



CHIEF ISAAC STILL BATTLING

Warble Fly on Reindeer May Be Controlled

(Special to Tundra Times)

Senator Ted Stevens announced today that the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine will allow reindeer to be tested with Warble pour-on for control of the warble fly.

In a letter to John Kennelly, administrator, Reindeer Herders Association, Stevens called the FDA decision to permit the testing "a major step in boosting the economic feasibility of the reindeer industry in our state."

Several insecticides have been successfully used for warble control in cattle in the United States and it is reported that active reindeer warble control programs are underway in Russia and other northern European countries.

It had been estimated that the warble fly probably causes greater losses than any other pest of reindeer, estimated at \$50-\$100,000 annually.

The Reindeer Herders Association estimates that loss in reindeer hides alone could be as much as \$100,000 in a single year. In 1970, only 2,639 skins were sold, although 5,058 animals were slaughtered.

Since skins cannot be tanned with holes when infested with warble, 2,639 skins were not used.

The losses begin when heel flies lay eggs on reindeer. The

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A FIGHTER FOR HIS PEOPLE — Chief Andrew Isaac, traditional leader for the Crow Band, has been fighting for land for his people for 30 years. His latest fight is centered around Forty Mile area.

— LAEL MORGAN Photograph

'If You Don't Sign It, You Won't Be Able To Hunt at Forty Mile'

By LAEL MORGAN

DOT LAKE — Chief Andrew Isaac, traditional leader of the Crow nation, had cause to wonder this week if his 30 year fight for the native land claims settlement had been worth the trouble. A well-intentioned friend reported a paper was circulating in Tok and he'd been told, "If you don't sign it, you won't be able to hunt at Forty Mile."

Isaac located the petition and signed it reasoning the Fish and Game Department was simply changing regulations again. Then he had second thoughts. The paper read:

"We the undersigned oppose creation of the 6.6 million acre Forty Mile National Forest. We feel this area could best be managed if it remained under the Bureau of Land Management."

The Bureau of Land Management has been regarded in decades past as the Indian's enemy. When Tanacross Village natives filed a claim for their reservation in 1950 the BLM 'lost' the application and didn't locate it until Nov. 16, 1961.

The Tanacross BLM office sits squarely on the main Indian trail to Tetlin and Mentasta and BLM stakes appear in many other areas that Indians believe

are theirs by tradition.

It stuck in Isaac's mind that Forty Mile had been claimed under the federal settlement by the Tanana Chiefs but the Tok petition made no mention of it.

"The proposed Forty Mile National Forest encompasses 6.6 million acres. The Secretary of Interior will decide if the 40 million acre area becomes a National Forest on Sept. 18," the paper explained.

"A former, less restrictive BLM proposal for Forty Mile planning unit was solidly opposed at a public hearing and by petition in Dec. 1970. There have been no public hearings by the U. S. Forest Service and little information available concerning the proposed national forest."

"The 40 million acre national forest would overlap state selected land north of Eagle, the Charley and Forty Mile reserve could become wilderness or scenic river without a national forest."

"Multiple land use management can be practiced without a national forest. The U. S. Forest Service has a history of being more restrictive than the Bureau of Land Management. There are eight proposed national forests and three existing forests in Alaska."

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Questions Caribou Kill— Slope's 'Princess and the Pea'—

Gene Guess Scores 'Specious Theories'

U. S. Senate candidate Gene Guess called for a full investigation of the mysterious caribou kill south of Fort Greely last month, citing "unbelievable and specious theories and counter-theories" as the reason for settling the real facts of the kill with the Alaskan people.

Speaking in Fairbanks Guess said, "The Alaska Command ought to come forth with a clear statement after a proper investigation of their own because the role of military experimentation with nerve gas is something so frightening and meaningful to Alaskans and Americans that we demand to know every fact which has even a one per cent chance of leading us to that conclusion."

"The military, if they are not using such chemical tests in the Fort Greely area, should say so. If they are, and such a test accidentally killed these caribou, they ought to admit it."

Gene said that if he is elected to the U. S. Senate he would join those in the Senate who are unalterable opposed to chemical testing of biological

war techniques.

"This nation has already signed treaties against the use of such weapons and I have no idea what kind of strange thinking would lead our military down this pathetic path of research. I am opposed to it and I know most military leaders are opposed to it."

"The one thing we really need is a straightforward statement from the military which clears this up once and for all," Guess said.

By JACQUELINE GLASGOW

HAPPY VALLEY — The Happy Valley oil leak story is something of an analogy to the legend of the Princess and the Pea: Put a small object (mini-spill) under many layers of cotton mattresses (hopefully oil absorbent) and see how many people in high places (at the top of the mattress pile) react to it.

The sensitivity of people in

high places has been amply demonstrated, but they might well view Happy Valley as a burr under the skin rather than a pea under a mattress.

Shortly after news of the continued leakage broke in the Tundra Times, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wisconsin, brought the incident to the attention of officials in Washington, D. C.

In a letter to Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, Aspin cited possible damage to

Arctic char and grayling stock prevalent in the camp creek, a tributary of the Sagavanirktok River.

"If the Interior Department can't even correct a relatively minor spill in one of Aleyska's camp sites before construction has even begun on the Alaska pipeline," said Aspin, "how is it going to prevent much larger, potentially catastrophic spills from occurring?"

During a trip to Alaska the following week, Morton made no public mention of the Happy Valley spill, but spoke instead of the importance of North Slope oil to the national security and his intent to proceed with the pipeline, once litigation is settled.

However, Secretary Morton was apparently somewhat concerned. Bureau of Land Management records in Anchorage show that Asst. Secretary Harrison Loesch was briefed on July 29, "in preparation for Secretary Morton's interest of the facts surrounding oil spill at Happy Valley."

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Unique Quinault Testimonial—

Northwest Indians to Raise funds for Julia Butler Hansen

Indian tribes and individuals from the northwest have joined with the Quinault Indians to stage a unique testimonial salmon bake at Point Granville on the Quinault Reservation August 19 from 1 to 6 p.m.

The Quinaults are opening their beach, the famous one that was closed to the public, for the one-day event to raise funds for the campaign of Representative

Julia Butler Hansen.

"Representative Hansen has always been a friend of the Indian and has supported our efforts at self-determination in congressional hearings and on the floor of Congress," said Clifford Wilson, chairman of Indians for Julia, the sponsoring group.

"Our problems in health, education and welfare have always got a sympathetic hearing from

her, and she has supported our many efforts at creating job opportunities for American Indians."

In addition to the general public, which is being invited through the media and through posters throughout the region, the candidates for public office are also being invited.

A special invitation has been

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