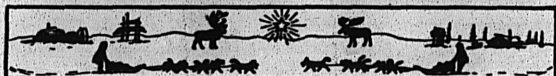


"I may not agree with a word you say but I will defend unto death your right to say it." — Voltaire

Tundra Times



Owned, controlled and edited by Eskimo, Indian, Aleut Publishing Company, a corporation of Alaska natives. Published at Fairbanks, Alaska, weekly, on Wednesdays.

Address all mail to Box 1287, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99707. Telephone 542-2244.

Entered at the Post Office at Fairbanks, Alaska, as second class matter under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Eskimo, Indian, Aleut Publishing Co., Inc. Board of Directors Executive Committee: Howard Rock, president; Thomas Richards, vice president; Mrs. Ralph Perdue, secretary; Jimmy Bedford, comptroller; Mary Jane Fate, corresponding secretary. HOWARD ROCK, editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Regular Mail (Including Alaska, Canada, and other states)	1 Year \$10.00	6 Months \$ 5.50
Air Mail (Including Alaska, Canada, and other states)	1 Year \$21.00	6 Months \$12.00

Editorial—

The Alaska Plan

The Alaska Plan when completed and ratified by the building and construction unions, contractor associations and various minority group organizations, will be designed to provide equal employment opportunities in the construction industry in the state. Ever since its inception months ago, we have observed the activity in this area with a special interest because the plan will have a direct bearing upon the natives, rural or urban.

For many years in the past, the natives have been apprehensive of unionism because many of them found it difficult—if not impossible—to break into the unions. Not all of the unions have been bad, however, as in some cases a near majority, or even a majority are indeed, natives.

The Alaska Plan is steadily gaining a following with endorsements coming in from different areas in the state. It is becoming a demonstration of what could be done if the groups work together. Working in this manner, the 33-page document seeks to establish the manner in which a Native, a Black or other minority group person can enter the union of his or her choice. The plan is a commitment on the part of the unions and contractors that efforts will be made to bring more minority workers into the industry. This is commendable indeed.

The plan is impressive also that it is designed to function on a statewide basis. Its intentions go beyond the non-discriminatory clauses found in all government contracts. It is an action plan.

The Alaska Plan is obviously a new, bold approach to solve an old problem. It looks to the future to better the lives of everyone. We hope that its implementation will be expeditiously handled by the appropriate authorities so the benefits it can bring can be realized as quickly as possible.

License for Borrowed Bike Is Troublesome

By SANDRA SHROYER
Teenage Reporter

I came to Fairbanks from Kotzebue a week ago to stay with my aunt that's up here for a while.

I started working for my uncle at the Tundra Times. I had to walk in the morning to work. It's a long walk. I live out by the Airport Way.

Howard and Lael decided we should get a bike so I can ride it home and to work in the morning.

We called all the stores to see if they had any bikes. One store said they're getting some on Friday, another store said they're all sold out, and the store said we'll sell you a used bike for \$45. We said we would buy it if it was in good shape.

Lael and I went out to lunch with Eleanor Ouzts and Lael told Eleanor we were looking for a bike for me to ride to work in the morning. Eleanor said that she had a bike that her

daughter used to use.

But her daughter went to the states this year so she said we could use it.

So after we were done working we went down to Mrs. Ouzts house and picked up the bike. The next day I went to get me a license for the bike.

I went there and they asked me if I knew the serial number on it and I said no. The policeman said there already was a license on it. I said I don't know.

And then the lady said where did you get the bike. I said a lady gave it to the Tundra Times for us to use for a while.

The policeman said are you sure she gave it to you? I said I am sure she did.

I bought the license for the bike and then I left.

They must of thought I stole the bike.

Would you steal a bike and go get the license for it? I wouldn't if I were you.

AEC Gives Cannikin Material...

(Continued from page 1)

very slow and inefficient."

The report goes on to note the blast will probably cause a dish shaped depression in the earth's surface about 4,000 feet in diameter and 100 feet deep.

"Rock falls and soil slides may occur along the coastline near Surface Ground Zero, possibly affecting a few sea cliff and sea stack nesting sites utilized by bald eagles, peregrine falcons, cormorants and other cliff-nesting birds."

A report by M. L. Merritt, Sandia Laboratories, would put some minds at rest on the danger of the blast.

"Amchitka is one of a long string of islands that stretches from about 1,500 miles from North America to Asia. I think its remoteness is hard to appreciate, even for Alaskans who are used to large distances. It is as far from Amchitka to Anchorage as it is from Anchorage to Seattle."

Those of us who live in the neighborhood may have a worry or two, Merritt concedes.

"There is concern about the effects such tests may have on the island. These concerns are about radioactivity and its possible release to the sea or the air, about testing in a seismically active area and possible triggering of large earthquakes which might in turn start a tsunami (tidal wave), and about physical effects of testing on the environment."

Merritt's concern is environment: the 100-200 sea otters, 27 species of birds (200 bald eagles and 50 rare Peregrine falcons), 5 species of island fish, and "what appears to many to be a monotonous landscape—a tundra composed of grasses, sedges, mosses, lichens and low shrubs."

Only one sea otter was reported killed during the last test (a one megaton blast) but cause of death after autopsy remained unknown. The writer predicts that if the otters are close offshore during the next blast, 20 individuals might be at risk.

This number, he notes, is much less than what the state's otter harvests have shown tolerable, so that there is no chance of affecting the animal population as a whole.

The peregrine falcons are more endangered by DDT than from Cannikin, he reports. The rare Aleutian Canada Goose, transplanted back to the island recently, is being carefully watched by the Interior Department's man on the island.

As for eagles, several nests were within range of the last blast but were not destroyed.

The effects of the last blast were nil to Dolly Varden trout and fish eggs in three holding pens. There was a massive kill of stickleback in two ponds within 3,000 feet of Surface Zero.

These died of shock and others at the 4,000 foot level died of being thrown out or stranded on the bank.

Two fresh water lakes were partially drained but scientists felt they were not of major importance to fish or as bird nesting areas. Fish in distant lakes were not effected, Merritt added.

"Utah State University scientists used eight holding pens, one as close as 2,100 feet. All of the 73 Dolly Varden in them survived except for one gravid female at 9,500 feet. Salmon eggs in stream gravel at 12,000 feet hatched out normally the following spring."

The next blast, he predicts

will kill some fish in nearby ponds and streams and it is also quite possible that it will kill some marine fish... "but in neither case would the number involved hazard an entire population."

James T. Wilson, Institute of Science and Technology, University of Michigan, has done a study on "Ground Motion Effects from Nuclear Detonations," which is included in the collection.

"The very remoteness of Amchitka assures me that this should not be a matter of concern beyond the confines of the island itself," Wilson begins. "The motion will probably not be felt by people beyond Shemya and Adak."

"With regard to the possibility of vibrations from Cannikin triggering a natural earthquake that would produce ground motion stronger than that from the explosion itself... Any significant strain rearrangements produced by Cannikin will be over much smaller region than that involved in producing a 7 plus shallow earthquake so that even a slight possibility of such triggering will depend on the earthquake already being imminent."

Wilson goes on to suggest that if an impending earthquake was triggered by the atomic blast, "one might argue mechanistically that any premature release would make it smaller."

Finally, there is a study on tidal waves by William G. Van Dorn, Scripps Institute of Oceanography.

"Even in regions having a high incidence of tsunamis, such as the Aleutians, less than 20 percent of the large earthquakes

are tsunamigenic," he points out. "Only earthquakes of magnitude greater than 7.4 are known to have produced destructive tsunamis and, of these, only 10-20 percent produce a measurable tsunami... The entire southeastern portion of the Pacific trench system appears to be currently inactive—no large tsunami has originated there in recorded history."

The AEC predicts the Cannikin blast will register about 7 on the Richter scale.

"Records of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey show that since 1900 there have been four earthquakes within 150 miles of Amchitka with a body wave magnitude of more than 7.7 (one within 30 miles of the island) as well as an average of two or three earthquakes each year with a body wave magnitude of 6 or greater. None of these has resulted in major damage. None has generated a serious tsunami," according to Van Dorn.

"No significant impact on man, animal life or the environment is anticipated," the AEC assures us.

THE ORIGIN OF ALASKAN NAMES

by G. Utermohle

Katalla, Alaska's first oil field was discovered in 1903 near Controller Bay on the Gulf of Alaska.

The town of Katalla, about 50 miles east of Cordova, at one time boasted of no less than ten saloons, an oil refinery, and several hundred inhabitants.

The present population is said to be one. The name Katalla was apparently derived from a native word meaning "bay."

Bethel Radio Sparkles...

(Continued from page 1)

of two additional full-time announcers, bring the station about 60 fan letters daily.

This is surprising because, KYUK is only broadcasting one-tenth of its range at this point (transmitting off a little clothes line arrangement until a tower can be installed) and considers itself very much in the pioneering stage. (News must either be phoned from a sister station KUAC at the University of Alaska or collected by a giri on a bike who meets the plane for a current issue of the Anchorage Daily News.

The station is Alaska's second educational system. State legislator George Hohman of Bethel promoted it with Sen. Ray Christiansen of Bethel and Moses Paukan of St. Mary's.

Moore, who had been working for KENI-TV in Anchorage, read their ad for manager and signed on last October. The transmitter had just arrived but things got off to a slow start.

"There wasn't much interest until we actually got on the air," Moore recalls. "Now the community has taken it to heart."

Consider a recent review in the Kuskokwim Chronicle:

"Bethel has been totally involved in its latest innovation, Radio Station KYUK for nearly three weeks now, and loving every minute of it."

"That love affair may come to an abrupt end in July, however, if funding for the station's continued operation is not forthcoming from the state."

"During the Economic Development Committee meeting last Thursday, Charlie Guinn said: 'this is our station. I think we have a sense of pride and ownership. I think that this group

should go on record as giving Dave Moore a vote of confidence for his fine work."

"We also need to keep this station. To do everything within our power to insure its future... because it is changing all our lives."

The problem is that although legislature appropriated about \$70,000 for KYUK, costs are running higher. For example, salaries were planned only for one programmer and a part time trainee. That's not enough for the 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. format.

There are also problems with the broadcasting tower.

"The most we'd expected to pay was \$11,000," Moore said. "Our lowest bid was \$32,000!"

But government agencies, businesses and even individuals are coming forward to help. The town of Napakiak volunteered \$1 per family.

The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, city of Bethel and Rural Cap have all come forward with grants. And the University of Alaska offers programming, Eskimo material and technical assistance.

"You can't imagine what a difference the station makes in our lives," explained one Bethel citizen. "Little things, like before if we wanted to get word around town that a meeting was canceled we had to knock on doors. Now we just phone the station."

"Plus the cultural interchange. Listening to that story hour makes some of the whites want to learn Eskimo. Following bilingual requests helps Eskimos with their English. And we're getting to understand each other better."

Angelanaqvaa!