

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

Tundra Times



Owned, controlled and edited by Eskimo, Indian, Aleut Publishing Company, a corporation of Alaska natives. Published at Fairbanks, Alaska, weekly, on Wednesdays.

Address all mail to Box 1287, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99707. Telephone 452-2244

Second class postage paid at Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

Eskimo, Indian, Aleut Publishing Co., Inc. Board of Directors, Executive Committee: Howard Rock, President and Chairman of the Board; Chris Anderson, Executive Vice President; Elfrieda Kushida, First Vice President; Daphne Gustafson, Second Vice President; James Immel, Treasurer; Mary Jane Fate, Secretary; HOWARD ROCK, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Regular Mail (including Alaska, Canada and other states) 1 Year \$10.00 6 Months \$ 5.50
Air Mail (including Alaska, Canada and other states) 1 Year \$21.00 6 Months \$12.00

Member of the American Indian Press Association

Not Able to Fish In Over 80 Years

BRISTOL BAY
NATIVE CORPORATION
P.O. Box 237
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone (907) 842-3070.

July 24, 1974

Mr. Howard Rock, Editor
Tundra Times
P.O. Box 1287
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Howard:

Here is a short history of Bristol Bay Fisheries. Thought you might like to print it in the Tundra Times.

This year for the first time in over eighty (80) years, the people of Bristol Bay, other Alaskans and Fellow American Citizens are not able to fish commercially and only limited subsistence use for red salmon unless an unexpected run shows up, which did show up, but not very much.

The Bristol Bay red salmon run was once one of the World's Greatest Fishery.

Before the arrival of the white man in Alaska, the Native people of Bristol Bay and other Natives of Alaska lived off the land, lakes, rivers and sea which they still do. The predominate food of these people was salmon and still is.

The entire salmon was utilized for food and clothing, such as rain gear and boots, also the skin was used for tents and served as a cover for boats and kayaks. Additional salmon was dried for dog food; dog teams which were and still is to some extent being used for winter transportation. Dogs were also used in the summer time for packing when there was no snow.

Along with the salmon, the predators followed, beluga, whale, seals, gulls, terns, and various fish-eating birds. Trout on the rivers and lakes are preying on the salmon year round. These predators were and are still utilized for food; one of my favorites is still a real fresh airborne sea gull egg in early spring. The above mentioned predators were used for centuries without damage to the natural resource and environment.

Conservation was practiced by these original Americans, never taking more than they could use. Then about 1893, the white man arrived to exploit and process the red salmon, which they did very dramatically. They exploited the Bristol Bay Region so bad without conservation

practice, that in the early 1940's, steps had to be taken to save the red salmon, of which was put in force until after World War II.

In early 1950's, the Japanese again came into the picture negotiating a very successful treaty with Canada and the United States (North American Fisheries Treaty) to catch the Bristol Bay salmon on the high seas. The reason I say again is that in the mid 1930's, the Japanese fleet caught record catches.

The North American Fisheries Treaty, which was signed by the United States, Canada, and Japan, gladly signed the agreement so that they could take Bristol Bay and Western Alaska salmon on the high seas and lay off the other fisheries, salmon and tuna from Southeast Alaska, Canada, Washington Coast, Oregon Coast, California Coast, on down to Southern South America.

Consequently, the Japanese got so good at catching Western Alaska salmon, they caught 12% to over 50% of the salmon that was heading for Bristol Bay.

The Japanese say they take only an average of 12% of the Bristol Bay run. They use in excess of 400 mother ships, gill-nets and other support vessels to catch this 12%. The economics just isn't there to use such a large fleet to just catch this 12%. 12% sounds real phony at this point.

They, the Japanese, use miles and miles of legal and illegal gear, in season and out of season. They prey upon immature salmon. They've been caught time and time again hundreds of miles east of the treaty lines. Also they've been caught in the Gulf of Alaska with salmon. They're constantly violating the North American Fisheries Treaty.

These people, the Japanese fishermen, are the real modern day predators of salmon, along with some of our big politicians, who are suppose to represent us, but for selfish reasons have sided with the Predators rather than help us solve the problem of eliminating the high seas fisheries for salmon.

I've heard from various people that the Native Alaskans are wasteful, destructive to the environment, but think a while — the Alaska Natives were since time began, without running out of natural resources. The environment was not nor was it ever damaged by the first and original Americans. The damage began in 1893 when the exploiters

(Continued on Page 6)

Letters from Here and There

And So They Went Fishing, Fishing, Fishing!

Nulato, Alaska
July 26, 1974

Dear Editor:

After I came out of the hospital in Anchorage, I had to come back in 10 days. So I went to Nenana, Fairbanks with my land claims check. I wanted to change my enrollment. I wanted to give the check back so I can enroll different so I can get more money.

That \$181 was chicken feed for me. First, I went to Doyon's office. The president was fishing, the vice-president was in Washington. So I went to Fairbanks Native Association. Also, the president was fishing. Then I went to Anchorage, the enrollment office. The president was also fishing in Juneau. AFN President was also fishing. And the one next to him was also fishing. So I gave up. It's pretty nice to be president when you can go fishing any old time you want and have someone to do your job for you. That's a hell of a way to be president. I think.

But I met two nice persons in the Kaloa Building, Peratrovich and Kaiser. I got a lot of help from them, too. Then when I came back to Fairbanks, a white man came to me and asked me, or tell me, about the new Doyon Building. He said, how come there is not one Indian working on that building, all white men. Then someone said there is one Indian there. He said, Poncho, his name. Then the other said, that's not an Indian. That's Mexican. They told me to go down to see for myself. I wanted to but my foot was in a cast.

I'll be going back to ANS Hospital Aug. 12. So I'll see you then. Lots of people don't like hospital and I don't like to take pills after they leave which is all wrong. I like hospital. You get three square meals and a snack before bedtime. You don't have to cook, wash clothes or pack water to take a bath and stuff like that.

One morning, five doctors came in our room of four to see how we were doing, also all the nurses on our floor. They sure earn their money, not like the presidents.

I arrived in Galena the other day and the kids were passing around Republican writings. I said where you get them. They said down at the store. Well, they lost one customer, a Democrat. As a Democrat, I cannot stop in that store. Just like one barber shop in Fairbanks. Republican writings all over the window. No haircut or shave there for me.

I guess them people don't listen to radio or read newspapers, what's going on in Washington or what happened in the Watergate building where the Republicans broke in and stole, or trying to steal, Democrat papers. They ought to be ashamed even to run on the Republican tickets. Vote Democrat, maybe the tax will go down. I'm paying too much tax on account of the wars, etc., I guess.

Something's got to change. I myself quit voting, let it go one way or the other, I just don't give a damn. The hell with it. I don't like to register to vote, that's why I quit voting.

Several years ago, maybe about eight years, I was coming out of the Co-Op Drug on 2nd Avenue. On my left standing was a nice young man, blue serge pants, pullover sweater, short hair, said to me, you're Fred Stickman. I said, yah, I'm Willie Hensley from Kotzebue. Then he asked me: What would you do if you had to start life over again. I said I go to school to be a lawyer. The white men have been throwing us in jail since I could remember, and the soldiers or white man don't go to jail down home. I said, and that's where Willie Hensley went to school. At least that's what I learned. I kept track of him, and now he's running for office in Juneau. He earned it. Maybe that's the guy to vote for. I don't know him too well but he's Democrat, that's all.

Fred Stickman, Sr.

Commissioner Morris Thompson Lauds Emily

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. 19 — Treatment of Broken Teeth

Tens of thousands of people each year receive facial and oral injuries in automobile accidents, falls, sports activities, play and other activities.

Frequently such accidents result in broken teeth or other injuries to the mouth. Fortunately, like a broken bone, broken teeth can often be repaired.

There are three basic types of breaks that affect the teeth. They are the chipped tooth, the cracked or fractured tooth and the tooth that is broken at the roots.

The chipped tooth is the easiest to treat. The dentist only has to smooth out the jagged edges with a sandpaper disk to restore an even contour. He may ask the patient to come back for x-rays to make sure nothing else is wrong.

The fractured tooth presents a more serious problem. If the crack does not penetrate to the pulp of the tooth, the dentist will apply medication to the damage to ease any pain. A temporary cap will be placed over the tooth to protect it. Later, a crown will be put on to restore the tooth's appearance.

When the pulp of a tooth is exposed by a fracture, immediate dental care is required. If the crack can be medicated and cemented within 24 hours, chances are very good that no further complications will arise.

But if treatment is delayed beyond this time, infection may set in and some or all of the pulp will have to be removed. Healing takes place when the dentin covering the pulp knits back together. The dentist follows the progress with x-rays. He then cements the crack

United States Department
Of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20245
July 24, 1974

Mrs. Emily Ivanoff Brown
c/o Journalism Department
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Emily:

I read with great interest and pride the recent story in the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner reporting on all the awards that had been bestowed on you. I know that you richly deserve all these awards and wanted you to know how proud I personally am of you, and pleased to see that you have been recognized for the work you have done throughout your life. As a former "son" of yours at the university, I am even prouder.

Best wishes to you in the years ahead.

Sincerely yours,
Morris Thompson
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

and puts a steel band around it or covers it with a crown to keep it in place.

A broken root requires special care in order to save the tooth. If the root is broken at the tip, the tooth may often have to be extracted if the damage is too severe. But if it is broken near the gum line, then in most cases it can be repaired.

The dentist makes a splint out of special wire to immobilize the broken tooth after it has been set back in place. The broken pieces then grow back together. Baby teeth are the easiest to break at the roots. If the dentist has to extract a primary tooth, he will put in its place a space maintainer or artificial tooth to hold the space open for the permanent tooth that will erupt later.

A mouth injury, even if no teeth are chipped, cracked or broken, can still lead to serious trouble. A violent shock can tear the delicate blood vessels inside the pulp, causing them to leak blood. If you notice any discoloration of a bumped tooth, see your dentist right away. Such damage can lead to an abscess.

Few people are aware that a tooth that is completely knocked out can often be reimplanted. In an injury of this type, find the tooth, wrap it in a wet cloth and bring it and the patient to the dentist quickly. Minutes are important. The sooner the treatment, the better the chances of success.

Don't clean the tooth off because you may destroy tissue clinging to it that is necessary for a successful implant. Your dentist must prepare the tooth under sterile conditions before he puts it back into the socket.

(Next article: "Other Diseases of the Mouth")