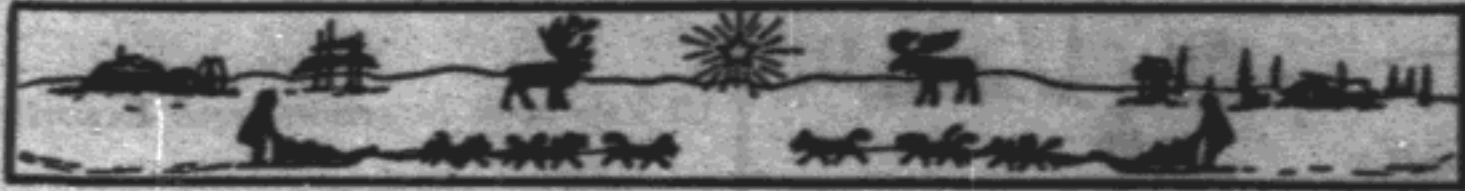


"I may not agree with a word you say but I will defend unto death your right to say it." - Voltaire

# Tundra Times



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## Editorial—

### Achievement of Stature

The World Eskimo Olympics has become a definite part of the colorful events staged annually in Alaska. Its rather modest beginning back in 1961 created a spark that grew steadily into public favor until today it has become one of the most colorful spectacles to see in our state. This has been made possible by dedicated people who worked hard to develop it into what it is today.

Prior to its first staging in 1961, men like Frank Whaley, A. E. "Bud" Hagberg, and others, envisioned its potential—its unique and novel impact on the public with events of colorful old cultures and contests of our native people. How right they were. The City of Fairbanks and its Chamber of Commerce became integral parts of the program and the result has been that of warm public response. It has not stopped there but has steadily grown in popularity and stature, thanks to people like Mrs. Laura Bergt, chairman of the Olympics this year, and those who ably assist her.

The World Eskimo Olympics is now wearing another feather on its hat. It has now been officially recognized by the State of Alaska through a Proclamation drawn up by Governor Walter J. Hickel. The Proclamation is self-explanatory:

## ☆☆☆ PROCLAMATION

World Eskimo Olympics

WHEREAS, the native Eskimo and Indian in Alaska have through the years developed novel and interesting athletic events in keeping with their environments; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable that these events be perpetuated as part of the heritage of our State and our people; and

WHEREAS, it is also desirable that this heritage be made more widely available to Alaskans and the visitors to our State; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fairbanks, through the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce, has held and is continuing to hold an annual event called World Eskimo Olympics, during which these native athletic events are featured in contest form; and

WHEREAS, this event substantially contributes to the further dissemination of knowledge and understanding of our native people to our other citizens and visitors;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WALTER J. HICKEL, Governor of the State of Alaska, do hereby urge all citizens of this state to cooperate and participate to the fullest extent possible in the annual, August 9 - 12, 1967,

### WORLD ESKIMO OLYMPICS

and I further commend the City of Fairbanks for undertaking and sponsoring the annual staging of this event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Alaska to be affixed this tenth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven.

/s/ Walter J. Hickel

Governor

(SEAL)

ATTEST: /s/ Keith H. Miller

Secretary of State

## Beware of Food Frauds

By ETHEL MAE GRIGGS  
Public Health Nutritionist

"Food faddism is still prevalent in the United States" we are told by Food and Nutrition News published in Chicago.

The June 1967 issue gives an account of two hospital physicians in New York who saved the life of a woman near death.

This woman was a strict follower of the Zen diet which consisted of cooked brown rice, salted and covered with sesame seeds. She consumed no meat, milk or water.

Her liquid intake was limited to 12 ounces of soup or tea daily.

The doctors reported that while she recovered, after receiving Vitamin C and other vitamins together with a normal diet, several others on the Zen diet died.

Many people in Alaska are being misguided by food faddists who give partial truths about food for health.

They do not encourage the use of Alaska fruits as berries and store fruits, or vegetables as cabbage and other greens; they fail to encourage the use of enriched breads which we can make or buy, or meats, fish, milk and fats which are suggested by trained scientist for growth and health to be eaten daily.

The food faddists recognize, as we do, that our bodies are our most precious possessions, so they appeal to our fears, anxieties and often ills which should be treated by doctors.

They have something to sell. Their motive is money.

Nutritionists are employed by our government to help people know what nutrients are found in common foods and how these nutrients work together to help prevent some diseases.

The body needs food daily which give energy, for example breads, foods which build and repair tissues, as meats and fish, and foods which provide nutrients to regulate and protect the body as minerals and vitamins.

## Lula Young Gets Post on Board Of Education

JUNEAU—A Ft. Yukon homemaker long active in 49th State education circles, Mrs. Donald Young, was appointed to the Board of Education today by Gov. Walter Hickel.

Mrs. Young is the wife of State Rep. Donald E. Young, R-Ft. Yukon. Her appointment, to a five-year term, will be subject to confirmation by the Alaska Legislature when it reconvenes in January.

The addition of Mrs. Young to the board fills out the new seven-member Board of Education which was authorized by the House and Senate earlier this year in line with a revamping of the board to make it conform to Section 26 of the Alaska Constitution.

The new Section 26 statute, which was effective July 18,

(Continued on page 6)

## ALASKA - A GOOD CREDIT RISK Speech By Governor Walter J. Hickel Before the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce July 19, 1967

"I am happy to be here today to talk about Alaska, its resources, industry and economic development.

"First of all, I wish to extend my personal welcome on behalf of all of the people of the State to you gentlemen who have traveled here to be with us today. With travel today made easier and more comfortable aboard swift moving jet aircraft, the impact of the size of Alaska upon the visitor is sometimes largely diminished.

"To get you into proper perspective—even those of you who may be from Texas—I will seek to impress you with the size of our state of Alaska by pointing out that if Alaska were superimposed on the United States it would stretch from Canada to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It has four time zones, just like the continental United States does.

"When people ask me what the weather in Alaska is like, or what time it is, I answer by saying: 'What is the weather like in the United States?—and what is the time in the United States? It just depends on what part you are talking about.'

"Alaska is big! Its 34,000 mile coastline is longer than that of the rest of the 49 States put together, and the continental shelf extending offshore is larger than the State's land area. In fact, it constitutes 64 percent of the total continental shelf area of the entire Nation. More importantly, both the land and continental shelf of Alaska are treasure chests brimming with natural riches waiting for development.

"A few weeks ago I made a trip to New York to talk to people such as you about Alaska. Alaska, I said, is a slumbering giant that is just waking up, and we have progress in our blood. We are not going to be content any more with the status quo, with just letting things happen.

"We have found that great cities and countries are built by men who wait. One of our first steps in our program to make things happen was to create a healthy investment climate to encourage anyone who wants to help us develop.

"In our Affairs of the State Address, we asked for legislation that would increase Alaska's ability to attract industry, and I signed into law measures to enable our cities and boroughs to issue revenue bonds to finance buildings and plants to lease to industry. This made low-interest, 30-year financing available to industries seeking to build in Alaska. Along this same vein, I might point out that there has not been a general state tax increase, nor any new general tax levies, since 1962, and none is contemplated at this time.

"As I have stated many times, the single most important function of the Governor's office is economic development. It is through jobs, payrolls, and productive employment that many of our social and political ills can be cured. Human dignity demands that individuals must have the self respect that goes with productive employment.

"The Alaskan economy is based primarily on the abundance of the natural resources of our great land and of our even greater continental shelf. These are our fisheries, forest products and minerals, including oil and gas. Another industry of growing importance is recreation.

"Historically, fishing has been our principal resource industry and will continue to be important, but it may be surpassed in the near future by minerals because of the rapid development of the State's oil and gas fields. This industry has risen to second place since 1957 and most of the major oil companies of the United States and several foreign companies are participating in its development.

"Forest products and recreation rank third and fourth. Although the Alaskan industrial developments have been basically in primary and extractive stages, manufacturing in the intermediate stage has commenced with the establishment of petrochemical industries.

"There is a continuing favorable trend and growth in economic activity in Alaska. Gross volume of business jumped from one billion 67 million dollars in 1964 to one billion 210 million dollars in 1965, and again jumped in 1966 to one billion 429 million dollars.

"Banking statistics show that at the end of 1959 loans and discounts totaled about \$86 million and by the end of 1966 totaled \$216 million.

"Demand and savings deposits totaled \$184 million at the end of 1966 had more than doubled to \$383 million.

"The value of resource production soared from \$218 million in 1961 to \$339 million in 1966. Total personal income, which amounted to \$322 million in 1950, rose to \$854 million in 1965.

"Indicators used to measure economic activity all reflect growth and progress. Let's look at our individual industries.

"Fisheries are Alaska's biggest industry today. More than 17,000 commercial fishermen and 8,811 commercial fishing vessels are licensed in Alaska. One hundred and thirty companies own 208 processing plants. The Alaska catch of fish in 1966 exceeded that of any other State with a wholesale value of \$174 million. The third most important fishery

(Continued on page 4)