

# Arthur Goldberg Resigns as Counsel for AFN...

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private capacity, and without any compensation, to continue to lend support to your most worthwhile cause."

Goldberg apparently reacted strongly to pressures put to bear by some lawyers of the native organizations such as the following wire sent him by John W. Hendrickson who represents the village of Unalakleet. The wire was made public to the press by Hendrickson and it reads as follows:

"I am surprised to learn of the manner in which your office is dealing with the Alaska counsel.

"Your office appears to be interfering with my contract and those of other attorneys.

"Also, you appear to be soliciting our clients."

John Borbridge told Tundra Times that Hendrickson is implying that Goldberg was soliciting clients was a rather serious charge.

The controversy that erupted between Justice Goldberg and the Alaska lawyers for native organizations has apparently been smoldering over since Goldberg brought Edward Weinberg into the native land claims dis-

cussions.

Weinberg is the former deputy solicitor in the Department of the Interior under former Secretary Stewart Udall.

Alaska lawyers thought that Weinberg's involvement in the land claims issue would be in violation of Title 18, Section 207 of the federal code.

The code says in effect that a former employee of the U.S. government may not serve as an agent or as an attorney in any proceeding in which the government has had an interest and in which that attorney has worked on the same case while in federal service.

"The Attorney Weinberg, who was retained by Goldberg, was the solicitor for Udall," said Ralph Perdue when asked by Tundra Times. "This same attorney was the one who has been rejecting the attorneys that we have chosen to represent us in the past."

When asked about the AFN-Goldberg situation, Perdue stated:

"I don't think it is a great loss. Under the circumstances, I feel that we saved ourselves a lot of money that was being spent

unnecessarily. From what I saw of the contract that was drawn up, it was more like a blank check and I don't think our leaders should have even considered it."

"In forming his citizen's group against the ABM proposal," added Perdue, "Goldberg had established bad relations with the Nixon administration."

Perdue indicated that he felt this situation would put Goldberg in a bad position to bargain with the Nixon administration.

In his communication to the Tlingit and Haida Indians Central Council, of which he is president, John Borbridge said:

"I regard the withdrawal of Justice Goldberg as an unfortunate situation, and am personally appalled at the circumstances which led to his decision.

"We can be pleased that our Central Council and our general counsel were positive in their efforts and abstained from interfering with negotiations to retain Justice Goldberg.

"Time is a critical factor and we anticipate a formulated course of action in preparation of our land claims."

The controversy between Goldberg and the Alaska lawyers began to come to a head in Washington, D.C. during the recent hearings held by Sen. Henry Jackson and his Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on Alaska Native land claims.

Some of the attorneys claim that they were kept out of meetings by Goldberg. When Weinberg entered the picture, the controversy became more intense.

Alaska lawyers feared that a scandal might have developed if Weinberg was kept active in the land discussions. Some of the native leaders who went to Washington were also disturbed when they found they could not attend some meetings.

This became apparent when Goldberg met privately with the steering committee of the AFN composed of Emil Notti, John Borbridge, Rep. William Hensley, Flore Lekanof, and Eben Hopson.

Borbridge said that the meeting was attempting to work out policies to be presented to a larger meeting with representatives from areas of Alaska concerned with the land claims.

This meeting was labeled "secret" by some members of the delegation to Washington. This, apparently, had started a flurry of rumors that began to sweep many areas regarding Goldberg, the steering committee members and the land claims situation.

The AFN board held a meeting yesterday in Anchorage but at the deadline time of the Tundra Times, nothing concrete had been received.

Earlier, Borbridge told Tundra Times that the group might work out a program in which Alaska native organization lawyers will be working along with the native groups on the land matters.

Barry Jackson, who resigned as counsel for the AFN Wednesday, later that day told Tundra Times that he has set aside time

from his regular law firm schedule to help to work out a land bill to be presented in Washington.

ton.

"This will have to be done soon," he said.

## Nuclear Disturbances

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consist of fifteen members to be appointed by the President. They would represent various scientific disciplines, including: nuclear physics, geophysics, seismology, hydrology, oceanography, structural engineering, architecture, urban planning, economics, biology, and medicine.

None of the members would be employed by the Federal Government, or by organizations, institutions, or companies under contract with the Government, unless engaged in work not directly related to the functions of the committee.

The Commission would be charged with making a comprehensive investigation of underground detonations in relation to "seismic disturbances-subterranean and marine, ecological contamination and waste, and damage to existing structures."

A full report on the Committee's findings would reach the President within a year, along with a list of recommendations for improving test safety.

Gravel told the Senate that "Alaskans are all too familiar with the horror of earthquakes and giant sea waves."

He recalled the desolation wrought by the massive 1964 quake which snuffed out the lives of 115 Alaskan men, women, and children, and caused a half-billion dollars in property damage.

Underground nuclear tests are conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission at its Nevada test site near Las Vegas. The AEC is planning to conduct tests on Amchitka, a small island near the western tip of the Aleutian Chain.

Both of these locations have been described as "seismically active areas."

Gravel quoted Dr. Kenneth S. Pitzer, President of Stanford

University, a former AEC research director, and Chairman of former President Johnson's Scientific Advisory Committee. On April 14, 1969, Dr. Pitzer had urged that large underground tests in Nevada and the Aleutians be delayed pending an independent inquiry by qualified scientists.

Quoting from Dr. Pitzer's remarks, Gravel said:

"I believe the risk that a damaging earthquake might be triggered deserves a much more substantial public hearing before large tests are held at the new sites in Central Nevada and the Aleutian Island, which are seismically active areas."

Dr. Pitzer said Amchitka merits special attention since it is near one of the earth's "most seismically active regions."

"Inasmuch as earthquake mechanisms are not completely understood," Dr. Pitzer said, "no absolute statements can be made about the possibility of triggering an earthquake of large magnitude in this area."

Gravel said he had read in the AEC's own material that "earthquakes always follow nuclear detonation, that explosions near existing faults are particularly sensitive, and that detonations can produce 'superficial damage,' but that the AEC concludes that where the danger exists it is negligible."

However, Gravel pointed out that those making the judgments are "those most committed to the program." He said that much is unknown about these tests and what they do to earth faults.

"I would think that if we are to err, it should be on the side of prudence, not risk."

Several other Senators from both sides of the aisle will co-sponsor the Gravel Resolution.

## Willie Tukrook, Radio Man...

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job day after day as expected.

"Each man is an important part of the picture," said one supervisor. "When he's suddenly not there when expected, it causes us much difficulty. We try to take special circumstances into account, but the work requires regular schedules. We value a man's steady dependability."

Later, we watched Willie at work. His "office" is a trailer dominated by constantly chirping, crackling communications gear. At the business end of the building are wrap-around windows which give Willie a big-picture view of the aircraft landing area and freight storage yard.

As the signals come, he grasps the microphone and becomes completely intent on the matters at hand.

Temperatures that day had suddenly risen to 40 degrees above zero and the runway which was solidly frozen the day before was suddenly rutted and full of small lakes with uneven bottoms.

Willie was asked to guide the twin-engine otter in for a landing in this muddy mess. During breaks away from the communications shack, Willie makes personal inspection of areas which he may have to describe later.

Even though one is aware that the once quiet Arctic Slope at Prudhoe Bay is now involved in constant activity, it still comes as a surprise to hear the steady message signals as camp talks to camp, drivers to camp or each other, or officials relay information from and to Anchorage through the company's new short wave station in the lower Chugach Mountains outside the city.

Keeping the messages straight, putting the right persons in touch with each other, making decisions on occasion on how to handle information are all important to the smooth operation of an oil camp.

A foulup in communications could cause chain reactions of difficulty which would result in great time and money loss, not to mention aroused tempers.

Another vital requirement besides dependability and conscientious attention to duty, said the supervisor, is confidentiality. Secrecy about everything involved in the company's work is most important to protect the great money investment of this highly competitive industry.

Not only has Willie measured up to these requirements, according to his supervisors, but he is

about to receive more technician training through BP Oil Company.

Upon successful completion, Willie will become a first class electronics engineer with even higher salary rewards than the approximate \$1100 monthly (plus room and board) received now.

At 27, Willie is "in the middle" of his family of three brothers and three sisters. He was born at Point Lay where he completed his elementary education. He went on to Mount Edgecumbe high school from which he was graduated in 1960.

After high school, he went home for awhile, living in Kivalina for a time, too. He spent his time in trapping for wolverine, Arctic fox and getting wolf pelts.

He joined the Navy in 1964 and his four years service and training there prepared him for the kind of work he is now doing.

During his Navy years, Willie was stationed part of the time at Adak in the Aleutians and also at San Francisco and Philadelphia. The larger cities did not dismay him except "you can't get any fresh air there," he says.

He liked the training and says it "came easily" as he studied. Such special skills are in great demand in today's work world and when Willie filled out his application for work with the State employment office, it was not long before someone came looking for him.

Willie does not consider his work difficult in spite of the long hours and concentration required. Like others, he gets a week off every so often to compensate for the grueling schedule.

He sees no reason why any Native could not prepare for jobs with the oil companies although "as far as drilling rig work goes, I can see why there are not too many Natives there."

"That work is very complicated and demanding. It's not a question of Natives not being able to do the work... it's just that few have ever been around such equipment to learn the techniques."

Later, when we watched a "joint changing" (adding a length of drilling pipe to permit deeper drilling) we understood Willie's comments.

Speed and skill required for this "whip chain" operation are formidable.

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