

# World Renowned Conservationist Concerned Over Arctic Oil Impact

By HELEN ATKINSON  
Peter Markham Scott, world renowned conservationist and naturalist, remarked on his return from four days on the North Slope "I feel that BP Oil Corporation has a very genuine desire, indeed, the chairman of BP has a personal desire, to do the best he possibly can to get the oil out with the minimum of damage to the environment."  
Scott traveled Alaska by plane, auto, and helicopter and covered the North Slope from Pt. Barrow to Prudhoe Bay, spending some time in the estuary of the Colville River, as well as in the areas of drilling activity.  
He identified more than 22 species of birds, saw many caribou, and talked over the problem of fish running up sidestreams where the pipeline will cross.  
He is concerned with the whole impact of BP Oil Corporation's operations in Alaska. The ecological research program being carried on by University of Alaska for Trans Alaska Pipeline

System under the direction of Brian Sage "is very interesting but pretty much of a crash program being done on short notice and over a short period," Scott said.  
He would like to see a longer range program put into operation that would spread over a number of years.  
"After all, this is a long time thing, it's not something that will just affect the pipeline route or the road for a year or two—it will be a long time influence on the habitat of the North Slope," Scott said.  
At Barrow there is damage to the tundra on a large scale, Scott emphasized, because it has been abused there over a longer period of time. Scott came from England to Alaska to advise BP on how to minimize the effects of man on the biotope, how to conserve the habitat of man, and the various plants and animals which live in it.  
Scott, a conservationist with an ecological outlook, is son of

famed Anarctic explorer Capt. R. F. Scott. He is also an internationally known ornithologist, author, lecturer, illustrator, painter, and strong conservationist.  
He is a great outdoorsman and sportsman and won international gliding and sailing medals for his proficiency in the air and on the sea. His degrees and honors fill several pages.  
He is active in many organizations, some of them being Wildlife, Natural Resource, and Nature Conservancy groups worldwide. He has explored in the Canadian Arctic, in Australia, the West Indies, Panama, Ecuador, the Pacific, Iceland, Africa, India, Thailand, and the Anarctic.  
His parting remark was "The earth doesn't get any bigger, human population does. In Alaska you are not yet concerned with the major worry of the rest of the world—too many people and not enough space. I hope, in Alaska, that you will not spoil one of the most beautiful countries of the world."

## Chiefs . .

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prepare the village rolls and send them to Tanana Chiefs President Alfred Ketzler. The rolls are required as soon as possible, so that the Tanana Chiefs Conference will have an updated survey of its membership.  
Discussion also included a review of the position paper prepared by the Alaska Federation of Natives on the land claims settlement. The position paper was universally acclaimed as an excellent document and truly representative of Alaska Native opinion.  
Chief Andrew Isaac told the assembly of his answer to a question presented to him by a national press figure, Mike Wallace of CBS News. Chief Isaac said that Wallace asked him if he thought the settlement asked for by Alaska Natives is too large.  
To this, Chief Isaac replied, "It is big money for white people. It is not too big for me."  
He that is not handsome at twenty, nor strong at thirty, nor rich at forty, nor wise at fifty, will never be handsome, strong, rich, or wise.  
—HERBERT

## Apologies to Gov. Miller

In last Friday's issue of the Tundra Times, it was indicated that Gov. Keith H. Miller was involved with Congressman Howard W. Pollock in generating opposition to Byron Mallott's application for the executive director's job of the Rural Alaska Community Action Program.  
It has now been learned that the supposed opposition of Gov. Miller was not made by himself but it has been indicated that someone else had professed it without the Governor's knowledge.  
With a sense of fairness to Gov. Miller, and to all concerned, we would like to apologize to the Governor for making it to appear that he was actively opposed to Mallott's application.  
It is a known fact, however, that Congressman Pollock is actively opposing Byron Mallott's application.

### NOTICE

Alaska Legal Services Corporation announces a new location. After August 1, 1969, our offices will be located at:  
Central Building, 308 "G" Street, Suite 313, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, Phone: 272-9431.

# Regional Organizational Integral Parts of AFN

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Quite suddenly then, we realized that unless we officially file protests of the selections on what we considered as "our land" nothing was going to stop. While our filing of the protests did not in themselves stop all selections, the interpretation of our protests in some departments began to take effect. It slowed down the approval or the actions necessary to grant title to applicants.  
It must be emphasized here that many individuals, attorneys, as well as outspoken laymen, sympathetic to our claims took an unpopular stand in support of them and until that time we were at the mercy of the aggressiveness of the State in its selections, ignoring squatters in some cases, villages in others, and actual land claims by the regional associations.

gion, then come up with a package of proposals for proper presentation to the statewide corporation.  
4. The regional then having the delegated authority to negotiate, sits down as a statewide corporation and bargains in hopes of gaining approval.  
5. The regional then come back from a statewide session and hand to the locals all the programs approved and complete the whole process.  
3. ANALYSIS:  
It relieves the statewide nine-man board from dealing with all 225 villages which is desirable.  
There is no other way the villages want to operate anyway. If it were so, we would have had 225 separate land claims. The utilization of the regional concept has been used in the effective organization of the Alaska Federation of Natives.  
To do otherwise would be disastrous because no one would know where to start from and as many as five years could be lost in the proper administration of any judgment funds and land.  
I might add in conclusion, that contrary to a Department of Interior report saying in effect that it is not necessary to have a majority of Native people on the statewide board, I feel very strongly that the natives should have majority on the board. A mixed composition is, however, desirable because it would tend to give a check and balance while not materially effecting the wishes of the Natives. The same holds true in any democratic government and I need not go into that extensively.  
It is also my hope that the membership in the statewide organization as is in S-1830 would be enlarged as to reflect a representative from each regional corporation.  
Thus concludes my personal thoughts on the need for the regional corporations.

2. REGIONALS AND LAND CLAIMS  
Thus the Regional associations began playing a real part in the whole Land Claims to its present status as, the organizations comprising the Alaska Federation of Natives itself. Without the Regional associations we have no AFN.  
With the exception of a few villages in isolated cases where claims were filed for reasons other than land claims, all land claims were filed by the regional associations. The desire to form a single voice with the hope of gaining stature to attain congressional recognition, and this, it has most effectively gained.  
A simple example in the case of the Arctic Slope Native Association is very much in order. It would have been a futile effort if Barrow alone were to have filed a claim of the North Slope. Wainwright village could not have had more effect if it had done so on its own. Likewise with Pt. Hope, Barter Island and Anaktuvuk Pass because we could not have, without incurring much time and money that we didn't have, to arrive at reasonable boundaries of our claims by villages.  
Referring back to history which was testified to by Mr. Alfred Hopson, Mr. Simon Paneak and myself with others, a great trade movement involved travel from Pt. Hope to the Canadian border, and west from Barter Island through Barrow to Pt. Hope. All of the region on the North Slope has been used and occupied by the Eskimo people.  
The feeling of relationship of the people to its land has been shared since time immemorial. Here is truly an ethnic group, sharing among others, the very pattern of life so identical, speaking the same basic language, hunting the same species of animals, having the same frame of mind, progressive, loving and God fearing.  
In the application of procedures set out in S.1830 proposing a single statewide corporation to administer the judgment funds and land, there is no assurance that Barrow would receive adequate attention to its programs and needs for assistance. Likewise and more so with Pt. Hope and the other villages in the North Slope. While Barrow tends to be more reliant on its own representation, the other villages within the region on the other hand tend to rely on the leadership of Barrow. So then, the only sure way our neighbors feel they can receive adequate attention for their needs is to work through the regional headquarters in Barrow.  
In going over the needed programs for Wainwright, let us assume as an example, that a ten point program was submitted to the Statewide corporation. Let us also assume that the other two hundred villages submitted ten point programs, and take into consideration that the nine man board would attempt to screen these programs, with no assurance that the regional associations would be represented, much less the important villages who are actually the back bone of the Statewide organization. Who can tell me that of the two thousand requests for assistance Barrow might receive some attention on the first go round, or maybe the second, perhaps the third, or if you really want to be fair about this we'll consider Barrow at our next session. This is the situation we are facing.  
Unless we adopt some procedure whereby all local applicants can be screened at the regional level, and present them by regions, there is no hope that we can give adequate attention to our local people.  
The actual procedure then would be:  
1. Each village would make program proposals to their regional headquarters.  
2. The regionals, having representation from villages within it, makes deletions, additions to local needs, and approve and disapprove.  
3. Having recommendations from all the villages in the re-

Eben Hopson, Executive Director  
Arctic Slope Native Association  
Box 486, Barrow, Alaska, 99723

Dist: Frederick Paul, Attorney  
for ASNA, Seattle, Wash.

Emil Notti, President  
Alaska Federation of Natives

(This may be used in any way helpful to further the cause of all Alaskans particularly the Native people.)

## Teacher Trainees Recruitment By Borough, UA

The Fairbanks North Star Borough School District, in cooperation with the University of Alaska, is presently recruiting individuals who have had at least three (3) years of college and wish to make teaching in Alaska their career.  
Those accepted will be spending the school year 1969-70 attending classes at the University of Alaska and practice teaching in the public schools of Fairbanks.  
Candidates will receive a Bachelor's degree in either elementary or secondary education. In addition to receiving a stipend, candidates will be paid for books, lab fees, and tuition.  
Interested persons should apply through the Alaska State Manpower Center, 6th and Barrette Streets.

ARTIFACTS WANTED! If you are going to sell old-time objects, please contact the Alaska State Museum first. If you have old-time things that need special care, you can lend them to the Museum for safe-keeping and display. If your things are in the Alaska State Museum, they stay in Alaska. Contact: Jane Wallen, Director, Alaska State Museum, Pouch FM, Juneau, Alaska 99801, phone 586-1224.



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