

Caribou Probe Delay Denied...

(Continued from Page 1)

considerable interest to those of us who are extremely concerned for the future of these great herds of free-ranging animals on the North Slope, and the barrier of their normal movement presented by a 48 inch pipeline and networks of feeder lines."

Kowalsky reminded Dr. Wheeler that at the University of Alaska Science Conference last August, Wheeler himself

stated that Alyeska "encourages scientists working on your projects to publish their findings as quickly as possible."

Wheeler said he found Kowalsky's charges "most disturbing" and emphasized that there was no stalling and no final report.

"The field work was completed only last August," said Dr. Wheeler, "and sometime in February the first report was

prepared. At this meeting it was agreed by all parties to the study that the next report would still be in a draft form. We received this second report in April."

After receipt of the second draft, the parties returned comments.

"BP had one or two comments," said Wheeler, "and we had seven or eight. These were sent by Telex to the University with the note that as soon as these matters were looked at, we think the report will be ready."

In naming the parties to the study, Wheeler confirmed the participation of BP, Alyeska and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Sport Fish and Wildlife.

"ARCO and EXXON may have contributed some funds to the study," he stated, "but I think these have all been channeled through BP."

Although there has been no public dissemination of the information gained in the study throughout the state of Alaska, a preliminary report was presented at a scientific conference in Calgary, Canada, last year, and these early results were not encouraging.

Tundra Times reporter Lael Morgan reported that a large number of caribou expected failed to appear in the area under study, leading some scientists to the conclusion that activity on the Slope had already disturbed normal migration patterns.

On the 1707 which did appear, 83 per cent were diverted from their original course, the majority turned back in the direction from which they came, and the rest detoured around the mock-up rather than use the ramps and underpasses designed for crossing.

Kowalsky also cited the data released at Calgary as indicating "very substantial problems with the design of your pipe and the ability of caribou to cross in migration or otherwise cope with it as an obstacle."

He urged Wheeler and the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company to release the facts to the public without "continued delay."

In Monday's interview, Dr. Wheeler stated that the report, approximately 40 pages long, "should be out very shortly. I hope in the next couple of weeks."

For the Eskimo residents of the North Slope, the results of the caribou study are far more than a matter of scientific curiosity. It's a matter of next year's groceries.

Bush Justice System...

(Continued from Page 1)

The present system of justice in the bush is weak because those in control are practically always non-Natives without a true understanding of rural life, especially Indian and Eskimo cultures, Sackett said. "We had this happening in Galena until very recently, when we got our own magistrate," he said.

"So what they are proposing could be good, in the sense that it brings in local participation on the village level and an understanding that is not existent today."

"And that understanding is vitally necessary, especially the social aspect of deciding the penalties one has to pay for committing crimes."

It could add fantastically to the credibility of a village council in terms of their recommendations, their strength in the village," he said.

One possible argument against the bush justice experiment, Sackett notes, is that village people might be too lenient with criminals, because they are either from the family or they have to live with these people in the village.

Sackett says they are not going to be more lenient; just more equitable, in terms of what we have today. "A magistrate or judge in Fairbanks who has no understanding of the Athabaskan or Eskimo cultures, just because of that lack of understanding, is NOT going to be as lenient as someone who understands."

"That same magistrate understands totally the western culture and so can cope with non-Natives who commit crimes in that particular culture. Theoretically, those penalties are equitable but they are too stringent because of lack of understanding," he said.

Take, for example, a crime that may be bad out at Huslia and is also considered bad in Fairbanks.

"There are other circumstances that the magistrate in Fairbanks does not take into consideration, such as that the person who committed the crime may have a family of 12 children," Sackett said.

"Someone has to take care of those children, so there are alternative methods, more equitable methods of giving punishment, other than just sticking away a person in a jail someplace" when a comparable punishment could be administered in the village to accomplish the same thing," he said.

That is, the rehabilitation of the individual.

"We tend to forget that so often we set out to punish people, but not to rehabilitate them," he said.

Sackett noted, cautiously, the possible danger of family vengeance, or vindictiveness in the village in the administration of justice, because the Athabaskan villages, for example, are made up mostly of two or three families.

This could be prevented by coming to an understanding among all participants as to what cases would be decided in certain ways, especially considering what the alternatives would be; shipping a person far from the village, to a prison.

To put a person in an environment totally foreign to him "is probably the worst punishment the western society can place on any person; that's worse than locking up a person for a long time," Sackett said.

The State Senator from Galena also called on the experiment to work toward educating people on their constitutional rights. This goes before the establishment of whether a person is innocent or guilty.

"First they have to know their rights; the fact that they have a right NOT to say anything and the whole constitutional question of what rights a person has," he said. "The fact is that 90 per cent of our people do not understand what these rights are."

Sackett said he has seen numerous cases of persons picked up for something who answer questions in a manner so that authorities understand them to be pleading guilty, whether they are or not.

"Time and time and time again in the Interior, where the people do not know their rights, where they did not know if they committed a crime and so plead guilty, they have paid the penalty," he said.

"So education should be a part of this study, teaching people what their rights are, what they should know ahead of time, before making any statement," he said.

AL WRIGHT'S AIR SERVICE

registered guide service
charter service
Alaska & Canada
single & multi-engine

Floats Wheels Skis

WRITE OR CALL

AL WRIGHT Box 3139
5 Mt. Airport Way 456-5502
Residence-Fairbanks-479-6393

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TARIFF REVISION

The ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION hereby gives notice that KOTZEBUE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION has filed an application (TAI-17) for a tariff revision consisting of 32 original tariff sheets in which its rules, regulations, fees, charges, and rates applicable to electric service at Kotzebue, Alaska, are set forth in certified and annotated form. Some rates and charges are being increased. The utility estimates that the net effect of this tariff revision will be to increase its revenue by approximately 8.5% per year.

The Principal Fees and Charges set forth in the filing are as follows: membership (refundable on account balances) \$5.00; Residential Service deposit, Min \$25.00, Max 60 day billing; temporary Service Deposit, Min \$25.00, Max 60 day billing; Small & Large Commercial Deposit, Min \$100.00, Max 60 day billing; Reconnection charge - after infractions of payment requirements, during working hours \$10.00; Outside working hours \$20.00; Service Call Out - outside working hours, for service interruptions caused by consumer equipment \$50.00; Field collection fee \$5.00; Connection fee - during working hours \$5.00; Connection fee - outside working hours \$50.00.

Residential revenues will be increased approximately 3% per year. The minimum monthly charge for residential service will be raised to \$10.00; the present minimum is \$9.00.

Residential All Electric and Small Commercial revenues will be increased approximately 5% per year. The minimum charge for Residential All Electric Service will increase to \$15.50; the present minimum is \$14.90. The proposed minimum charge for Small Commercial Service is \$25.00.

Large Power revenues will be increased by 15% per year. The minimum monthly charge for large power service will be the highest one of the following charges as determined for the consumer in question: (1) The minimum monthly charge specified in the contract; (2) The demand charge; (3) A charge of \$100.00.

More detailed information may be obtained from the applicant whose address is P.O. Box 44, Kotzebue, Alaska 99762. The complete filing is available for inspection also at the offices of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission, 1100 MacKay Building, 338 Denali Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Any interested party may file with the commission by 4:30 p.m., June 20, 1973, a statement of his views and specific reasons in favor of, or in opposition to, the tariff revision proposed by the applicant, together with written confirmation that the same statement has also been served on the applicant.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 6th day of June, 1973.

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

J. Lowell Jensen
Executive Director

A good man to know



If you have questions on financial matters, here's the man who has the answers. He's George Bell, our Director of Native Affairs, an experienced Northland banker. You can contact him through any ANB office or at the address below.

alaska national
bank
of the north

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
and Federal Reserve System

MAIN OFFICE: Northward Building, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone (907) 456-6691

INDEPENDENT LUMBER INC.

2030 Cushman

Phone 452-1826



That's Your Chain Saw -
STIHL 020 AV
light in weight, comfortable
and really simple in design

PRICED FOR YOUR POCKET

\$149.95

We have factory trained repairmen
And we carry a complete stock of parts

LEGAL NOTICE

INVITATION FOR BIDS
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Sealed bids in single copy for furnishing all labor, materials and equipment on Project X-22520, Robertson River Bridge Handrail Repair and Modification described herein, will be received until 10:00 A.M., prevailing time, June 22, 1973, at the Department of Highways, District Office, 2301 Peger Road, Fairbanks, Alaska.

This project will consist of the mounting of 3,975 linear feet of beam-type guardrail elements on an existing handrail and the removal and replacement of existing handrail posts as designated by one of the following alternates:
(1) Removal and replacement of 312 handrail posts or (2) Removal and replacement of 110 handrail posts. This project is located at the Robertson River Bridge on the Alaska Highway approximately 170 miles southeast of Fairbanks.

All work shall be completed by August 31, 1973.

Plans and specifications may be obtained by all who have a bona fide need for them for bidding purposes from the Fairbanks District Highway Engineer, 2301 Peger Road, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Publish June 13, 1973.