

"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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Thermal Pollution—

Man Heating Up Earth

Man is heating up this planet and — though his contribution is very slight in comparison to that of the sun — regions as large as the entire eastern seaboard could experience changes in their weather and climate patterns unless production of thermal pollution is slowed or stopped.

This forecast is from Dr. James T. Peterson, a research meteorologist of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration who is currently assigned to the Meteorology Laboratory of the Environmental Protection Agency in Research Triangle Park, N.C. Peterson is with the Air Resources Laboratories of NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories.

According to Peterson, in some areas manmade heat emissions and a surface change from cover of vegetation to cover of building materials is already affecting the weather on a local scale.

— In Washington, D.C., the frost-free growing season is more than a month longer than that of adjacent rural areas.

— Snowfall and fog may be less and moisture content lower over large cities, while downwind, precipitation may increase by five to ten per cent, and wind direction may be altered.

— Increased human discomfort during hot, summer conditions is also a result of changes in weather and climate on the urban scale.

One cause of these rising temperatures is waste heat — the thermal pollution caused by man's activities. Major contributors are automobiles, home heating, industrial processes, and electric power generation. All manmade heat is released to the atmosphere or earth, whether it has been used or wasted, and in sufficient quantities can be of importance climatically.

In a new book, *Pollution: Engineering and Scientific Solutions* (Plenum Press, New York), Peterson cites the work of computers which, programmed with mathematical models of the atmosphere, have been used to predict changes in climate.

Various models indicate that when man's generation of heat equals one per cent of the naturally absorbed solar energy the average global temperature will increase by about one degree Centigrade.

From 1950 to 1968, the annual amount of global energy used increased from 77 to 190 x 10¹⁵ BTU (British Thermal Units). A forecast of future energy use amounts to 830 x 10¹⁵ BTU per year by the year 2000. Even then, however, it will be less than one-tenth of a per cent of the sun's heat on a global basis.

By that time, according to Peterson, heat pollution's effects on climate will spread over entire regions, rather than just over urban areas as at present. He suggests that more attention should be given to the climatic changes which may occur, and their impact on the many millions of people living in the affected areas.

For example, by the year 2000, demographers predict that more than 60 per cent of Americans — 200 million people — will be living on eight per cent of the total land area. As urban areas expand and merge, man's generation of heat will become more and more important. By 2000, there will be several areas in the world up to a million square kilometers in size which will be producing several per cent of the energy naturally received from the sun.

Observations indicate, Peterson says, that abnormally high temperatures over a portion of the earth's surface during a period of years may result in abnormally low temperatures over other areas for the same period. It is possible that man-generated heat may be similar to such anomalies of nature and could result in mean temperature changes over large adjacent areas.

It is important, Peterson concluded, to determine the level of waste heat input that will significantly affect regional and global climate. If large-scale climatic consequences are likely, many years' lead-time will be necessary to make adjustments.

Young Salmon from New Hatchery

PETERSBURG — The first shipment of young salmon from the newly completed Petersburg fish hatchery has arrived at the saltwater rearing pens at Sitka, the Department of Fish and Game announced.

The 10,500 king salmon and 25,900 coho salmon fingerlings were shipped from Petersburg

to Sitka on the ferry Taku and officials described the test movement as a complete success.

The Department of Fish and Game now plans to utilize the ferry system to transport more than one million salmon and trout from the Petersburg hatchery to locations throughout Southeastern Alaska this year.

A Book Review—

'Longest Reindeer Herder'

The "Longest Reindeer Herder" by Chester Asakak Seveck is the "fascinating true life story of an Alaskan Eskimo covering the period from 1890 to 1973."

The story is told by Chester himself in a lively, down-to-earth, conversational style, and when you put down the book, you have the feeling not so much that you have read a book as that you have had a visit with a warm and interesting human being.

Chester began herding reindeer in 1908, became chief herder for the Kotzebue, Selawik and Buckland herd, which by round-up time in 1946 numbered close to 5500 head of reindeer.

In recounting the history of reindeer herding in the far north, Chester also includes tips on how to survive in extreme cold temperatures.

"EAT FROZEN FISHES — KEEP WARM" is the title of one chapter. Chester explains that when you eat cold, uncooked food, the body starts a "cooking fire" in the stomach and is much better for you than a hot meal.

He also describes building a snow-block shelter when stranded on the trail in a storm, tells of fawning time in the herd, the training of reindeer to pull sleds, and other aspects of life in Eskimo villages.

One account relates a harrowing experience of being cast adrift and lost for nine days and nights when hunting seals off



A FAST DISAPPEARING WAY OF LIFE — A new book, "Longest Reindeer Herder" tells the fascinating life-story of Chester Seveck, shown above with his wife Helen. The couple have traveled all over the world to tell the story of Alaska's native people and their way of life. — Photo by FRANK WHALEY

Kivalina.

Chester survived by chewing

and swallowing pieces of a seal-skin rope, melting frost on the ice to get fresh water, and by crawling "flat like a polar bear" when thin ice formed back to solid land.

After the death of his first wife, Tillie, Chester married Helen Tuzroyluke, sister of Tundra Times' Editor, Howard Rock. Between them the couple have "135 grandchildren, and 37 great-grandchildren, altogether 172," writes Chester.

Chester and Helen have traveled all over the world, promoting tourism in Alaska, and appeared in the Hollywood movie, "Ice Palace."

Today they reside in Fairbanks, Alaska, and at age 83, Chester concludes his book with a chapter called "HOW HAVE LONG LIFE."

We heartily recommend this book to our readers as genuine Alaskan history, written neither by "outsiders" nor by scientists studying the Eskimo people, but by an amazing native Alaskan who lived that history, Chester Seveck.

The book will be available at local book stores: Borealis, The Book Bin, Alaska House, Griffins, House of Wood, Eskimo Museum, and at the International Airport in Fairbanks.

It may also be ordered by mail from:

ARCTIC CIRCLE ENTERPRISES
P.O. Box 3147
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
The price is \$2.65. (Add 14¢ for mail orders.)

Furniture Rates

To Stay Same

Senator Ted Stevens announced that the proposed rate increases in shipping furniture and appliances to and from Alaska won't go into effect.

Earlier this year Sea Land and Alaska-Hydro-train asked for the rate increases.

After reviewing the facts, the ICC refused Alaska-Hydro-train's request and Sea Land withdrew its proposal.

Lost VISTA Volunteer

And an Old Eskimo

Strange Encounter Leads Into

Extensive Analysis of the

Alaska Native Claims

Settlement Act

Land's End Village
State of Alaska
May 20, 1973

Dear Howard,

Recently a funny thing happened out here that I thought might interest you. A fellow, who said he was from New York City, came through our village and tried to sell me a set of the New American World Encyclopedias. At least I think that was what he said they were called. He said they were a real bargain at only \$500 and that if I wanted I could buy them on the installment plan for the low, low cost of \$12.50 a week for 12 months! He told us that he was selling them to help us newly-rich Natives make our way in the Modern World.

Just for fun Wally and I added up the weekly payments which came out to be \$600 and not \$500 as he said. That didn't seem to bother him because he said that Time is Money and it was easy to earn \$100 if you had \$500 for a whole year. He went on to ask me if all us Natives weren't millionaires anyway. It seems that his company in New York read about AN ACT in the Wall Street Journal and the rest was simple arithmetic. With only about 60,000 Natives in Alaska and according to Section

(6) (a) (1) (A) a first fiscal year payment of \$12,500,000, this should be enough money for each family to get a brand new refrigerator and a set of the New American World Encyclopedias!

I told him that I hadn't seen a penny so far, and Wally suggested that he go call on the officials in the Regional Corporation, who seem to be doing quite well. His reasoning was that if they spent \$500 on a set of encyclopedias they could look up some of the things that they have been hiring consultants to find out for them.

The salesman didn't seem to be discouraged by all this for he set out right away for the next village. He said that he had to keep one step ahead of the competition who would soon be flocking up here to get their share of this Native "gold mine" as he called it. It seems that more and more people are thinking that all of the Alaska Natives are instant millionaires, when really we are still as poor as we ever were. But they all want to hit paydirt in this imaginary gold mine.

I just hope that this doesn't make things worse than they already are.

Your friend,
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