

Gather Data . . .

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and the Fairbanks B.I.A. Office.

There is need for this information as it is vitally important for planning and as a basis for development of programs in cooperation with Native Organizations, State, and Federal Agencies.

The gathering of this information in 36 villages under the jurisdiction of the Fairbanks District is scheduled for the period February 5 through February 26.

During the week of February 5, local B.I.A. staff will visit each village and discuss the questionnaire with the Council. They will assist village councils to start the survey.

State and B.I.A. teaching staff, ASCAP members, and VISTA workers will also be available. The Village Councils can call upon these people for technical help.

It should be pointed out that one valid and complete study of this type will probably eliminate the need for partial studies.

Villages to be visited are: Allakaket, Anaktuvuk, Arctic Village, Barrow, Barter Island, Beaver, Bettles, Birch Creek, Cantwell, Canyon Village, Chalkyitsik, Circle, Delta Junction, Dot Lake, Eagle, Fort Yukon, Galena, Hughes, Huslia, Kaltag, Koyukuk, Manley Hot Springs, Mentasta, Minto, Nenana, Northway, Nulato, Rampart, Ruby, Stevens Village, Tanacross, Tanana, Tetlin, Tok Junction, Venetie, Wainwright.

Catholics to Honor Sister Eulalia . . .

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ions of the wood-burning (and apron-burning) stove bring back other memories of small faces, eager minds, talented fingers.

Other years brought changes in the nature of Sister's service. Successively Sister had charge of the intermediate girls, then the older girls.

Sister's concern brought her to take part in berry trips—excursions of two or three days for blueberries, cranberries, raspberries.

Fishing season brought other chores. Dog-fish cleaning and drying, salmon-strip making and processing.

Sister learned much of her skill at preserving Alaska's resources from the older people who came to talk with Sister, ask for prayers, or seek advice.

This skill blossomed a hundred-fold with the organization of a fur "industry" encouraged by Sister: fur parkas, mukluks, beaver hats, bear mitts, Eskimo dolls.

Even today, Holy Cross work still has a distinctive note about it. Originality and art—somehow permeated with love—is part of that distinctive note.

Holy Cross gardens thrived under Sister's care. One of the Eskimo boys, new to the Mission, thought that Sister Mary Eulalia's name was Sister Mary Early Cabbage, because he saw her so often with boxes clearly marked indicating the seedlings started.

In 1956, Sister was transferred to Lower Post Indian School in northern British Columbia. After just a year

JUNEAU—The appointment of Walter F. Baldwin, 30, as administrative officer within the office of the Governor was announced this week by Gov. Walter J. Hickel.

Baldwin moves into the \$14,520-a-year position succeeding James A. Scott of Fairbanks, who resigned in December to enroll for advanced degree work at the University of Alaska.

Baldwin has been employed since November 1967 as a local government specialist for the Local Affairs Agency within the Governor's office.

An Eskimo, he hails originally from Aniak, where he attended the Aniak Territorial School. He also studied at Kalskag Alaska Native Service School, Holy Cross Catholic Mission, and Mt. Edgecumbe High School at Sitka, where he graduated in 1956 as valedictorian of his

Pres. Lyndon Johnson Addresses 6,058,508 Members of Boy Scouts

President Lyndon B. Johnson yesterday told the 6,058,508 members of the Boy Scouts of America that they "have kept pace with the times" and "played an indispensable part in the lives of both your members and the nation you serve."

Mr. Johnson is Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America and was an active Scouter both at Austin, Texas, and at Washington, D. C.

His message for Boy Scout Week, February 7 to 13, marking the 58th anniversary of

class.

He later studied at Western Washington College for Education. He transferred to the University of Alaska in 1957, and received his degree in business management in May 1961.

While attending the University of Alaska, Baldwin worked as a bookkeeper for Northern Alaska Development Corp. He was also the treasurer of the company, and a member of the board of directors, from 1958 to April 1962.

Baldwin joined the Alaska Packers Association in 1962 as assistant station accountant for the company's king crab and razor clam cannery at Kodiak.

In May 1964, he resigned to begin an independent seal hunting business, operating in most of the villages between Kodiak and Unalaska.

the movement in the United States, was released here by the Midnight Sun Council Boy Scouts of America through Darl S. Gleed its Scout Executive.

Mr. Gleed received the message through Chief Scout Executive Alden G. Barber. The President's message follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

I am delighted to salute the nation's Scouts and future leaders during the traditional observance of Boy Scout Week.

For fifty-eight years, you have shown the world the truest meaning of honor, integrity, loyalty, and patriotism. And you have done it through example, not preaching; by deeds, not words.

You have kept pace with the times, but you have not lost faith in our time-honored traditions.

Since 1910, you have played an indispensable part in the lives of both your members and the nation you serve.

Your helping hands have stopped at no barriers. You have reached out to boys in low income areas, and given those in remote rural America a chance to participate in the fullness of our land.

Our nation is greater for your role in its history. And generations of its men are physically and morally stronger for their part in your great and growing movement.

(Signed) Lyndon B. Johnson

Thompson . . .

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added. "But even more valuable will be his vast personal knowledge about the details and problems which must be surmounted in carrying out this extension of the Alaska Railroad."

Thompson will remain in Juneau in his new job, along with his wife, Thelma, and the couple's two-year-old daughter, Sheryl.

Golovin . . .

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anticipate we will need a maximum peak load of about 10 KW's; our average load will be about 5-6 KW's. I assume this power will be available to the Bureau at that time."

Quality Sea Otter Pelts \$2300 Apiece

High quality Alaska sea otter pelts sold at auction in Seattle this week at \$2,300 per skin.

Known as the most glamorous fur the world has known, the sea otter came back into fur market after forced absence for many, many years.

Back 57 years ago, the valuable animal was thought to be extinct after being methodically slaughtered by professional hunters, principally Russians.

For a century and a half, the Russians killed the animals by the thousands employing Aleuts of the Aleutian Islands as hunters and whom they had enslaved for the purpose.

That was 200 years ago when the Russians furnished their royalty, the Czars, the Mikados of Japan and the Mandarins of China with the fabulous fur and for which the royalty paid ransom prices.

The hunting pressure finally dwindled the sea otter herd almost to nothing and the

disappearing fortune from the sea otter is said to be one factor why the Russians decided to sell Alaska to the United States.

In 1911, this country, England, Russia and Japan signed a treaty to protect the Pribilof Island fur seal which was also in danger of being over-hunted. Luckily, as an afterthought, the treaty signers also included a ban on the taking of the sea otter in the international waters.

This proved to be the salvation of the fabulous animal and the remnants of the herd were saved for the perpetuation of the species.

Just until recently, the culling of the herd on Amchitka Island on the Aleutians became necessary because it was in danger of overgrazing the marine life the animal depends on in the area.

The culling resulted in some one thousand pelts sold at auction in Seattle last Tuesday and a hundred per cent sale was realized.

Buyers from all over the world attended the auction including Frank Donalson of the Donalson Co. of Anchorage and David Green of David Green and Sons of the same city.

Ferry-Highway

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Manley Hot Springs to the ferry landing on the Yukon.

Additional legislation will be introduced relating to the development of the ferry concept. The ferry itself is expected to cost about \$400,000.

Rep. Bradner formerly worked as a pilot on heavy tow vessels operating on the Yukon River.

He takes the position that a ferry system would be feasible if the vessels do not have to enter the shallow and difficult Tanana River.

He contends that the deep drafts allowable in the deeper Yukon would permit designers to build vessels with power units capable of providing optimum speed and efficiency.

A ferry with proper power units, he said, would make the 200-mile downstream run in 14 hours with upstream running time of about 24 hours. Such a ferry could easily make thrice weekly schedules.

The information sheet on the proposed Fairbanks-Nome Ferry Highway said: "The ferry route is an 'economy class' alternative plan to the all-land route which gives the probability of a far earlier completion and a far lower construction cost."

"The ferry proposal is a reasonable alternative for the Nome Road that could be accomplished now...not ten years from now."

On the other hand, the all-land route to the Seward Peninsula would cost in excess of \$50 million dollars and which would require construction of two expensive bridges across the Yukon and the Koyukuk Rivers.

The bridges, Rep. Bradner said, could total as high as \$20 million of the \$50 million that has been estimated to be the over-all cost of the all-land route to Nome from Fairbanks.

BIA Course

A training course that will qualify successful graduates for Civil Service positions throughout Alaska as weather observers is being offered by the Environmental Science Services Administration and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Native people who are high school graduates are eligible for the 12 week course to be offered in Anchorage beginning March 1, 1968. Those wishing to attend should have some background in mathematics and science.

Students who complete the course and pass the civil service entrance tests will be hired by the weather bureau for work in Alaska.

Those interested should contact the Employment Assistance Officer in the Fairbanks B.I.A. by B.I.A. radio, Wien Air Alaska, letters to the B.I.A. at Box 530 in Fairbanks, or by phone at 452-1245.

Gov. May . . .

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appointment when he learned that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is only going to furnish transportation for 25 additional native people to the land hearing.

"I think it's a crime that the BIA refuses to bring in more native people for the Senate land hearings," said Notti. "This is a historic event for the native people and the BIA can only bring 25."

Notti mentioned that the agency brought 300 teachers to Anchorage just three weeks ago and that now it won't bring a hundred native people to the land meeting.

Notti indicated that as many as 25 Task Force members may testify before Sen. Jackson's committee and these people will be asked to talk about particular land problems peculiar to their areas.

The Task Force is also planning a no host cocktail party at the Anchorage-Westward Hotel for the senators of the senate committee.

That function will start at 6:00 p.m. and last until 8:30 p.m. on Thursday Feb. 8.