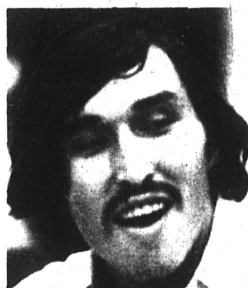


OOSIK SURPRISES TV HOST



FIVE THOUSAND MILE KICK — Lester Bodfish went up 8 feet to win the One Foot High-Kick and in so doing won a five thousand mile trip to Los Angeles and the "Johnny Carson Show".



LESTER BODFISH



LAURA BERGT

TOP ESKIMO-INDIAN ATHLETES ON "TONIGHT" SHOW

By LAURA BERGT

Thanks to the frantic efforts of Frank Murphy of Tundra Times and Craig Tennis of the Johnny Carson Show to have five of us appear on the Tonight Show with Johnny Carson this week, a chauffeur in Los Angeles knows that people in Alaska do, indeed, speak English and quite well.

Reggie Joule of Kotzebue; Roger Kunuyak, Fairbanks; Les Bodfish of Wainwright; Fred Titus of Minto and I dashed out to the airport Monday afternoon and finally reached Los Angeles at 6:00 a.m. Tuesday morning after flying all night. We were met at the airport by a chauffeur, in uniform, driving a beautiful black cadillac.

Our chauffeur joined the crowd's curious stare at our baggage which included the high kick stand. Driving to the hotel, our chauffeur informed us that his company had driven celebrities, foreign ambassadors, and people such as John and Martha Mitchell (we glanced around to see if there was a telephone in the car.)

Later in the afternoon, the studio dispatched another chauffeur to pick us up in another beautiful black cadillac. We introduced ourselves in the lobby and chatted for a few minutes. Then all of a sudden, he burst out laughing and shook his head. He said that the studio told him to pick this group from Alaska up and deliver us to the studio and that, in all probability, we could not speak English and if he had any trouble communicating with us, he was to call this special number. He added "What the heck, you speak English better than I do." We thought it was hilarious.

After rehearsal, we were taken to individual dressing rooms. We were quite impressed with all this-even our names were on the doors. After being shown our dressing rooms, our crewman asked us to report to the makeup room. The boys laughed.

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(Editor's Note . . . On July 30, two days after the official 1973 World Eskimo-Indian Olympics ended in Fairbanks, a group of four outstanding athletes and their unofficial "ambassadors", Laura Bergt, were whisked aboard a jet bound for an appearance on the Johnny Carson Show in Los Angeles.

In the last-minute send-off, the crises included: talking airline officials into letting the high-kick stand go as luggage, boxing a set of ear weights, and rushing five Olympics jackets to the airport in time for take-off.

In the frantic scramble, one athlete, Fred Titus, was left behind and had to catch a later flight. Since the three athletes picked by the judges were all Eskimo competitors, money was raised on the very last day for Fred to accompany them so that Indian games could also be demonstrated.

Money for Fred's transportation was provided by George Bell on behalf of Bering Straits Regional Corporation, Frank Murkowski of the Alaska National Bank, Jerry Smetzer and Greg Thies of the Fairbanks Town and Village Association, Frank Murphy of the Tundra Times, and Chris Anderson for the World Eskimo-Indian Olympics Committee.

Laura Bergt gives a lively account of the group's adventure in television land.)

Seals Vs. People In The Pribilofs

Are The Aleuts An Endangered Species?

By LARRY MERCURIEFF

As a result of intense political pressure from animal protection groups, a moratorium on the killing of fur-seal has been instituted on St. George Island in the Pribilofs, home of 200 Aleuts. The purpose of the moratorium is to study fur-seal population dynamics, to determine if the seal herds are diminishing in numbers.

Far too often, consideration of the welfare and well-being of Pribilof Aleuts has been second to the fur-seal. Historically Aleuts have endured great injustices, particularly Pribilof Aleuts. The time has come for this to stop. Consider what the St. George Aleuts have to put up with this time because of the moratorium:

1. The federal government has always provided the only source of employment for the Pribilof people now that only source of income is being jeopardized.

2. The St. George students, having already spent nine months away from home to attend the loveless boarding schools, can not go home for the summer if they want gainful summer employment. The federal government states that if St. George students want jobs they must work on St. Paul.

3. The greatest injustice of all is the fact that the Aleuts of St. George are no longer

allowed to take seals for food. Pribilof Aleuts have depended on seals for food for over 200 years. Why should we abide by impersonal scientific considerations?

The agency administering the fur-seal program was "good" enough to have seal carcasses from St. Paul shipped to St. George. I wonder what the Food and Drug Administration would do when they get eyewitness reports on how this food was handled. I was on the ship (which carried the meat to St. George) when the seal meat was loaded on board. The meat was not even covered and therefore exposed to air, sun, and houseflies. The rotting meat was then loaded onto the ship by

the same kind of filthy nets used on shore, and placed on deck of the ship. Dog food is given more consideration than was given to the handling of this meat!

The seals were killed between 8 and 10 A.M. that day, and it reached St. George about 6 P.M. that day: so the food was exposed for over eight hours before it reached its destination - rotten, dried up, dirty, and fly ridden.

Given the fact that there are only 2,000 Aleuts in existence in the world, is it too much to ask that we be placed on the national endangered species list so that we can be given the same consideration as our nation's animals?

House Votes "YES" On Pipeline

By JACQUELINE GLASGOW BUTLER

August 2, 1973, may well become as significant a date for the Alaska Native People as December 18, 1971. Last Thursday, final Congressional approval was given for construction of an oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez.

After ten hours of debate on the floor, the bill passed 356 to 60. The Senate bill passed two weeks previously, and the way is now clear for a new era to begin in Alaska.

The December 18 date was

the tagline for passage of the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act. From the time of the discovery of large oil deposits on Alaska's North Slope, the two legislative actions, although separated by several years, have nonetheless been as inextricably linked as Siamese twins.

Early Native resistance and opposition to the pipeline dwindled as the land claims issue was increasingly tied to the development of the state's oil resources.

Gov. William Egan com-

mented on Thursday's victory: "I think this is the end of a long, long, hard pull. I hope it means we're out of the woods and we'll be able to show the construction world that we can build a pipeline that is a model for experts around the world."

Alaska's Freshman Congressman Don Young was given credit by many for having devoted the majority of his efforts in Washington to passage of the pipeline bill in the House.

Aleaska spokesman anticipated that construction could

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Rock Recovering

Tundra Times editor Howard Rock is recovering from surgery at Bassett Army Hospital near Fairbanks and may be able to have visitors in a few days.

One day following surgery: he was up, walking around and feeling a bit better, but it is uncertain how long he will be hospitalized. He underwent surgery last Friday.

Friends may write him c/o Bassett Army Hospital, Fairbanks, or the Tundra Times, Box 1287, Fairbanks, with their get-well wishes.

Tundra Times writers, board members, and associates are sending their wishes to the editor this week on page one of the newspaper. He started over a decade ago to provide a voice for Alaska Native people in pursuing the land claims settlement.