

JEANE DIXON DONATES HER FAMOUS COLUMNS . . . The Alaska Plan—

new column goes to her tax-exempt charitable organization, the Children to Children Foundation, designed to help children around the world.

One goal of the foundation is construction of an international pre-natal research center near Washington, D.C.

Miss Dixon has also expressed interest in child-related health

problems in Alaska, and she'll have a chance to investigate them for herself when she comes North, October 9, for the Tundra Times Banquet.

The story of Jeane Dixon is familiar to many readers. Among the many prophecies that have startled the world, she foretold the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the

assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, Churchill's defeat in 1945 Russia's first Sputnik and the assassination in Los Angeles of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Many of these were documented in the 1965 book, "A Gift of Prophecy: the Phenomenal Jeane Dixon," by Ruth Montgomery, which sold more than three million copies.

More Endorsements

The Alaska Plan, a proposal to bring more minority group persons into the construction industry, now has the endorsement of the Alaska building and construction unions according to Robert Willard, chairman of the Alaska Plan Committee.

The Alaska State Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Council, the Associated Construction unions including Teamsters Local 959 have endorsed the voluntary approach to the plan. Willard called this a major development and said he was very pleased with the union action.

He reported that virtually all groups that must sign the agreement under federal legislation

have endorsed the plan concept with the exception of Associated General Contractors and a few regional Native associations.

The Arctic Native Brotherhood in Nome has also notified Willard's office of its support. It represents 12 communities in the area.

Willard noted that unions had some objections to certain provisions interjected into the plan by the U.S. Department of Interior but he would not disclose any details.

Pressure from Washington, D.C. is on the committee to finalize the plan by August 1, he added.

Scare Hurts Halibut Season . . .

the rest of the world uses one part per million?" Stevens asks. "We had a congressional hearing on this recently but so far nothing has come out of it."

"The trouble is no one knows the baseline levels," points out Dr. David Burrell, Institute of Marine Science at the University of Alaska. Burrell is set to study potential pollutants through a crash program going on throughout the country but no money has been appropriated for this until September.

There is some speculation that the mercury is due to pulp mill activity, as the ban area includes a number of mills. Others feel pollution may come from the south 48. But there seems to be nothing but guess work.

"To date only a minute amount of work has been done on the subject," Burrell said. "The truth of the matter is no one really knows what the base level is. We believe it may be the Arctic waters."

"The only known case there is of serious mercury poisoning in this country is that of a weight watcher in New York who ate swordfish three times a day for a number of months," Stevens added.

State Rep. Clem Tillion who is chairman of the Industry Advisory Committee to the International Pacific Fisheries Commission, termed the halibut scare is "ridiculous."

"We do not have any indication that this mercury, even by the wildest stretch of the imagination, could be dangerous. They've found a higher mercury content in old fish preserved in formaldehyde at the Smithsonian than they have in Alaskan fish."

"It's just an excuse of the smaller buyers not to purchase large fish. And most of the fish they can't use are dead. They can't throw them back. It's a major loss because these are spawners."

According to an article in the Seattle Post Intelligencer, the ban was created by the National Marine Fisheries Service and local Fishing Vessel Owners Association.

The newspaper said Dr. Dayton L. Alverson, NMFS associate regional director, estimated the new policy affecting fishermen in Alaska and Washington may cost about 1.5 million pounds of fish.

The total is worth about \$500,000 and represents approx-

imately five per cent of the North Pacific quota.

A spokesman at Whitney-Fidalg Seafoods Inc., in Petersburg, explained the weight limit is based on the theory that the bigger and older the fish the more mercury could be contained. The limit was 150 pounds on June 20; 125 pounds on July 1 and is currently 100 pounds.

Rep. Tillion, whose son and nephews are all commercial fishing this summer, reports large boats off the gulf are selling all their fish.

"In Seward they're buying so the big boats who can shop around are selling. It's the smaller fishermen that are getting hurt," he maintains.

Sen. Stevens echoes Tillion's concern for those getting caught in the pinch.

"I have a bill in to compensate people who are going to lose their investment but I don't know whether Congress will go along with it or not."

Anthropologist . . .

in Unalaska. He decided to find out what brings outsiders North, how they adjust and what the Natives think of them.

"Not taking research seriously, I decided to make an adventure of it, too. Chose the Kobuk area because I'd been there and liked the region."

Keim signed on Steve Grupis, another residence counselor, to go with him and hired Jimmy Edwards of Allakaket to take them up the Altna River with his power boat to a point where they could port over to the headwaters of the Kobuk.

"We walked in 35 miles with a 30-pound rubber raft which just gave out on us. Torn to shreds on the rocks. So we walked 10 miles below Walker Lake, built a raft out of 12 logs with a Boy Scout type hatchet, some parachute twine Jimmy Edwards had given us and some shoe laces."

They rafted easily through Upper Kobuk Canyon and intended to make portage around the lower canyon which, by all accounts is impassable water. At that point the scientific study almost went under.

Keim doesn't know whether he misread his map or the map was wrong but suddenly he and Grupis found themselves in the Lower Kobuk Canyon fighting for their lives.

They made most of the trip under water and ended up with their supplies lashed to the underside of the raft.

"When we got out on the other side it was nice and peaceful," Keim recalls. "We went ashore to rest a little and passed out. Shock. Every-so often I wake up in the morning with a not so pleasant flashback. My last thought as I went under was to hang on to the raft. It was wood. It had to float."

They rebuilt the raft, traveled 250 miles on spring flood waters fighting sweepers and rough current. Twelve miles by land and 50 miles by water from the first village a helicopter spotted them and gave them a lift.

So much for the adventure. Keim went on to research half a dozen river villages and his notes also make good reading.

Ambler has the largest number of whites.

"The people who are there are typical in every way, well traveled, well educated enclave. Some really talented people. Last year there were about 30 of them. They say they can't function as human beings outside and they won't. I don't blame them...respect their desire and the fact that they're white."

A major problem for some whites in the area is making a living. Keim discovered one

qualified teacher who had lived in Ambler two years and sought employment with the school there.

"But the state wants to send out a woman they feel is better qualified who has been living stateside."

Keim found several reasons why whites settle in the north despite weather and economic odds against them.

"The prevailing reason is to get away from the rat race, the pressures from outside. There's a very genetic desire for man to have a niche in this wide world. And it's physically beautiful country...out of this world."

But the majority of the white men are losers, he maintains. They don't adapt to the country or accept its people and some end up bitter and unhappy.

He spoke of a man who lives in an Eskimo sod hut fitted out inside "just like WASP America." Of wives who won't stay in the country. Of an old trader with two bitter gripes; civilization and missionaries.

"God will take care of those missionaries," the trader told him grimly. And he wasn't talking about Heaven and angels.

He also met hearty, remarkable women who "dig the country and the life." Noted even the saddest of the lot pulled to with remarkable courage in time of emergency like the treat of forest fire.

Keim said that Natives were surprised that first to learn he was researching the whites instead of "measuring their skulls" which is their stereotype of anthropology.

"I let it slide. Don't push and finally they come out with an opinion or two about the interlopers."

Generally, he found, Natives and whites socialized freely. This was too seldom, however. Only some teacher couples seemed to have settled in exceptionally well.

The researcher, who began his trip in May and returned last week, has yet to polish his notes and begin his thesis. He has developed, however, a fairly solid theory on how whites best survive the Arctic.

"In order to live in that kind of environment the white man has to become more like the Eskimo and the Indian, yet remain in the modern world. He really can't do anything else. The better the balance he can have between the two worlds, the better he is able to influence Eskimo people in modern ways."

The trip caused Keim to carefully reassess the value of anthropology, and he's not quite sure wherein his future lies.

"I've thought a lot about going out to the Kobuk myself," he smiled. "I'd like to give it a try."

Chief Smallboy . . .

go to the mountains," Smallboy's interpreter said. "And so they went to Kootenai Plain about 10 miles from Jasper. It was government land and the government tried to chase them away."

But the Cree liked the new location where the mountains are beautiful and there is plenty of game. Since they moved there "everything has gone good again with the people."

This winter the government passed the Thirty Day Law which decrees no person can stay on government land more than 30 days.

"They said it was to keep the hippies away but it was really against us," the interpreter explains. "The Chief said, 'If you send me to prison I'll just go right back when I get out!'"

Impressed by such determination, the government minister

in charge of the land has declared, "I will not ride shotgun on these people," and Smallboy predicts they will have land at Muskogee Lake, not far from where they are camped, on which to build permanent homes.

With settlement in sight, Smallboy felt free this summer to vacation and is touring, Alaska by car with an old friend. His most successful stop to date has been the village of Tanacross where Chief Oscar Isaac gave him a hearty welcome.

Now he's going to an Indian camp at Beaver where he stopped briefly on the drive North. It's a very good camp, he said. In fact, Chief Smallboy is very much impressed with the way Alaskan Natives live.

"It's like the way the people did in the old time. It's a good life," he said.

The halibut problem has been hushed up through the summer because of fears it would needlessly hurt the industry and because of the industry's prompt self regulation. Glenn Luckie, editor and publisher of the Petersburg Press, was the first journalist to tackle the problem and he set about it constructively in his July 15th issue.

In addition to his front page story titled, "Halibut Fishermen Throwing Big Ones Back," he also featured a study by the American National Fisheries Institute and a story by John Sibley of the New York Times. Both are reassuring on the lack evidence of ill effects of eating fish.

Luckie's main concern is for the fishermen who are feeling the brunt of the boycott.

"This thing is hitting us real hard," he told the Tundra Times And he forwarded us, special delivery, his editorial on the subject.

"For years we have heard fishermen referred to as the, 'Farmers of the Sea' and we think it is an apt description. Both fishermen and farmers are engaged in putting food on the tables of millions of people."

"Some years ago the federal government recognized that in order to insure adequate food supplies, the dirt farmers should have some guarantee that the crops they raised would have a market, and so if they have been subsidized by tax dollars..."

"Somehow the parallel between the dirt farmers and the ocean farmers ended at the federal feed bag. But we feel that if one branch of the government is going to deny the fishermen their livelihood, then it is only fitting that another branch provide the substitute...in the way of a guarantee that their catches can be sold through regular marketing channels or if their catches are found to be contaminated by someone else's pollution, then we feel the federal government should purchase the fish and destroy them."

"We do not suggest that the fishermen be paid not to fish... only that they be paid for the fish they catch."

Answer to Puzzle No. 5

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