

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

Tundra Times



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Member of the American Indian Press Association

Native Benefits from The Land Claims Act

By JAMES HUNTINGTON

For your information, I am enclosing a breakdown of Federal monies from the Land Claims Act as you will receive it.

Many government agencies, our congressmen, and our state legislators, keep bringing up the amount of money the Indians are getting and how they should take over the money, schools, and welfare programs. I want to take this opportunity to give you the facts and figures of why we will still need to use the D-2 lands for subsistence living for the next many years to come.

The agencies that plan on dropping Indian programs will have to take a very close look at actually what did the Indians get. We know the State of Alaska owes the Indians \$500 million but how do you pay that with a big "if" being that the Government agencies and the State of Alaska have to work the facts. As of now, we can't count on the money the State owes the Indians if the planning of the lands in Alaska is based on facts.

We must at this time have facts of what the Indian had really gotten in cash. All the actual cash any Indian will receive in the first five years, which is the 10 per cent of the top, is \$366.09 total per head. You have already gotten \$181.53 in the first payment which was the payment for the past three years. You will get two more payments off the top which is \$92.28 each for two years and that will be the end of the cash payments as required in the Land Claims Act. You can see the Regional Corporations and Village Corporations receiving the balance of the money. Village and Regional Corporations will each receive 45% of the money for the next two years of 1975 and 1976.

Those enrolled into the Village Corporation will have interest in the stock of that Village Corporation. The value of what the stock will not be known until 1991, plus, you will have interest in the Regional Corporation. Your interest will be in stock. The value of the Doyon stock will be undetermined until 1991.

Those not enrolled into the Village Corporation but enrolled-at-large will receive in cash these payments:

1975	\$415.27
1976	415.27
1977	263.66
1978	197.75
1979	197.75
1980	197.75
1981	197.75
1982	197.75

Total \$2,082.20

The Regional Corporation Board is charged with the responsibility and protection of the Village Corporation and its stockholders to see that the best possible use of their monies is made with minimum risk.

The Village Corporation will all become a business corporation who are suppose to have a lot of money. No one stop to figure that 85% of that money is still owed to the Indian and some of that money will not be paid for 20 years. After 1976, the Village and Regional Corporation will each receive 50/50 on the balance of the money except for those who live in the urban areas. The region will receive 50 per cent of the total as shown in the breakdown.

It is not mandatory that the Federal Government make the appropriations for the Land Claims money, so any year the Government might not appropriate the money for some reason. Our payments will then suddenly become a deficit.

If every Indian got his money in cash from the Federal Government and there was no Village or Regional Corporation, he would get \$518.83 a year for the next nine years. Then comes the big "if" the State of Alaska pays off which is a long way off. We would double that as you know the State is not going to start paying anything until 1980 to amount to anything. So, there is no way we can plan on any State money. You can see now that the cash picture is not so hot because the people now know that you know \$399.98 is all the cash anyone get, although, the Indian will receive in stock a value of approximately \$518.88 a year for nine more years or more. There is no way for him to use that money for buying power. He cannot turn it into cash for 20 years, so now it has no cash value to the Indian.

The Board of Directors of the Regional Corporation is
(continued on page 9)

Letters from Here and There

Subject of Doyon, Ltd.

April 19, 1974

Dear Editor:

I recently read a letter directed to Mr. Rock concerning the operation of Doyon Limited and I fully agree with Mrs. Cooke.

I have written a letter to Doyon Ltd. requesting some information about the stock I am entitled to. I also wanted to know where and how they were investing the stock? Why we were only receiving \$182.22 and some other regional corporations were disbursing \$1,002.22? This was over a month ago and I have not received an answer yet. I did receive some papers from them before they held the Doyon Ltd. convention April 16 and 17. This was because they needed my and other stockholders' votes in order to conduct business. Is this the only time they are going to be in contact with the stockholders, when they need something from them? As a stockholder I believe we are entitled to know the answers to these questions.

Some other regional corporations are putting out newsletters. I think this is great. But some of the newsletters are like financial statements and the common people don't understand what the heck they are reading.

I recently started working for a non-profit arm of a regional corporation. Before I started working I didn't understand what was going on either. Is it only the people who are working for the corporations who know what is going on? If this is the case, who is representing the common people? Surely, the people who work for the corporations are, but the main offices are in the more populated areas. I, among other people whom I associate with, strongly feel something should be done so the regional corporations can successfully relate to the common people. Specifically, the people in the villages.

I think the Tundra Times is doing a good job and wish the regional corporations would use it as an example.

Sincerely,
Theresa Demientieff
Anchorage, Alaska

Right Address of Div. of Corrections

April 25, 1974

Dear Editor:

The Division of Corrections Public Information Office is concerned about the varied names attached to state correctional institutions. This continues to create public confusion regarding the location and administrative agency in charge of each. Please use the following titles when referring to Division of Corrections institutions.

State Correctional Center at Fairbanks, Superintendent, Herb Maschner.

State Correctional Center at Palmer, Superintendent, Don Davis.

State Correctional Center at Eagle River, Superintendent, Stanley Zaborac.

State Correctional Center at Anchorage, Annex, Halfway House, Superintendent, Bennie Smedley.

McLaughlin Youth Center, Superintendent David Arnold.

State Correctional Center at Juneau, Superintendent William Huston.

State Correctional Center at Ketchikan, Detention Home, Superintendent Steve Krause.

Although abbreviations such as Southeastern Regional Correctional Institution (S.E.R.C.I.) are widely used, they are incorrect. There are no institutions

operated by the Division of Corrections with this regional type of name. I understand that the above titles are very long, and would recommend second references to these institutions be shortened to "Center." Your cooperation in clarifying this matter is greatly appreciated.

Thank you very much,
Barbara A. Parker,
Public Information Officer
Division of Corrections

Water Treatment Gear

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Neptune MicroFLOC, Inc. Corvallis manufacturer of water and wastewater treatment equipment, has received orders for six factory-assembled packaged treatment plants for use on the Alaska pipeline construction project.

The new orders, added to those received earlier this year, make a total of nine units sold by Neptune MicroFLOC for the pipeline project thus far.

The latest orders from Alyes-

ka Pipeline Service Company include two skid-mounted vertical pressure filters for water treatment, a complete physical-chemical sewage treatment plant with capacity of 250,000 gallons per day, and three complete water treatment plants, each with a capacity of 50,000 gallons per day.

The units will be used at pump stations and construction campsites along the pipeline.

Your Dental Health

The contents of this series of "Dental Health Talks" was originally prepared by the American Dental Association. They are made available for Tundra Times through the Public Health Education Office of the Alaska Native Health Service.

It is well known that our dental health program in Interior Alaska has not yet reached everyone needing dental services. This is especially true about the people in the rural communities. However, everyone understands how important it is to take care of our teeth which is a part of our total well-being.

No. 8 — The Effectiveness of Fluorides

If someone offered you an opportunity to reduce the number of cavities in your child's teeth by 65 per cent for the amazingly low cost of 10 cents a year, would you take it?

More than 80 million Americans are benefitting from such an opportunity. Not only have they been able to dramatically reduce the decay problem but they have also saved themselves a considerable amount of money in dental repair bills in the process.

The 10-cent remedy is water fluoridation. The fluoridation of public drinking water — costing approximately 10 cents per person per year — is regarded as the most important public health measure ever taken to help prevent tooth decay — in fact, one of the greatest public health measures of all time.

It is safe — not a single case of ill effect from fluoridated water has been found in America — and it effectively reduces decay.

As with any public health measure, fluoridation has met with some opposition, usually based on emotion instead of fact.

Just how effective fluoridation is was dramatically shown to the residents of Antigo, Wis., during the four years after a vote to end fluoridation in 1960. They had previously benefitted from fluoridation for 11 years. By 1964 the number of decayed teeth shot up an average of 92 per cent in kindergarten children, 183 per cent in second graders and 41 per cent in fourth graders.

Fluoride is a mineral that exists naturally in all community water supplies and much of

our food. The natural fluoride in the water supplies of some communities is about one part per million, the ideal level for preventing tooth decay. Other communities have to add fluoride to the water to bring the level to one part per million parts water. Others remove fluoride to bring it to the ideal level.

Fluoride is chemically incorporated into the tooth enamel crystals, making them more resistant to decay. The protection is particularly effective in children who drink fluoridated water from birth, since tooth enamel is formed during the early years of life. The benefits are lifelong.

Older children who begin drinking fluoridated water also may not be as great as for those who drink fluoridated water from birth. Some studies have indicated that even adults introduced to fluoridated water can realize some degree of protection.

Although fluoridation is widespread, still 40 per cent of Americans on public water supplies are not getting this protection.

A number of states have statewide fluoridation laws, and the residents of such large cities as New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Washington, St. Louis and Detroit have had fluoridated water for many years.

The United States Public Health Service estimates that the delay in extending fluoridation throughout the country costs more than \$450 million a year in cavity repair in children that could be prevented.

(Next article: "New Preventive Techniques in Dental Practice")