

Regulatory . . .

(Continued from Page 7)

government regulations on our daily lives come in Southeastern Alaska, where the EPA has told us that our Ketchikan mill will be fined, which means that it will have to close unless it complies with regulations that don't logically apply to that area.

That mill is located in a very remote and isolated area, with no other mill within 100 miles and with no other industrial site with 100 miles, but the regulations are designed to prevent pollution in areas where industrial plants have destroyed water quality.

I've caught salmon right in Ward Cove; it's not a question of the water quality—it's a question of absolute compliance with a regulation the EPA refuses to modify or apply with any reference to the effect of the discharge in the receiving water quality.

If this concept of establishing inflexible rules and formulas to apply to the entire country without regard to particular circumstances continues, we will find ourselves more and more playing into the hands of foreign sources of energy, minerals, metals, and finished products.

Alaskans, along with other Americans, could easily find themselves depending more and more on outside sources for basic needs, even though we have the means and the materials at home to produce them ourselves.

In addition to energy resources, we also find hindrances to the development of improved transportation, communications, trade, and manufacturing because of the tangle of government red tape.

There have been some rays of hope in this whole situation, however. We are getting closer to reaching an agreement on natural gas pricing with an ultimate goal of deregulation.

The CAB is considering different ways of promoting competition between air carriers. We're working on a legislative solution to the clearcutting problem, and even the EPA has shown a willingness to listen to the case for the Ketchikan pulp mill and hopefully may exempt it from the regulations.

But exemptions, reprieves and special concessions are still for the most part just stop-gap measures. Private industry, local communities, and the states should have more to say to begin with on what businesses and individuals can do in each state.

The federal government cannot be all things to all people, not can it hope to cure the ills of our society by establishing inflexible regulations which may be appropriate in some cases, but which are just as likely to be inappropriate for as many others.

There are a couple of proposals currently before Congress calling for a total review and revision of the regulatory process over a period of four or five years. These bills deserve careful consideration, and I plan to support the one which will most effectively unclench the stranglehold government regulations have on American individuals and on American industry.

One bill I've co-sponsored calls for the complete review of every government spending program every five years and requires that each dollar of spending be examined then. If a program is not reauthorized by Congress at the end of the five-year period, the program is automatically terminated.

This measure would serve to eliminate a good many of the outmoded, duplicative, or inefficient programs which can now go on and on, even though they are a waste of taxpayers' money and do nothing but further complicate their lives. It would go a long way both in reforming government regulation and promoting fiscal responsibility and lower spending in federal government.

About 40 senators have cosponsored this bill, and hopefully we will see it passed this year.

What we need now is a total rehauling of the regulatory system, with more competition, more faith in our free enterprise system, and more responsibility on the parts of the state, the community, and ultimately, the people themselves.

Jackson's speech . . .

(Continued from Page 7)

there will be adequate numbers of us to implement those and other activities.

I would like to close my presentation this evening with a quote by Henry David Thoreau.

The quote reads:

"If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music he hears, however measured or far away."

For the past several decades, we have been educated in a system that was imposed on us. Now we hear a different drummer that provides us with the real decision-making capabilities. It is now up to us to step to this music and make it into a responsive and effective delivery system to all Alaskans.

Policy review task force visits Golovin

By STANLEY AMAROK
Golovin was visited by Task Force No. 4 from the American Indian Policy Review Commission. The force is composed of three men and one lady.

The Commission was created by the United States Congress by PH 93-580 on January 2, 1975. The Commission is organized with eleven Commissioners: five American Indians, three from the Senate and three from the house of representatives.

This Task Force No. 4 was chaired by Judge William Roy Rhodes, from Arizona, Dr. Lorraine Ruffing, New York, N.Y., Attorneys Michael Cox and Paul Alexander from Washington D.C. and Mr. Caleb Pungowiyi of Nome accompanied the force.

Of particular interest to me is the fact that through this commission, American Indians now have direct access to Congress in recommending legislations for the Indians.

They have had dealings with them a great deal longer than we have had and it behooves us to listen to them to avoid some of their experience with the white people.

This does not mean that I condemn all white people. Our Indian friends have been in contact with our white people for about two hundred years now. We of course know that the original states refugees from Europe came across to avoid persecution.

We also know that they have taken this vast country from the original occupants thru devious methods. Our own state was claimed by Russia and was sold to the United States our people taken along with the territory and it appears we now are being taken for another ride by them and some of our own people.

The fact that these Task Force Members are well versed and interested in our affairs of Eskimos also original occupants is very commendable to say the least. This is direct contrast to some of policies that some of our own leaders.

The Task Force arrived here at 2:00 p.m. and shortly after met with the Golovin City Councilmen Floyd Fagerstrom,

David Amaktoolik, Alfred Moses Jr. and Tom Punguk. Tom Punguk had indicated to me that the meeting would be public but the ever vacillating councilmen decided at the last minute to hold a closed meeting with them nevertheless I attended.

The brochure specifically states that individuals, a tribe or an organization can contribute by reporting or working with one or several of the task forces by testifying at commission hearings held in our area.

I thoroughly agree with individual involvement since the success of the commission's success depend on participation by all. The discussion ended at approximately 5:30 p.m.

During this short period various subjects were covered and explained by one of the lawyers or the doctor depending on what subject was being discussed. Subjects covered included land claims money, land easement, land selection, self-determination, municipal government and revenue sharing. Pertinent explanations were given by the force.

Judge Rhodes had listened quietly throughout most of the discussions as the consultants explained questions relating to above subjects. Not until I directly posed a question to him did he say anything. My question was what his opinion was of what we Eskimos have decided or had decided for us by a few in the land claims especially. His opinions were generally in harmony with mine.

I'm sure that as the Task Force contact other villages that they will find not a few individuals who share these opinions with me. Unfortunately most of these people never are on the policy making organizations among our people. Speaking out along certain ways leads to unpopularity among many of our own people and many of our leaders.

In summarizing I realize that to cover all these subjects required concise explanations by the learned consultants.

Their next visit is scheduled to be at Shismaref and I'm sure that many other villages will be contacted, since eleven forces must report to the commission by August 1976.

I am also optimistic on what

the conclusive impact will be on the grass roots decision among my people. The most significant explanation on the value of our land claims stocks was given by Judge Rhodes.

Usually when I write something I lay them aside for a few days and think on their value to my people. Needless to say most of them are thrown into the stove. However, I can without hesitation say that I have had support in almost all of forward policies in our small village here...

I would also encourage more of my people to submit their opinions on this Task Force—they need not buy in municipal government however it would help a great deal.

SUBSCRIBE!!!



Midnight Sun

Flea Market

June 25, 26, 27

Rides—Shopping—Fun

Friday, June 25, 6-10 p.m.
Sat., June 26, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.
Sun., June 27, noon-6 p.m.

TANANA VALLEY FAIRGROUNDS

Phone 452-3750
2 Mile College Road

Adults 50c — Kids 25c

WRIGHT'S AIR SERVICE

- charter service
- Alaska & Canada
- single & multi-engine
- fish-duck camp

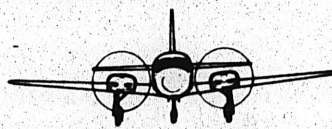
—Floats—Wheels—Skis—

WRITE OR CALL

AL WRIGHT OR
BOB BURSIEL
Airport East Ramp
456-5502

Harold's Air Service

GALENA and RUBY, ALASKA



John Billings
Manager
Box 65, Galena
656-1251 or 656-1234

Charter & Contract Flying
Single and Multi-Engine

Harold Esmailka
Owner
Ruby, Alaska

Beautiful Tanned Sealskins

CAN ONLY BE SOLD TO ESKIMOS AND INDIANS

Black and white calfskins
Wolverine and
Natural Beaver, etc.

George "Larry" Kritchen
Box 387
Cordova, Alaska 99574

ALASKA CENTRAL AIR

formerly
Tanana Air Taxi

456-4411 or 452-4797

ALASKA CENTRAL AIR
801 1413 N. FARMERS BLVD. SPOKANE, ID 83401
DEPENDABLE AIR SERVICE FROM THE HEART OF ALASKA

POEMS WANTED

The ALASKA SOCIETY OF POETS is compiling a book of poems. If you have written a poem and would like our selection committee to consider it for publication, send your poem and a self-addressed stamped envelope to:

ALASKA SOCIETY OF POETS

P. O. Box 60429

Fairbanks, Alaska 99701