tanker to U.S. West Coast markets.

Canadian needs will require supplementary supplies of natural gas from the Mackenzie Delta before the end of this decade, Wilder said.

But without the large volumes provided by moving both

Alaskan and Mackenzie Delta gas through a single pipeline, he said it is questionable whether Canadian consumers could gain economic access to this northern supply by the time that it will be required.

The single transportation system would also save at least \$200 million per year on the cost of transporting U.S. natural gas from the North Slope, Mr. Wilder said.

Both countries have a substantial commitment to bilateral energy relations.

But Wilder asked: "If the United States could not feel secure with less than 10 per cent of its gas supplies flowing by pipeline across Canada, where would that leave Canada? How, then, could we feel secure when three-quarters of our oil and gas supplies flow by pipeline that cross U.S. territory?"

The Prime Minister told Parliament on Dec. 6, "I can see no reason why Canada could not give suitable undertakings as to the movement, without any discriminatory impediment, of Alaskan gas through the pipeline across Canada to U.S. markets... An undertaking of this sort would, of course, be reciprocal, with the same assurance being given to Canada regarding our oil and gas shipments through the United States."

Wilder said that Ontario particularly would benefit from a two-country agreement since "90 per cent of this province's oil supplies, and 40 per cent of its natural gas, are shipped from Western Canada by pipeline across the United States."

"Certainly, each nation must first consider its own interests," Mr. Wilder said. "But there must be recognition of mutual interests. There must be recognition that, in this instance, the interests of each nation are best served by mutual trust and co-operation."

The application for governmental authorizations to be filed by Arctic Gas in Washington and Ottawa follow seven years of study costing more than \$50 million, Mr. Wilder said.

Initial exhibits and material to be filed by Arctic Gas will provide information on basic design and construction engi-

neering; operation and maintenance of the pipeline; environmental impact; and regional economic and social impacts in the North.

Additional materials will be filed later, providing information on such factors as natural gas supply and demand, financing, ownership, and national economic implications.

Dr. Denner Joins NARL

FAIRBANKS — Dr. Warren W. Denner, an oceanographer who helped to assess coastal damage following Alaska's 1964 earthquake and has conducted research on Arctic Ocean ice stations, has been appointed director of the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory (NARL) at Point Barrow.

Denner, 35, succeeds John F. Schindler who resigned the position in mid-December after 13-1/2 years at the Point Barrow facility. He has been director since 1971.

The University of Alaska, which operates NARL under contract with the Office of Naval Research, appointed Denner to the directorship of the facility. His name was at the top of the Navy's list of qualified applicants. Nearly two dozen persons had applied for the position.

Denner will receive a salary of \$32,100 a year in his new position. His contract was effective Dec. 1, 1973.

The scientist comes to Alaska from Monterey, Calif., where since 1964 he had been an associate professor of oceanography at the Naval Postgraduate School. Since 1971 he has also been a partner in an environmental research firm.

He received a B.S. degree from Portland State College in 1961 and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Oregon State University in 1963 and 1964, respectively. The advanced degrees were in physical oceanography.

His other areas of graduate study were marine geophysics, mathematics and meteorology. He has been a teacher as well as a research scientist.

From the Doctor's Notebook

(Editor's Note: This is the first installment of a new column on health, which will appear twice monthly through 1974. The column is provided through the courtesy of Health & Social Services. Comments and questions received from readers will be submitted to the authors by the Tundra Times.)

HEPATITIS

Yellow may be the color of your true love's hair but if her skin and eyes are yellow too, she probably has hepatitis. The yellow color is due to a buildup of bile in the skin, blood and urine, caused by inflammation of the liver. It's infection of the liver that starts all the trouble and the culprit is a virus.

There are two types of hepatitis virus, each having a different way of spreading but people with "yellow" all look the same. The only way to tell for sure which type of virus is causing the hepatitis is by a blood test.

One type of hepatitis is spread mainly by contaminated food, water, or by close contact with an infected person. This type, often called "Infectious Hepatitis," usually occurs in epidemics and is much more common in children and young adults.

The other virus has been more of a puzzle. It seems to spread mainly through blood transfusions and drug addict needle-sharing but it certainly has other, as yet unknown, ways of getting around. Usually this type does not cause epidemics and seems to infect the older population.

Since this type can be spread through blood and injection needles, blood banks ask prospective donors if they ever had hepatitis. If the answer is, "Yes," the donor's blood may have the virus in it and cannot be used for blood transfusion. This second type of virus is often called

"Serum Hepatitis" because of its spread through blood products.

If you have either type of hepatitis, most likely you will recover without difficulty but a small number of people become severely ill and require hospitalization. Once having had hepatitis, the individual is protected by immunity from having any more than that type of virus.

However, the other type could cause an infection. So, it is possible to have hepatitis twice.

Unfortunately, there is no cure or vaccine for hepatitis yet and there is nothing available to kill the virus once the infection has started.

Sometimes an injection of gamma globulin is given to close contacts of a case of "Infectious Hepatitis." This does not prevent development of the disease but it does reduce the severity of the illness.

At the present time, the only sure way of controlling hepatitis is by eliminating chances for its spread. Good water, food handling and personal hygiene practices, plus proper sewage disposal and careful monitoring of blood donors remain the most effective measures at the present time.

Remember, if you and your true love are occasionally angry red, green with envy, down with the blues or purple with passion, it's probably the "love bug" but if one of you sees "yellow" it's more likely Hepatitis!

If you have questions please write to the Editor of this newspaper. We cannot personally answer inquiries but will select appropriate questions to answer in future columns.

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Legal Aid for Bristol Bay

The Public Welfare Foundation of Washington, D.C. has approved a grant to Alaska Legal Services Corporation in the amount of \$5,000.

The purpose of the grant is to provide legal assistance to Alaska Natives living in Bristol Bay who have suffered severe economic losses resulting from the declining fishing resources.

In a letter to Chancy Croft, President of the Board of Directors of Alaska Legal Services, Ms. Veronica Keating, Executive Director of Public Welfare Foundation stated that their foundation recognized the urgent needs of the Bristol Bay people and hoped that their contribution would assist in providing legal assistance to help them recover from the loss of their livelihood.

IRS Has Toll Free Phone

The Internal Revenue Service announced it was starting a nationwide toll-free telephone service to make it easier for taxpayers to get their questions answered.

The toll-free telephone number is listed in the tax instruction booklets that accompany the 1040 and 1040A forms. In the Alaska area the number is Zenith 3700.