

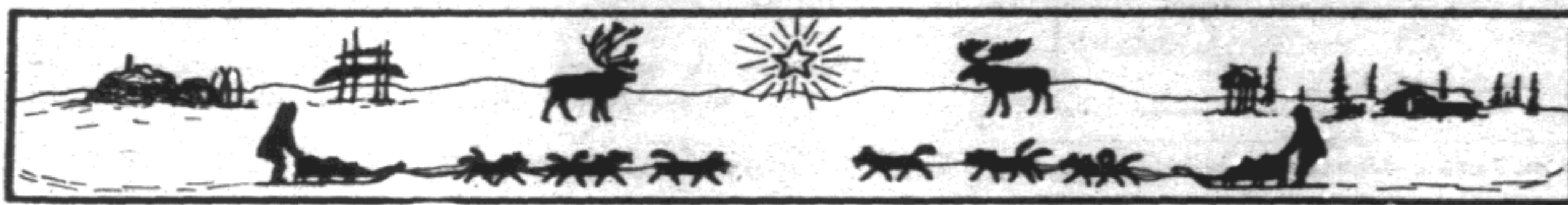
Tundra Times

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Inupiat Paitot People's Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Unanguq Tunuktauq The Aleuts Speak



Tlingit
Ut kah neek Informing and Reporting
HAIDA
Yaunk yawn sue
Speak the absolute truth

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Fairbanks, Alaska

BRADNER HITS AEC BLAST PLAN

North Education While Retaining Culture Possible

By LARRY CARPENTER

MONTREAL—The indigenous peoples of the far north—Eskimos and Indians—appear to be entering an era in which their educational programs will be improved while their cultures are preserved.

Last week some 140 participants and observers at the first International Conference on Cross-Cultural Education in the North closed four days of sessions here with general agreement on two points:

—Native children should begin their primary education in their mother-tongue instead of the language of the dominant culture.

—People who live in the Arctic and subarctic regions of the world should be involved in planning and carrying out their own educational programs.

Conference Chairman Frank Darnell of the University of A-

(Continued on Page 4)

Banquet Plans Accelerating

Even before general invitations to the Tundra Times 7th anniversary banquet to be held at the Anchorage-Westward Hotel Ballroom in Anchorage on October 4, 1969, quite a number of ordinary people and notable have accepted invitations or have simply asked that their names be put on the list.

Gov. Keith H. Miller of Alaska has already accepted as well as Sen. Mike Gravel and his wife Rita, Congressman Howard Pollock and Sen. Ted Stevens.

The latest to date to accept an invitation is the former Governor of Alaska, William A. Egan along with his wife Reva.

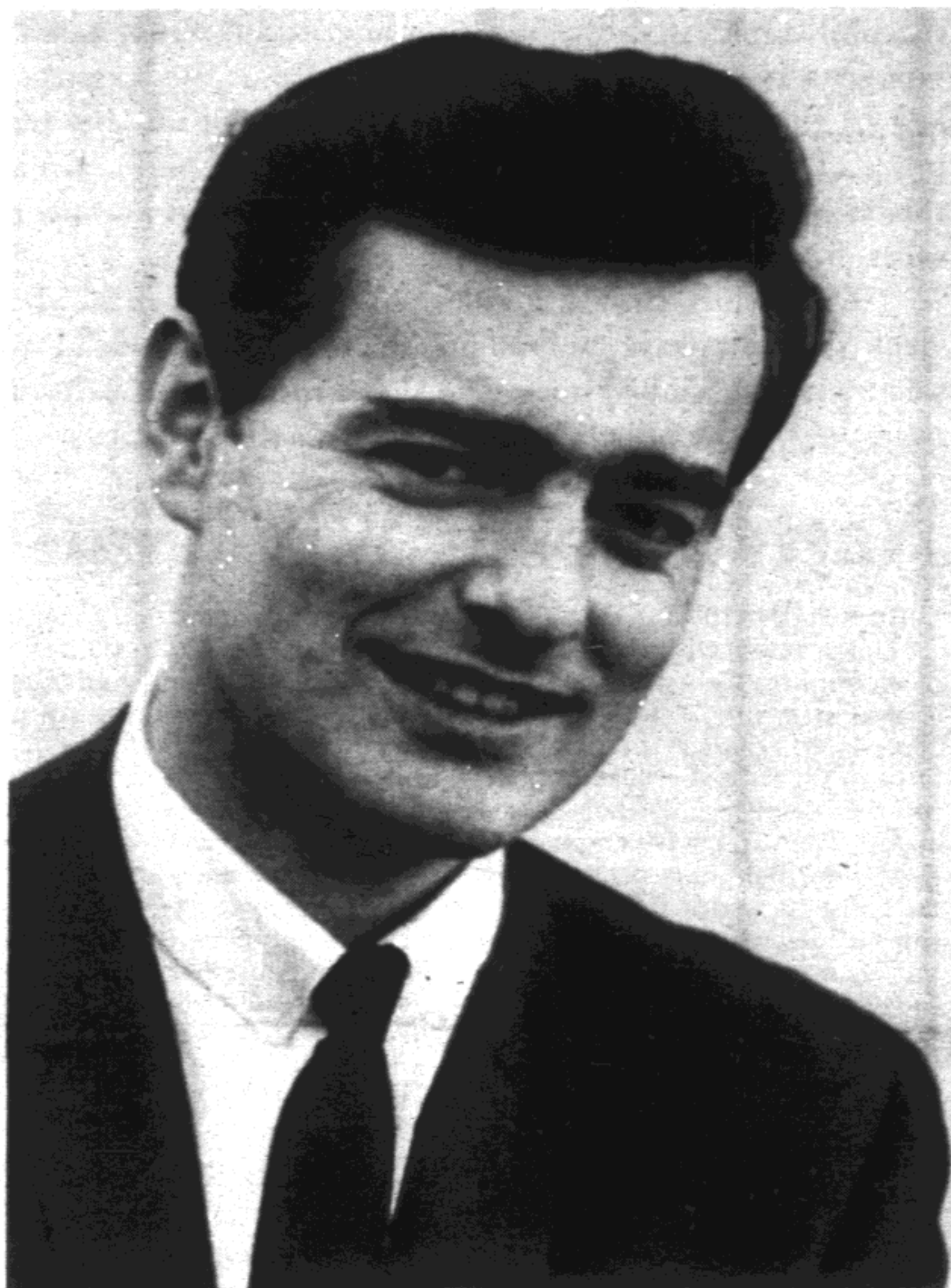
"We are happy to accept the invitation and will be looking forward to an enjoyable, rewarding evening with our good friends from over the village areas of Alaska," said Egan.

"The Cultural Contributions theme," former governor stated, is extremely fitting to such an occasion. No one is more pleased than I that the native citizens of Alaska are taking a justly deserved new-born pride in the outstanding cultural background of their heritage.

"And no one could be more pleased, either, that these grand people are becoming more and more involved with the total social progress of their great State."

Although work has been done on the banquet, the board of directors of the Tundra Times will start working more seriously starting tonight at the board meeting.

The general invitations will be in the mails probably around the middle of September.



LEGISLATOR CHARGES AEC—In a strongly worded series of charges, Rep. Mike Bradner, D-Fairbanks, declared that the Atomic Energy Commission has not told the public the full dangers of the nuclear tests on the Amchitka Island located on an earthquake fault of great earth stresses. Bradner said the tests could well trigger upheavals that could create mankilling tsunami waves.

Natives View Science Confab With General Dissatisfaction

By THOMAS RICHARDS, JR.
Staff Writer

The 20th Alaska Science Conference was a meeting for oil industry officials, politicians, bureaucrats, and professional conference-goers. It was not a conference for Alaskan and Northern native peoples, except for the role they played in being dissected.

This opinion was expressed by the few natives present, and the even fewer natives invited to participate in the meet, entitled: "Change in the North, People, Petroleum, and Environment."

The first subject discussed, the impact of petroleum development, was characterized by stinging verbal interchange during the symposium Monday afternoon. More tempered, and more thorough exploration of the topic was seen in the more obscure sessions held separate from the larger symposia.

Terming the oil industry the "first world government" continually seeking to amass tremendous power, Sarah Lawrence Professor Robert Engler, industry critic and author of "The Politics of Oil: Private Power and Demo-

cratic Change," painted a gloomy picture of Alaska's future in petroleum development.

"Santa Barbara is going to happen over and over again. . . and the federal government is not ignorant," Engler said. "The oil companies' primary interest is to the stockholders" and, secondly, to the community, he charged.

Urging caution in proceeding with petroleum development, Engler told Alaskans not to be intimidated by oil industry threats to move "if the climate is not healthy."

(Continued on page 6)

Unalakleet A.F. Station May Be Education Facility

WASHINGTON—The Air Force station at Unalakleet may be used for a joint Bureau of Indian Affairs, State of Alaska educational program according to U.S. Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska).

Gravel said BIA officials reported Monday that a request for a one-year use permit had been forwarded to the Air Force. The site is to be closed in 1970.

In addition to the joint use, the site is being considered as a

nucleus of a new village composed of residents of St. Michaels, Stebbins and Shaktoolik, BIA officials told Gravel.

The three villages are currently threatened annually by flooding, Gravel said. The Air Force has a water supply and electricity, BIA officials told Gravel, and would be an ideal site for a new community.

The villages are all located on Norton Sound.

BIA officials said there was a

possibility the villages could relocate at the Air Force station and avoid future threats.

An earlier study into the uses of the site showed it to be unsuitable for use as a Hospital or Health Center 4. Officials of the Indian Health Service told Gravel they would restudy the situation in the event "other alternatives developed."

Clifford Hartman, Commissioner of Education, told Gravel

the site appears to have potential as a Junior High School site.

In a letter to Gravel, Hartman said:

"... With some capital funds the site could be renovated and used as a Junior High School complex for the northern area."

"This site could be a valuable asset to both the state and BIA in providing a long-needed service to the village people," Gravel said.

Charges AEC Holding Back Info on Possible Blast-Caused Quakes

State Rep. Mike Bradner has accused the Atomic Energy Commission of suppressing information on dangers of giant underground nuclear tests in Alaska triggering a major earthquake and resulting tidal wave.

Bradner charged that statements by the AEC's own scientists conflict on the earthquake danger, especially in the case of Amchitka Island in the Aleutians.

"Amchitka is located on a major earth-stress area that has produced killer tidal waves from relatively mild quakes," Bradner said.

He added: "Regardless of the island's remoteness an earthquake created tidal wave could race across the Pacific without warning to strike Southeastern Alaska, the Pacific Northwest, Hawaii, and Japan."

"The AEC has carefully avoided exposing Alaskans to information about the earthquake danger," he added.

Bradner further accused the AEC of excluding Alaska from an eight state governor's briefing last April on nuclear test safety at which the earthquake question was at issue.

"Alaska is one of only two states with a major nuclear test site," Bradner stated, "and our site is scheduled for the world's largest explosions."

"In addition we are in an earthquake belt capable of producing catastrophic tidal waves, and yet were excluded from this important safety meeting," the Fairbanks legislator said.

Bradner stated that at last April's governor's conference Dr. James Hadley, of the AEC, said it was: "conceivable" that a test detonation close to a concentration of stress in the earth's crust could trigger a sizable earthquake.

Bradner said Hadley told the governors at that meeting that the danger was slight in Nevada due to no evidence of any great stress concentration.

"However, in regard to Amchitka being developed as a test site," Bradner said, Hadley told these same men: "we have to accept the possibility that, being very close to concentrations of stored energy (in the earth) tests might trigger large events (earthquakes)."

Bradner said the AEC justified the Amchitka danger because of the island's remoteness and completely disregarded tidal waves.

The Fairbanks lawmaker stated the real danger from Amchitka to Alaskan communities and the entire Pacific Rim was from possible tidal waves.

"Tidal waves caused most of the devastation in the 1964 Alaska earthquake, and killed 12 persons in Crescent City, California over 2,000 miles away," Bradner said.

"A 1946 Aleutian earthquake hit Hawaii with 50 foot tidal waves, and a 1961 Aleutian caused tidal wave killed 61 persons in Hawaii and destroyed millions of dollars in property."

"The seismic sea wave warning system is inadequate to protect the Pacific Rim community from such an event that man may bring on himself," he added.

(Continued on page 6)