

Gravel to Write White Paper on Pipeline ...

(Continued from page 1)

and a half, I am going to push for a vote. If we don't win, we're going to push for a vote two months after that and two months after that. Every two months. And somewhere along the way, people are going to get religion. They are going to come aboard.

"And if this issue is not resolved this year, it will be the issue in the 1974 national election and every congressional district in the country, because we are going to make it an issue in every congressional district in the country," Gravel said.

The Alaska senator said "President Nixon simply doesn't know what is happening, that there is no way humanly possible to avoid an energy crisis. Decisions are being made now on all the energy the American people are going to use in 1980."

Gravel said.

"There will be natural gas rationing. Either that or we will go bankrupt. I don't think people appreciate the consequences of us giving all our money to a couple of small nations in the midwest that do not have the consumptive ability and therefore we have a lot of dollar float moving around the country," Gravel said.

"The dollar float could precipitate a run on the dollar or a lack of confidence in the dollar, which could precipitate a depression in the United States and a world depression."

Gravel said he sees this as "bad news for the world, but good news for Alaska, because in all this there is going to be a search, an effort focused on Alaska that we don't understand right now. We can't begin

to appreciate it. We are only thinking in terms of one pipeline right now," he said.

Gravel said he would probably introduce an amendment to pipeline legislation that would allow for negotiation for a "Canadian pipeline" because we are going to need that pipeline too.

"The Alaska pipeline is only going to produce two million barrels a day. A Canadian pipeline would be two million too. But the amount of oil we are going to need by 1980 is an additional six million barrels a day. Where is that going to come from?"

"Yet," said Gravel, "there is no consideration of substantive alternative that can meet the problem in the next ten years."

Gravel talked too about a \$25 billion package to finance the search for oil and gas over the next five years. "We would have to work out the details of it still," he said.

"But the major search for oil is going to be in Alaska and the outer continental shelf," Gravel said.

Gravel went on to say a windmill project for the Aleutian Chain is a partial solution possible for the energy crisis. A University of Alaska professor, in fact, has come up with a system which Gravel says he is very impressed with.

"As we move into new systems I'm going to try and get funding for it," he said. "Very frankly, five years from now they will be spending money on things that seem a lot more ridiculous than windmills. And windmills are not ridiculous," he said.

"One of the problems is we have no idea and the president's message shows no conception of the energy crisis and its severity. So when you talk about windmills and solar energy and other projects when we don't even have the good sense to start building the pipeline, it appears a little ridiculous. The situation is that ridiculous."

"The energy crisis is going to be more of a danger to the survival of this country than anything else that has occurred,"

he said.

"The amount of wind velocity on the Aleutian Chain is probably the most consistent and the strongest of any in the world. So what you do is set up windmills that would constantly turn. They would turn a generator, which would create energy, which would then be stored in a special transportable unit and you would have capital investment which would continually make energy," he said.

"Then you just fly out energy units."

"I'm not a scientist and I don't know what the economics of this are, but I am very impressed about what this offers as a possibility without polluting the environment."

Turning to another subject, the negotiation and final drafting of federal rules and regulations on land selection under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Gravel said he did not expect to have a role in that, unless some of the rules are really out of line.

"I have a lot of confidence in the AFN. If things don't work the way they feel is proper I am sure they will contact me. They do when they have problems and I try to take care of problems at that level. I could get involved in writing the regulations, but that's not my job."

Gravel noted that there is a period when Congress can take action if they disagree with the rules and regulations.

Abandoned

An all-out search is being conducted by the Public Defender Agency to locate the parents of a small baby abandoned on the doorstep of the Fairbanks Memorial Hospital March 8.

Unless the natural parents are found by June 11, the Superior Court will direct that the infant be made available for adoption.

Anyone who has information as to the identity of either parent is asked to contact the Public Defender Agency. Callers need not identify themselves.

The baby boy, believed to be all or part-Native, was found at the doctor's entrance to the hospital. The umbilical cord was still attached and authorities estimate that the infant was born no more than 48 hours earlier.

Therefore, if anyone has knowledge of a young woman who was pregnant on or about March 8, but is not now pregnant nor has any sign of a baby in the home, they are asked to contact the authorities.

The identity of the mother will be fully protected by the agency. Anyone with information, may phone Richard Flora at 452-1621, or Laura Jenkinson, Division of Family and Children's Services, 452-1844.

"The Native groups will be aware of this. They have their attorneys and if things aren't what they want I am sure we will hear about it. That will be the time for me to act," he said.

Takes AFN, Inc. to Task

(Continued from page 1)

Inc., said Interior officials wanted five representatives of the Native people in Washington D.C. when the final regulations are written, but that each region would like to be represented at that session. Hensley said the Interior Department had agreed also to have final regulations put together by May 15th, the date AFN Inc. requested.

Young, a former State Senator from Ft. Yukon, said the "tide is not with us any more," for the land claims in Congress.

"We did something as a people, as a state, that has never been done before... and the tide is not with us any more," he said.

"The leaders (of the land claims movement) can't continue to think they are going to get priority attention from Congress as a whole. What they have to do, with the help of Congress, is see that the title is carried forth correctly, but to say the Alaska land claims is a prime issue; it is not. It is a forgotten thing," Young said.

The freshman Congressman said he felt things would go better with the land claims, once the people in the villages "realize they have a say. Right now the people in the villages don't realize this. The organization is being led by leaders in the urban areas."

"As soon as the people in the villages realize they have something to say and as soon as the leaders in the urban areas realize this, the sooner we will find out where the monies are being spent and whether we need to spend them on certain legal fees or whether there are ways to get things done in more reasonable fashion. The whole bit," he said.

"Otherwise," Young continued, "they will erode the land claims. It's just one of those things that will happen and this isn't right, because the people in the villages; it's their money and their land."

Young said he is working hard on getting funding for survey work needed to complete settlement of the land claims.

"You know, the land claims isn't settled until the survey work is done. The title to the 40 million acres is in limbo until the survey work is done and we are just dragging our feet," Young said.

"The time schedule and monies for survey of the lands should have been included in the claims act," he said.

A survey report issued early in February by the Bureau of Land Management indicated it could be the 22nd century before Alaska is completely surveyed. The survey is prerequisite to issuance of titles to the

land, so neither the state, Native population or others are likely to find such a proposal satisfactory.

Lyle Jones, chief of the Division of Technical Services of the BLM, said he wanted to speed up that survey schedule, but he couldn't say for sure where funding or staff would come from. So far, less than 25 million of Alaska's 375,296,000 acres are surveyed.

Young had little comment on the U.S. District Court decision in the case of Edwardsen vs. Morton other than to say "the court just decided they didn't have a case. We have laws to follow. When the court decides against us, we can either appeal or agree with the court."

U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch dismissed Thursday (April 19) the claims of the Arctic Slope Native Association that the federal government acted improperly in granting land in the Prudhoe Bay area to the State of Alaska prior to the signing of the land claims act.

But Gasch held that Arctic Slope Eskimos did have grounds to bring suit for illegal trespass onto the North Slope.

\$10 Million Lack ...

(Continued from page 1)

"The cut might very well be considered deficit spending," Cole said, "but on the other hand, it might not be."

Since the money has already been spent, even closing all the schools serving some 18,000 students in Alaska wouldn't solve the problem.

As SOS sees it, it's not deficit spending anyhow, but simply anticipated revenues that didn't develop after the state legislature made the initial appropriation, so that while SOS isn't in a bind, the state may be.

"If we don't get it from Public Law 874, we've got to make it up from the state," said Stanley Friese, superintendent of SOS.

SOS has a total operating budget of over \$34 million for the fiscal year beginning in June 1973. SOS figured on \$12 million from the General Fund and \$22 million from Public Law 874, to cover most education costs for a majority of the 18,000 students.

PL 874 provides financing for the education of students whose families live and/or work on federal lands.

Furthermore, SOS anticipated about \$26 million in federal funding through PL 874 for fiscal 1974, "but now we're going to get about \$12 million

instead of \$26 million," Friese said.

PL 874 itself has had a very interesting effect on military and bush education in Alaska. The law provides financing for the education of students whose families live and/or work on federal lands. In Alaska, this takes in at least four out of five students under the SOS program.

Students whose families live AND work on federal lands are classified as "A students" under PL 874.

Spokesmen for SOS say most states receive 50 per cent refunding for the education of these students, but that Alaska is the only state which apparently receives 100 per cent refunding for these education costs.

"Nobody knows why and nobody really asks," quipped one SOS official.

It costs about \$900 apiece to educate the 9,500 students in on base schools, compared with \$1,800 - \$1,900 to finance education for bush students, mainly because of the high cost of maintenance and transportation of materials to these schools.

Yet the SOS receives \$1,488.09 for each A student - dispelling the myth that the military is the backboard of SOS funding.

makes do with what he has to. The dirty white insulated box used to ship food over to 1030 from the Halfway House is something he picked up as military surplus. Wilcox says he painted the box and put the hinges and handles on it himself.

But at 1030 2nd Avenue, they don't care much for that box, any more than what some feel is a generally poor attitude toward 1030.

"The city didn't respect what 1030 was from the start; they thought it was a flophouse," said Carol Drake, a family counsellor at the Fairbanks Native Community Center who worked formerly as a paraprofessional counsellor for the Referral/Rehabilitation Center near the Fairbanks International Airport.

"We have guys here (at 1030) who are very depressed; who need the personal touch and it has never come across this way. The city doesn't want this place to stay open," she said.

"When the cook was here, it provided a homey atmosphere. Why is the cook at Halfway House? Their excuse is facilities are better there, but this kitchen was sufficient for 25," she said.

Lee Ella Charles worked at 1030 for three months last spring before being moved to another alcoholism facility. She says the facilities were suitable for preparing meals, although they are less than half the size of the kitchen at Halfway House.

Ms. Charles says she sympathizes with the folks at 1030 and their staff, a total of over 20. At Halfway House she cooks for the four resident clients, director Dave Sheldrak, his wife and child, a counsellor and two counsellor aides. (There are also two part time counsellor aides.)

"They are getting the short end of the stick when they don't have a cook there; we have more people down there than we ever have here," she

(Continued from page 1)

said. A veteran cook of 25 years, Ms. Charles adds a personal touch to menus when she can: extra meat for 1030, perhaps raisin muffins for Halfway House.

"When there was a cook here, they were allowed to use moose meat; now they don't bother," said Ms. Drake.

But the moose meat isn't government inspected, so the alcoholism rehabilitation programs aren't authorized to use it.

"Generally, the food is good; we're on a standard menu for all facilities now," Wilcox said.

As he spoke, he held in his hand a note from Charles Biederman, director of the 1030 facilities. The note was a complaint about "hamburger patties floating in soupy, greasy gravy" the night before.

Ms. Charles said the hamburgers were sent over to 1030 with gravy covering them; that at Halfway House they served plain meat.

But the meat and gravy problem is only symptomatic of perhaps bigger things.

Wilcox says the Halfway House has fewer than normal number of residents because its contract with the jail to let out certain alcoholic inmates with permission to work has in effect ended.

"They used to guarantee they would fund for five people minimum, even if they didn't have anyone here," he said.

Now Wilcox anticipates the start of transfers from 1030 to Halfway House and an end to the 1030 facilities, on grounds the contract for 1030 facilities has ended and the church that owns that building wants the facilities back for their own use.

Staff at 1030 feel it won't be the same; that their building provides a Native-style of living and atmosphere not offered to their all Native clientele. But unless something is done soon, the 1030 program will end.

Complains About Food