

Candidates for Episcopal Bishop

One of seven candidates for the Office of Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Alaska will be elected at the third annual convention of the diocese in Anchorage April 20 at All Saints Church. Additional nominations to

the slate may be made from the floor. The convention will run from April 19 to April 23. Candidates include Father David Rea Cochran, 58, director of the Dakota Leadership training program, Moberg, S.Dak.; Father Jim Vincent Bills, 36, Rector of St. Edward's Episcopal Church, Columbus, Ohio; Father Norman H.V. Elliott, 54, Rector of All Saints Episcopal Church, Anchorage; Father Donald P.

Hart, 36, Rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Fairbanks. Also, Father Malcolm Miner, 53, staff member of the Greater Anchorage Community Chest, and supply priest; Father Gerald N. McCallister, 50, Rector of St. David's Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Tex., and Father Bobby G. Jones, Vicar of St. Christopher's Episcopal Church, Anchorage.

KISSINGER DUCKS MEET . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States delegation intended to obtain adequate protection for Sockeye Salmon in the coming season, but their words were not heeded.

The countries involved were informed of the detrimental effects resulting from their seas fishing procedures. However, these countries expressed no interest in any plan that would promote the maximum yield and perpetuation of the Sockeye Salmon species.

The bleakest forecast of the 20th Century for the Bristol Bay Sockeye Salmon fishery has been projected for 1974. There is also substantial reason to believe that the situation may not revitalize itself until after 1978.

It is felt that unless foreign encroachment of these Red Salmon stocks is ceased immediately, this species will suffer irrevocable damage.

In view of these circum-

stances, the Bristol Bay people, whose livelihood depends upon the Sockeye Salmon fishery, are preparing for a Bristol Bay International Marine Fisheries Conference to be held for five days commencing April 22 in King Salmon which is located in the Bristol Bay region.

Several involved foreign countries, United States federal officials, Alaska State officials, and the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission advisors will be invited to the meeting to regain communication with the people who have been directly affected.

It is further intended that Bristol Bay may be represented at the Law of the Seas Conference this summer in Venezuela by a responsible resident fisherman, rather than the previous representatives consisting of bankers, diplomats and politicians.

Alaskan . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Alaska began when he was appointed U.S. Attorney in Fairbanks. He served as assistant secretary of the Interior during the fight for statehood; was elected to the state legislature and in 1968 was appointed as U.S. senator upon the death of Sen. E.L. (Bob) Bartlett.

Mrs. Hale's nomination marked the first time a woman has been among the top five nominees. Mrs. Hale directed the Anchorage Community Chorus for many years, and founded, then directed, the Alaska Festival of Music. She has long been in the forefront of fine arts in Alaska.

Marston has become a part of Alaskan history for his organization of the Eskimo Scouts during World War II, an Alaskan defensive combat-ready outfit.

Dr. William R. Wood served as president of the University of Alaska 13 years before recently retiring, guiding its growth from a small campus in Fairbanks to numerous campuses and community colleges in the cities and villages.

Six out of nine winners of the award have held public office, including Stevens, Bartlett, Walter J. Hickel, former Sen. Ernest Gruening, Gov. William A. Egan and the late Congressman Nick Begich. Two other winners were Robert Atwood, publisher of the Anchorage Times, and Robert Reeve, a glacier pilot.

Letters

(Continued from Page 2)

request that you make an investigation into this matter and see what is required to correct it. I feel that the small aircrafts going into these areas should be checked prior to departure as there is the possibility that the narcotics are being introduced by this means.

In 1968, I obtained evidence of bootlegging and the person responsible was arrested and then the DA's office in Nome just let everything drop. This is another area you should look into, as ABC seems either unconcerned or just lax in doing their job.

These conditions are common knowledge among the northern residents but for some reasons there is little, if anything, done. One of the bottlenecks is the DA's failure to prosecute, and the leniency shown by the magistrate and judges. You can get more for being drunk in public than in possession of narcotics.

I feel that this lack of the DA's and other judicial officers doing more to aid the law enforcement officer in doing their job, leaves them with a feeling that they are just wasting their time. If there is lack of prosecution of the perpetrators getting off practically scot-free.

Our Association is behind the law enforcement officers 100% in their enforcing the laws against narcotics traffic and boot-legging and we are relying on you to see that the attorneys and judges do a better job.

If there is anything we can do to help you please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours very truly,
John L. Heffle, Sr.
President of AIE

Land Withdrawals . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

because of the lack of a school, the villagers moved to Barrow to ensure the education of their children.

Recent resettlement, however, makes Nookisut eligible to participate in the land claims settlement. Education in the village is being supported by the Arctic Slope Borough.

"Those townships around Nookisut are not being touched," said Cartier.

The transferred lands are rich in oil and lie east of the petroleum reserve and west of the Arctic National Wildlife Range.

Joe Keenan, state director of the Division of Lands, said the transfer is the first of a series of state-selected land from the federal government to be made under terms of the Alaska Statehood Act.

The state is privileged to select 103 million acres under the act, but so far has taken title to only about 6.3 million acres.

Another important land transaction involved the turning over of Wildwood, a former Air Force base three miles from Kenai, to the Kenai Native Association (KNA). The action marked the first transfer of land to Natives under the land claims settlement.

Transferred to Native ownership was 4,267 acres of land, plus other facilities valued at \$5 million. Touch-and-go negotiations for the base had been under way two years with the Natives and the Kenai Peninsula Borough teaming up to demon-

strate a good use for the facility to the Pentagon.

With the help of a federal grant, the two reopened the base for use as a school for secondary education of Native students, an adult vocational training center and an agricultural experiment station. The Pentagon was impressed.

A third withdrawal involves the biggest chunk of land — 15 million of unreserved acres taken by the Department of Interior for "classification and public interest." This means that the lands — in 13 areas of the state — will be studied to see what their future use should be.

Homesteading on federal land in Alaska will be curtailed under the transfer which was signed by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton last Monday and published in the Federal Register on Friday.

Some doubt developed over which date the transfer would become effective — the signature date of March 25 or the publishing date of March 29. Richard H. LeDonsquet, BLM District manager, Fairbanks, said the first date is the effective one "as far as the BLM in Alaska is concerned."

All unreserved land has now been withdrawn. Most of the 15 million acres are located primarily in the Interior and Western Alaska. They were added to other land withdrawn under Section 17 (d)1 of the Native Claims Act.

Man and His Dog . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

the way.

It was 9 p.m. when he and Kobuk, pulling an empty, toboggan, walked in to Dunbar. There veteran station-master Jim Humphrey, a large, hard-working man, lives in the only building with his family, upstairs over a section gang's bunk room.

Charlie Kidd said he knocked on Humphrey's door and asked for a glass of water and shelter for the night. "Jim said it was against railroad rules and regulations for me to stay there, but he let me rest for three hours," said Kidd. "After that I started the 20-mile walk home."

Humphrey's account is different. The station master told the Tundra Times that Kidd did not ask for a place to sleep. "I told him he couldn't stay before he had a chance to ask," said Humphrey. "It has to be a dire emergency."

Humphrey said Kidd looked "tired," but he didn't assess the situation as a dire emergency.

At midnight, with Kobuk pulling the dog food on the toboggan, Kidd started for an abandoned cabin he knew of on Minto Lake, about three quarters of the way to his own cabin. Kobuk soon refused to pull the load, so his master took over. Before long, however, Kidd also tired of the load and it was abandoned five miles from Dunbar.

the snow," he said. "Dogs are smarter than people give them credit for." The Minto Lake cabin was reached at 8 a.m. Kidd built a fire in the stove and slept before returning for the dog food.

Humphrey was asked in a telephone interview if he had any feelings toward men with long hair. He has his own opinion, replied the station master, "but no comment . . . You'll have to talk to the assistant superintendent on any more questions."

Interviewed in his Fairbanks office, assistant superintendent Jack Lindsey said there is indeed an emergency regulation bearing on wayfarers staying overnight at Dunbar and that he can "dig out" the written rule if necessary. He wasn't sure if the word "dire" is involved.

Lindsey's view is that a "clash" exists between Humphrey and Kidd which resulted in the Dunbar incident. "After all, that's Jim's home down there," said Lindsey. He described the station master as a big, hard-working employee who will chat for hours with visitors to the siding.

Kidd would agree that a clash exists. "Jim's against some of us up here on the Chatanika," he said. "He never treated us very good.

The siding is a vital supply point for several residents along the river.

Leonard Kato, Klawock; Richard Kito, Petersburg; Roger Lang, Anchorage; Byron Mallot, Douglas; and Charles Nelson, Ketchikan.

Management is also backing Judson Brown, Eureka, Calif.; Lawrence W. Dalton Sr., Ketchikan; Robert Sanderson, Hyaburg; and Kenneth Leask, Seattle, for board positions.

In its proxy form, sent to each eligible stockholder, the shareholder is asked to check his shares are to be voted "for" or "withheld" in the election of the board of directors of Sealaska Corp. It is admittedly a management slate, which Borbridge argues is necessary for continuity.

"I stress the importance of continuity being a vital element in the business world," he said. "The eyes of the business world and government are on the regional corporations, to see whether we are going to make it or not."

"If you favor the individual (nominated) vote for a management slate, (for) management has established a clear record as to where it sees itself going in the future."

Yet the proxy form has no space for writing in the name of a new candidate and Nelson says the "proxy card doesn't allow the option of giving someone else your proxy," someone, that is, other than management.

"Continuity at this point is irrelevant; we're not involved in anything. Management is taking away the right of choice in voting," Nelson charges.

"Personally, I have nothing against John (Borbridge) or any of the board members; it's just a matter of having a choice," Nelson said.

So on behalf of the Fair Deal Organization which he leads, Nelson is asking stockholders to sign over their proxies not to the interim management of Sealaska, but to Fair Deal, which will caucus in Juneau April 9, the day before the annual meeting, to determine the nominees for whom the proxies will be voted.

"If your community nominates and elects a candidate, we'll back them up," Nelson is telling stockholders. "There are a number of qualified people who have not been considered, whatever the people decide, that's fine with me."

Nelson declines to take jabs at the business operation of Sealaska, other than on the issue of management controls in the upcoming board election, but on that issue he is adamant. "People feel they have to sign and return the proxies," (giving them

to management) he said.

Borbridge argues, on the other hand, that candidates for the board of directors may be nominated at the annual meeting (management must also place its names in nomination) and that others may solicit proxies, so long as it is done in an appropriate manner.

If Sealaska doesn't feel inclined to give stockholders an alternative proxy form, Nelson's organization does — and is doing so.

Instructions on how to revoke one proxy (for Sealaska) and sign over another to Fair Deal are being sent out through the mails.

"The response has been very good," said Nelson.

All proxies, for management, Fair Deal or others, will be ruled on by the Bank of America, which is charged with conducting the election.

"As long as they are legal, they'll be counted," Borbridge said.

"But we're telling people, whether you favor management or not, send in the proxy," he said.

In order to hold its annual meeting, Sealaska needs a minimum of 6,826 proxies, to establish a quorum.

Borbridge is optimistic that there will be a quorum and that "in the end the Tlingits and Haidas will make their choice on who will most carefully lead them — not only for themselves, but for their children."

He predicts the present management will maintain control.

"Fair Deal does not propose nor can it reasonably expect to elect a total new board," writes Nelson, in a statement explaining the stand of his organization. "All they ask is an opportunity to place some candidates of the people's choice on the Sealaska Board of Directors."

Nelson and four other officers of Fair Deal put up their own money to finance legal assistance and organize the organization.

"It has been very difficult . . . but the dedication to the purpose of gaining a voice in Sealaska Corporation has made the financial sacrifice worthwhile," he said.

But Borbridge contends a great deal more than a simple issue of "choice" is at stake. Without naming names he said that "the last thing Sealaska or any corporation needs is the uninspired hand of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its activities. Self-determination is a very important element of the Claims Act and the BIA shouldn't be allowed to sneak in the back door."