



RIGHTS COMMISSION ARGUES

Secretary Morton Signs Pipeline Permit

The long-awaited crude oil 48-inch pipeline permit was finally signed by the Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton last Wednesday climaxing a limbo period that started in 1969.

The line will move billions of barrels of crude oil from the Prudhoe Bay oil fields through 789 miles of line that will terminate at the City of Valdez, Alaska on the Gulf of Alaska where it will be shipped by huge oil tankers to the Lower 48 states.

Upon signing the document, Secretary Morton said, "We are now optimistic that by 1977 there will be a delivery system to carry oil from this, the largest discovery in North American history, to U.S. markets which need oil now as they never have before."

At the height of the operation of moving oil, two million barrels of the Prudhoe Bay resource will be transported daily.

Secretary Morton had waited until Jan. 23 to sign the document after the Interior Department officials were certain that environmentalists would not be challenging the construction of the pipeline again in court.

Environmentalists had until Jan. 15 to challenge the pipeline but let that deadline pass.

The signing of the construction permit will not, however, allow immediate beginning of the pipeline work because the State of Alaska still has its own right-of-way permit through its lands of some 250 miles of corridor.

State Atty. Gen. Norman Gorsuch has indicated that this document will be ready for signature by mid-April.

Ketchikan Indian Information Center Opens

The new Ketchikan Indian Information Center which opened its doors for the first time Jan. 14, at 706 Totem Way, held its open house this past Sunday.

Over 70 Natives and friends attended. The staff wishes to thank all these for coming and a special thanks to those who helped with the refreshments.

Native tea and foods were prepared by some of the ladies. A great honor to the center was the attendance of several older people.

The center will continue to be open Monday through Friday from 11 to 4. In addition to this, it will be open on Sunday afternoons from 1 until 4 for a time of visiting and catching up on information that has come in through the past week.

It is the desire of the center

(Continued on Page 6)



PAINTED VASE, 1972, made by Thelma Toehay, Kiowa-Apache and painted by William Tonepahote, Kiowa — included in the Special Exhibition, Indian City Pottery, Jan. 27-March 2, 1974 at the Southern Plains Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Anadarko, Okla. — administered by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

— Photo by U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Southern Plains Indian Museum and Crafts Center

AFN Negotiates Jobs with Alyeska

The Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. is negotiating contracts with Alyeska, the state and BIA for pipeline recruitment, with subcontracts to regions along the pipeline route. Other regions may be subcontracted with as well.

This recruitment will be done in order to comply with Stipulation "C" of the "Stipulations

for Proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline" issued by the Department of Interior in September 1969.

This stipulation follows:

"C. Native Training

"Permittee shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Interior regarding recruitment, testing, training, placement, employment and job counseling."

(Continued on page 6)

Bill Vaudrin Queries Ak Unions on Alleged Racism and on Sexism

By MARGIE BAUMAN

FAIRBANKS—Alaska Human Rights Commissioner Bill Vaudrin is challenging arguments by an Alaska labor group on the jurisdiction of civil rights law over the National Labor Relations Act.

"The contention is ridiculous," said Vaudrin Saturday, after meeting with Bob Johnson, a Teamsters union representative from Anchorage who appeared before the Human Rights Commission on behalf of Western Alaska Building and Construction Trades Council and the Teamsters.

Vaudrin and other commission members attending the Fairbanks session took on their argument with the unions after two complaints concerning alleged racism and alleged sexism were filed with the commission in Anchorage.

The commission requested information from the Teamsters Local 959 in Anchorage which to date has not been provided.

At issue, basically, is the Human Rights Commission demand that union membership show parity with the state's population—that is 23 per cent minority membership.

While both sides contend that

they want to cooperate with each other, the unions point to federal laws which say unions can't ask an employee what race he or she is. Vaudrin says the civil rights legislation takes precedence over any other act.

"It is safe to say that total membership of unions in Alaska is at least 10 per cent off of parity with population, although individual unions and some locals do better," said Vaudrin.

"We are also interested in patterns and practices that tend to exclude minorities," he said.

Vaudrin points to the U.S. Supreme Court decision of Griggs vs. Duke Power Co. a unanimous decision in which the court held that any employment practice which operates to exclude minorities (regardless of intent) if it can not be tied to job performance, is prohibited.

He is critical of employers who demand a 50-week work year of all employees, on

(Continued on Page 6)

Hunting Privileges—

Rural CAP's Mike Harper Hits Abuse

Unless the situation surrounding the gross abuse of hunting privileges in certain areas of the state is vastly improved, many village people will be deprived of much of their annual meat supply," was the comment of Mike Harper, Executive Direc-

tor of Rural Alaska Community Action Program.

Harper recently returned from the Bristol Bay area, where community leaders, experienced guides, and Fish and Wildlife personnel were in unanimous agreement that the game taking is being abused, and also that a tremendous influx of hunters is taking the toll on moose in the Alaska Peninsula.

A recent moose survey indicated that there has been a drastic drop in moose population in the Katmai National Monument. According to local biologists, there were in 1969 93 bulls to 100 cows; 1971 85 bulls to 100 cows; 1972 79 bulls to 100 cows.

Last year, with the influx of meat and trophy hunters, there were only 43 bulls to 100 cows. Federal regulations prohibit hunting in any national monument.

Nick Gregory from Egegik reported that he personally witnessed 40 racks, both moose and caribou, being taken out of the region, with no sign of the carcasses being salvaged, this past hunting season.

Inflated meat prices triggered an abundance of metropolitan

(Continued on page 6)

Truth About Alaska Pipeline Jobs

Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. Outlines Situation

What is the trans-Alaska pipeline?

A proposed crude oil pipeline, from the Arctic Ocean to Valdez, in Southcentral Alaska. It will be 796 miles long and 48 inches in diameter. Construction of the line to its initial operating capacity will require three years. At ultimate capacity, it would move two million barrels of oil a day.

Who will build the pipeline?

Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. is the company formed and owned by seven major oil companies, to design, build and operate the line. However, the actual construction will be done by dozens of major construction companies, and numerous small-

er firms, under contract directly or indirectly to Alyeska.

Doyon Files Friend of Court

FAIRBANKS—Board members of Doyon, Limited have agreed to file a friend of the court brief in the Molly Hootch case, a challenge of the lack of educational facilities in bush Alaska.

Alaska Superior Court Judge James K. Singleton Jr., at Anchorage recently issued a partial summary judgment on the first of three counts in the class action

(Continued on Page 6)

What jobs will be available?

Actually, very few jobs will open up for casual workers. There are many reasons for this, including an Alaska law requiring that Alaska residents be given first preference of pipeline construction and some other jobs in the state. In addition, many of the jobs will require specific skills which in most cases are available only among those experienced in pipeline construction.

What is the Alaska law which gives job preference to Alaskans?

The Alaska State Legislature in 1972 passed what was known

(Continued on Page 9)