

"I may not agree with a word you say but I will defend unto death your right to say it." — Voltaire

Tundra Times



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Editorial Comment— Not a Pleasant Job

Publicizing the oil spillage on the Arctic Slope is not a pleasant job. Like anyone else, we suppose, it is a most distasteful thing. It is also a very serious thing. If we have the responsibility of overseeing the job of trying to keep accidents from happening, and the accidents do happen, we, as human beings, would probably try to keep the news from spreading. This is what probably happened at the Happy Valley Camp on the Slope. An oil spill had occurred there. We didn't know a thing about it until a person approached us and told us that a spill had occurred.

The Natives of Alaska have a big stake on the oil fields of the Arctic Slope. They stand to gain much of the \$500 million dollars provided by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. This will be a big benefit for the people. Our people are also not blind to the possible injury to the environment. The environment as it always had been is precious to them. They want least harm to it under the circumstances. They also know accidents will happen. We also know that they would try to help keep accidents from happening if they had the opportunity. Under the circumstances, however, there are those so called experts who have been given the responsibility of overseeing dangers to environment. We hope, more than a little, that they will do a good job.

There seems to be a good deal of room for improvement, however. The effort should be in the open, we think, instead of being clandestine. Mistakes will come out eventually. They always do. Guilty consciences should have no room. The effort to keep the environment as intact as possible should have the public backing. The job is a huge one and it deserves a huge effort behind it, perhaps always in the open.

We think it is worth trying.

PROCLAMATION

World Eskimo Olympics

The native Eskimo and Indian in Alaska have through the years developed novel and interesting athletic events in keeping with their environment.

We recognize that these events should be perpetuated as part of the heritage of our State and our people. This heritage should also be more widely available to Alaskans and the visitors to our State.

The World Eskimo Olympics, during which native athletic events are featured in contest form, contribute substantially to the further dissemination of knowledge and understanding of our native people to our other citizens and visitors. This great event is dedicated to the preservation of native culture and to identifying physical fitness and friendly competition between the native citizens of our great State.

Therefore, I, William A. Egan, Governor of Alaska, do hereby urge all citizens of this State to cooperate and participate to the fullest extent possible in the annual

WORLD ESKIMO OLYMPICS to be held on July 27, 28, and 29, 1972, and I further commend the fine people of Fairbanks for undertaking and sponsoring the annual staging of this event.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1972.

WILLIAM A. EGAN

Governor

ATTEST: H. A. BOUCHER

Lieutenant Governor

Sen. Hensley on Bush Politics— 'No question that the rural areas carried a big stick'

By SEN. WILLIE HENSLEY

The Second Session of the Seventh Alaska Legislature is now history. It was the longest session since Statehood lasting 161 days. Despite all the criticisms that will be leveled at the leadership for the length of the session, substantial new departures were made in state policy.

From the point of view of the "bush" legislator I believe that, in comparison with past years, more equity prevailed in the spending of state monies. Much of the rural spending will depend on voter approval of bond issues on such items as schools, airports, and local service roads.

Yet, the budget document itself reflects a growing consideration for state obligations in the areas of revenue sharing for municipal services, greater local government powers and responsibilities, rural development projects and improved educational programs.

There is no question that the rural areas carried a big stick in the past two years due to the unity of bush legislators in put-

ting Rep. George Hohman in the chairmanship of the House finance committee.

Furthermore, there is substantially improved understanding of rural areas due to the active participation of bush legislators in committee work and among various state agencies.

While the Senate has not generally been known for breaking new ground in rural problems, the past session showed that the Senate can respond by the passage of the Bilingual education package, Medicaid, rural pioneer home appropriations and groundbreaking legislation in new development cities concepts.

It was also helpful to the rural areas to have had Sen. Jay Hammond of Naknek in the Senate Presidency. His support was necessary to much bush legislation and to portions of the Governor's program.

In the next installment of my legislative report I will discuss various forces that were at work in the legislature as they affected the rural areas of the state and discuss specific pieces of legisla-

tion in some detail.

I will review certain bond issues and their affect on the bush, describe new programs such as Medicaid, bilingual education, National Guard Retirement, Native claims implementation, Regional Corporation loans by the State, educational broadcasting facilities, the old age longevity bonus, fishing and tourism loans, the Uniform Alcoholism Act, reapportionment, the Governor's cents-per-barrel tax and its affect on the two per cent share of oil revenues to go to the Native corporations, unorganized borough proposals and other items of interest to the bush.

I have always felt that what's good for the bush is good for the urban areas. There must be advancements and improvements in the bush along with similar movements in the rest of the state, otherwise Alaska will surely grow divergently; creating disunity and future distress. It is incumbent on the state to recognize and understand the problems of the bush in order that they be dealt with properly.

Land Use Planning Commission— Governor Names Four Persons, Morton Names Other Half

JUNEAU — Governor William Egan last week announced the appointment of eight persons to the new state-federal Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska, four of them named by the Governor and the other four by Interior Secretary Rogers Morton.

Egan's appointees are Dr. Max Brewer, State Commissioner of Environmental Conservation and former longtime director of the Arctic Research Laboratory at Barrow; Charles Herbert, State Commissioner of Natural Resources and a minerals geologist; James Hurley, owner of a title insurance company in Palmer who was formerly a member of the Federal Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation and served in the first state legislature; and Harry Carter, of Kodiak, executive director of the Alaska Federation of Natives.

Morton's appointees are Celia Hunter, of Fairbanks, executive secretary of the Alaska Conservation Society and a Charter member of the bureau of land management's advisory board for Alaska; Anchorage Mayor George Sullivan, a former deputy U.S. marshal at Nenana and transportation executive; Dr. Richard Cooley, economist, geographer, and geography and environmental studies program chairman

at the University of California at Santa Cruz and the author of three books and various articles on Alaska; and Joseph H. Fitzgerald, former state chairman of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska and Coordinator for the Alaska Earthquake Recovery Program who now lives at Seelye Lake, Montana.

Co-chairmen of the commission are Governor Egan and Jack O. Morton, former Deputy Undersecretary of the Interior who was appointed to the new post last March by the President.

Alaska Attorney General John Havelock will serve as Governor Egan's personal representative on the commission.

The new commission is an advisory body to the state and federal governments on land use planning. It has both short term and long term responsibilities.

The commission will assist in the administration of the Native Claims Settlement Act, particularly in the identification of public easements across Native selected lands which are necessary to guarantee a full right of public use and access for recreation and commerce.

In the long term, the commission is to undertake a process of land use planning based upon

public hearings and information of government agencies, which will help in determining areas best suited for permanent federal ownership and what lands should be disposed of to private parties, insuring that economic growth and development is orderly planned and compatible with the environmental objectives and the economic and social well-being of the residents of Alaska.

Recommendations of the commission require the concurrence of both the state and federal co-chairmen.

Governor Egan called the new commission "one of the most important ever established as far as Alaska's orderly development is concerned" and praised the appointees as "concerned and dedicated Alaskans who together represent a vast storehouse of knowledge and expertise on Alaska's land use needs."

Club to Meet

All members of the Horseless Carriage Club are to meet at 10:30 A.M. on July 22nd at the Main Gate of Fort Wainwright to form for the Golden Day's Parade.

Members entering their autos in the parade are to call Howard Mackey at 452-3911.

Six Men Fined \$3,000 for Fish Violations

The Department of Public Safety reported that six men were fined a total of \$3,000 in magistrate's court in Dillingham Wednesday for commercial fishing during a closed period, and one college youth was fined \$500 with \$250 suspended and 15 days in jail suspended for sport fishing in the Chuit River, a closed area.

The youth was found guilty after requesting a trial by jury.

Twenty arraignments were made in Ildotna Wednesday concerning illegal fishing mostly in the Chuit River area.

LETTERS FROM HERE AND THERE Writer Suggests Eskimo Olympics Officials Change the Name

Kodiak
June 23rd, 1972

Dear Staff and Editor:

In the past, the Eskimo Olympics has been a special event for the Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts of all over Alaska to participate in and put on display their arts and crafts, games, way of life and a chance to meet old friends, new friends, in general, have fun.

The question arises again, why don't the people in charge of this special event change the name to Alaska Native Olympics

or Eskimo, Indian and Aleut Olympics?

This is just a few of the suggestions that came to mind but would like to know about changing the name instead of giving just one race the credit.

It seems to me like the state is populated only by the Eskimos or that seems to be the general belief in the smaller 48's and elsewhere.

Please print this in our paper this time.

Sincerely yours,
Calahan Williams