

TUNDRA TIMES SKIPS TWO ISSUES DUE TO FLOOD

Due to circumstances beyond our control, August 18 and August 25 issues of Tundra Times were not published. The reason? You guessed it—the great flood of

August 14 inundated almost the entire City of Fairbanks. The muddy blanket of water, nine feet deep in some low areas, smothered the power and heat in most of Fairbanks

including the Chena Building where the Tundra Times editorial offices are located. Power was switched back on last Sunday, August 27,

and heat was still non-existent at press time. Lighting has been sporadic, hampering our varityper operator, Betty Ragland.

We wish to thank our readers for their patience and thank them for their sympathetic letters regarding the flood ordeal.

Tundra Times

Inupiat Paitot People's Heritage

Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska
Suite 400, 400 Chena Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Vol 4, No. 7, 86



Friday, September 1, 1967

Fairbanks, Alaska

FLORIDA COMPANY TO ASSIST NATIVE GROUPS BUILD MOTELS



EXPOSITION SITE FLOODED—Alaska 67, exposition center for the Alaska Centennial Year, center, left, wallows in the flood-

waters after the raging Chena River spilled its banks on August 14.

—BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT photo

Franchise Agreement With Firm to Make Construction Feasible

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett this month revealed a proposal by Quality Courts Motels, Inc. of Daytona Beach, Florida, that that firm would assist native groups in Alaska and reservations in the Lower 48, to construct swank tourist motels.

The motels would be native owned and operated under a franchise agreement with the executives of the Florida co.

Quality Courts Motels' minimum requirements call for at least 40 rooms.

H. H. Mobley, executive vice president of the Quality, said earlier this month:

"The fact that the motels would be Indian owned and operated, and on or near reservation land, will make them a 'plus' tourist attraction. In addition, they can act as an outlet for tribal

arts and crafts, and where possible, for use of other features of the reservation area, such as fishing, boating, swimming and hunting."

R. E. McLean, acting Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Juneau, said that Commissioner Bennett was favorably impressed with the possibilities and has agreed to cooperate on a non-exclusive basis so Indian tribes and Alaska native groups may have an opportunity to consider Quality Courts plans.

The native owned motels would be operated under a

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Tax Relief for Flood Victims

The President's declaration that areas of Alaska warrant Federal disaster assistance because of floods which occurred on or about August 14, 1967, makes special tax relief provisions available to certain fiscal year taxpayers affected, IRS District Director, Lewis J. Conrad said this week.

If a taxpayer files on a fiscal year basis and the disaster occurred after the end of his fiscal year but not later than the date his income tax return was due, he may elect to deduct the casualty loss on his return for the year ended instead of waiting till the following year.

If the fiscal year taxpayer has already filed his return, he has three months after the due date in which to file an amended return or a claim for refund (Form 843) reflecting his losses.

Non-business casualty loss deductions are limited to the amount over \$100 for each casualty.

IRS Document 5174, describing procedures for claiming casualty losses, may be obtained free from IRS offices.

Drama and Devastation Tremendous in The Great Fairbanks Flood of August 14

By HOWARD ROCK
Times Editor

The city lay stunned—unbelieving as the floodwaters began

Federation Footnotes—

Emil Notti Commences Column on AFN Affairs

By EMIL NOTTI
Alaska Federation of Natives

This is the initial column to be used to keep the members of the Federation of Natives as well as Tundra Times readers informed on what we are doing.

We will not limit ourselves to what the Federation is doing. We will also report rumors as well as facts when we can find them.

This first report will be used to bring our readers up to date on some of the things that we have done in the recent past.

VEEP

On July 3, at 3:00 a.m. in the morning, the Native people were represented by this Indian when Vice President Hubert

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to course through the streets.

The raging Chena River had spilled over its banks. The water rose rapidly. For great many, there was no time for residents to flee in any manner of preparedness.

On the afternoon of August 14, hundreds of people gawked at the river by the Cushman Street Bridge as the swift muddy waters began to lick the spans.

That was the time, or even before that time, when the people should have been told to get ready to leave their homes. It was perceptible that the water level was steadily rising.

DESTRUCTION

The initial novelty and shock of the great inundation is wearing off now and the people of Fairbanks are experiencing another—the shocking impact of devastation.

The flood damage is great and it involves almost all the homes and businesses throughout the city.

And there were deaths—seven of them known to date. There could have been a lot more but the people remained calm under stress. Eternal thanks for this.

The Fairbanks flood of August 14, 1967 will be recorded as the greatest natural disaster the city has ever suffered. From the air, Fairbanks looks deceptively complete but the

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