

PRESIDENT NIXON WINS AGAIN

AG Havelock Defends Oil Legislation

Addressing a group of Fairbanks businessmen last Thursday evening, Attorney General John J. Havelock strongly defended the oil legislation passed by the state of Alaska in its last legislative session.

Much of the new regulation is being challenged in court suits brought by oil interests.

"The power to tax," said Havelock, "is an inherent power of the sovereign. It could hardly have been above the intelligence of the oil companies," he added, "that the state might elect to change the existing laws."

Havelock felt there was a tendency in discussing the problem to treat the state as if it were just one more co-venturing corporation. The Attorney General pointed to the obvious differences between "a private corporation whose only interest is to make money for its stockholders and a public corporation with a sense of public welfare."

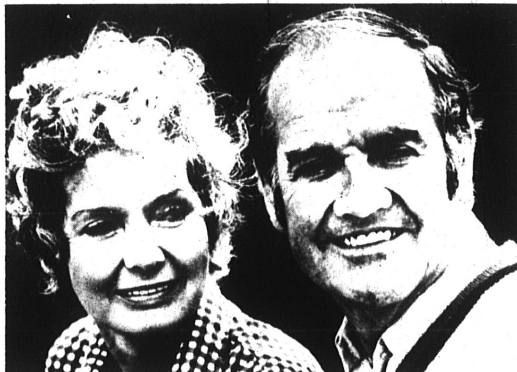
Havelock also referred to a statement by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton in the voluminous Impact Statement on the pipeline: "The net effect of this pipeline on the state of Alaska is negative, except that we receive royalties and spend these royalties wisely."

The Legislature made it quite clear that its actions were taken with the intent to derive the maximum public benefits from the state's resources of oil and natural gas.

Havelock referred to rumors that the industry will pull out of Alaska if "we don't play their game. Don't you believe it," he affirmed. "We will keep our corporation oil friends here and encourage them to accept a public citizenry."

By the industry's own estimates, they expect to realize one billion dollars a year. "This is more than double the State's yearly budget," Havelock pointed.

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EARLY CONCESSION — McGovern concedes defeat early as election returns, one after another, show state after state solidly in the Nixon camp.

Nation Votes Solidly Behind President Nixon

With much of Alaska's bush vote as yet untallied, Richard M. Nixon's early and overwhelming lead over George McGovern clearly indicates a state win for the incumbent President.

Nixon took 49 states for 521 electoral votes to McGovern's two states, 17 electoral votes. The popular vote showed 43,167,207 to 26,751,089.

Another incumbent, Alaska's Ted Stevens defeated his Democratic challenger Gene Guess in the race for the U.S. Senate. Stevens ran a Nixon-like campaign and is many votes in front of Guess.

Intense interest was shown in the contest between missing legislator, Nick Begich, downed in a small plane crash in mid-October and Republican Don Young.

Speculations that Begich would not be found alive apparently put votes into Young's corner. Loyal Begich voters held fast, however, and Begich leads Young by a considerable margin in the tabulated returns.

If Begich is not found, a special election will be set to name his replacement.

In District 16, Republican



MISSING LEGISLATOR RE-ELECTED — Popular Nick Begich missing in a small plane accident since mid-October nevertheless drew a healthy lead over Republican Don Young for the U.S. House seat.

John Sackett, president of the Tanana Chiefs and Doyon, Ltd., is leading Democrat Charlie Leap by an overall two to one margin.

The real race in that district is between two Native candidates, Melvin Charlie and Larry Peterson. Throughout the evening, the candidates were running neck and neck, and at presstime, latest figures showed a dead tie, with most of the downriver vote to come in.

District 19 which has two



A JUBILANT NIXON — Into office for four more years, Republican Richard Nixon looked cool and confident going into the election. True to predictions, he defeated Democrat George McGovern for an easy victory.

Eskimo candidates battling it out is still awaiting votes from much of the vast and far-flung area, which comprises it.

Early returns favored Brenda Itta, political newcomer, with Barrow showing support of 441 to 9. Then Kotzebue, incumbent Frank Ferguson's home grounds, came in putting Frank ahead by a narrow margin, 893 to 855. With only twelve of nineteen precincts in, this is still a close race.

District 20 shows Democrat Chuck Degnan as a strongly projected winner over Republican Jay Hansen, 869 to 443. Al Nakak running as a write-in candidate has drawn a small portion of the votes, and Martin Moore, a victim of reapportionment, won a few loyal write-ins.

Phillip Guy swept the District 15 race, walking away with one of the cleanest victories in the state.

In House District 2, Frank Peratrovich appears to be losing to Hagen, another victim of reapportionment.

Red Swanson is trailing Lavelle Wilson in District 18, but many votes are not in in that district.

Don Wright, former president of Alaska Federation of Natives, is running very poorly in the Senate race in the Anchorage district. Wright claimed recently that his ouster as president of AFN would hurt his chances for election.

Native Embassy Formed Indians Take BIA Building in D.C.

AIPA — (John Tiger has been covering the takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office in Washington D.C. by a group of Native Americans called the Trail of the Broken Treaties Caravan.

He phoned Tundra Times with the following account 11 P.M. our time, about 2 or 3 A.M. EST. Minutes before, he telephoned, he was inside the building and had talked with Indian leaders there.)

There are approximately 500 Indians with the Trail of the Broken Treaties Caravan who have remained inside the BIA building since last Thursday afternoon, approximately 5 P.M. EST.

The Indians have remained in the building and have attended meetings with Department of the Interior and BIA officials until about two nights ago, (Saturday), when negotiations

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Alaska Natives Span Globe— Roll Finds Natives in Greece, Honduras, Etc.

ANCHORAGE, AK. — Where in the world do you find the 15,000 non-resident Alaskan Natives who may be eligible to share in the billion-dollar Alaskan Native Land Claims settlement?

In every state in the Union and eleven foreign countries, according to the Native Enrollment Coordinating Office in Anchorage, which has just released their latest tally.

The coordinating agency, whose chore it is to contact all persons who are U.S. citizens with at least one-fourth Alaskan

Indian, Aleut or Eskimo blood, has already mailed over 7,000 applications.

They have gone to all 49 states (excluding Alaska) as well as to Britain, Greece, British Honduras, Guam, Korea, Norway, Puerto Rico, Spain, Sweden, Mexico and Japan. Some 60,000 applications are presently being processed for in-state Natives.

"We estimate that there are 15 to 20,000 Natives who live outside of Alaska," states John Hope, Enrollment Coordinator of the Native Enrollment Coor-

inating Office in Anchorage. "But we can't send them application forms if we don't know where they live," he adds.

A massive worldwide information campaign has been launched to contact these people before the deadline of March 30, 1973.

Of the 7,000 out-of-state applications already received, a geographical breakdown shows that over 500 communities in California, Oregon and Washington are the home of over 5,000 Alaskan Natives.

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