

Newsbrief: Native musicians tour, "Cry Wolf" attacked

INUIT MUSICIANS TO TOUR N. AMERICA

Two throat singers from Northern Quebec and two drum dancers from Eskimo Point will be touring a number of major cities in Canada and the United States early in this year, performing in a concert called Nunavut Nipinga, (Voice of our Land). Donald and Alice Suluk of Eskimo Point, will perform drum dance or Pisiit songs, which are ancient records of hunting and survival in the Keewatin, where they were born. The names of the throat singers have not been released. Throat singing is found mainly in the Eastern and Central Arctic and is performed traditionally by women. At one time it was a form of "game" music which was a competition of stamina and inventiveness. The singers face each other at close range and usually rock from side to side in unison. The songs are intricate weavings of guttural and melodic patterns unlike songs heard anywhere else. The performers will be accompanied by a translator and facilitator from the Inuit Musicians Resource Project and are scheduled to perform in Toronto, Niagara Falls, New York, Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Brunswick, Maine, New York City, and Peterborough, Ontario.



Wolves may suffer mistreatment from a book and movie that claim to be nonfictional.

TANNER CRAB HARVEST BEGINS IN FEBRUARY

Tanner crab harvests begin Feb. 10 in Southeast, where continued stock strength is expected and state fisheries managers aim at a harvest of 750,000-2.5 million pounds of the shellfish. The state Department of Fish and Game reported recently tanner crab stocks aren't so plentiful in the Yakutat district, where harvests were set at 200,000-1 million pounds for a season beginning Jan. 15, 1985. Fish and Game doesn't forecast the smaller end of the guidelines will be reached. Fish and Game will manage the Yakutat area as a nonexclusive fishery (Continued on Page Sixteen)

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for the first time. A department news release said that designation may increase the number of vessels taking part in the fishery. The Southeast district stretching from Cape Fairweather to Dixon Entrance remains a super-exclusive registration zone, meaning vessels taking part in other tanner crab fisheries are prohibited from harvesting the stocks. Fish and Game reported Southeast catches in all but one of recent years have averaged 1.6 million pounds. The department in-

"The book 'Never Cry Wolf,' and the movie by the same name, are works of fiction..."

Jim Rearden

tends to manage harvests in the 750,000-1.5 million pound range. About 90 vessels are expected again in the 1985 Southeast season. Fish and Game looks for a four- to eight-week fishery. New regulations for both fisheries call for crab pots to have at least two escape rings with inside diameters of 4 3/4 inches or more on the vertical plane to let undersized crab escape. Buoy bag stickers issued for the 1985-85 red king crab season and the rest of the brown king crab season are valid for the tanner season. There will be no boat inspections for Tanner or brown king vessels. Subsistence fishing from registered vessels is prohibited 14 days before and after season openings.

BLM PLAN DRAWS FIRE

The Federal Bureau of Land Management's preliminary plans for the rugged Steese National Conservation and White Mountains Recreation areas are drawing fire from miners and environmentalists. Final plans, expected in February, would govern mining and recreational activities in the 21.2 million-acre areas set up by congress in 1980 Alaska lands legislation. The tracts, north and east of Fairbanks, have been used extensively for placer gold mining since the turn of the century. Miners and environmentalists are clashing over everything from access routes to mines, to mining access to caribou calving grounds and off-road vehicle access. They also disagree over how much of the areas should be open to mining. While miners have protested that the draft plan inadequately deals with historic access routes to mining claims the Sierra Club claims those routes were nullified by the Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act of 1980.

ALASKA MAGAZINE ATTACKS WOLF MYTHS

A popular book and movie about wolves have come under attack by Alaska magazine editor, Jim Rearden. Rearden, outdoors editor of *Alaska magazine*, cites Farley Mowat's book 'Never Cry Wolf', and a movie by the same name, as "fictional works that have injected confusion and hysteria into the controversy over state wolf control programs." The Mowat works are debunked as fairy tales in the January issue of *Alaska magazine*. The book and movie are often cited as sources of information by opponents of the state of Alaska's program to increase moose populations in some areas by reducing wolf populations. The controversy has become heated in recent months. Rearden charges the 1963 book and recent movie have added fuel to the controversy and are incorrectly advertised as nonfiction. The book has come under periodic attack by professional researchers since its publication. Rearden states, but the public perception remains that it is factual. According to the Rearden article, many of the activities Mowat describes never occurred and the few factual portion of the Mowat book were apparently borrowed from other sources. He cites one Canadian natural scientist who wrote, "It is certain that not since 'Little Red Riding Hood' has a story been written that will influence the attitude of so many toward these animals. I hope the readers of *Never Cry Wolf* will realize that both stories have about the same factual content," wrote former Canadian Wildlife Services, Dr. A.W.F. Banfield.



At St. Innocent Orthodox Cathedral in Anchorage, the Very Reverend Archpriest Nicholas Harris celebrates the first day of Russian Orthodox Christmas, January 7, with members. The Parish is an extension of St. Herman and the monks who arrived on Kodiak Island, September 24, 1794.

Photo by Sabra McCracken