

# Vincent Price Keynoter . . .

(Continued from page 1)

## DECORATIONS

William A. Egan will also attend the banquet. State legislators and heads of state government departments will be invited.

The Alaska Federation of Natives will be holding its annual convention around the immediate time of the banquet and along with its officials, many of the regional officials of the native organizations will be attending.

The theme of the banquet this year is: Cultural Contributions of the Native People of Alaska. The program of the dinner will stress the theme.

## BANQUET MENU

The menu for the banquet will stress Alaskan products. The main course will be salmon filet, reindeer brochettes with onions, potatoes, tomatoes and green peppers and served with rice pilaf and Matanuska Valley green peas, butter, roll, fresh Alaska crab salad and the dessert will be cobbler.

Plans call for reindeer from Thomas Johnson of Nome, Alaska. The meat to be boned in chunks with not too much fat. Anchorage-Westward asks 250 pounds of reindeer meat.

Salmon will come from south-east Alaska in the total poundage of 300, cleaned with head and tail attached and the salmon should be between 20 and 40 pounds each.

Crab, either king or dungeness, 175 pounds. The crab must be shelled, steamed and ready to serve.

# AEC-State Hearings . . .

(Continued from page 1)

terms of miles," Bradner said "because a nuclear caused tidal wave could move unseen, and undetected, across thousands of miles of ocean to strike foreign shores with little warning.

Bradner recently charged the Atomic Energy Commission with holding back information on the danger of the coming nuclear supertests at Amchitka causing earthquakes and resulting tidal waves.

As evidence the Fairbanks lawmaker produced conflicting statements by the AEC's own scientists, and pointed to growing concern in scientific circles concerning the tests.

Bradner stated that the August issue of SCIENCE magazine carried an article on the Amchitka danger entitled: EARTHQUAKES AND NUCLEAR TESTS: PLAYING THE ODDS ON AMCHITKA.

Bradner said that the article confirmed the growing concern in scientific circles over the increased size of the blasts planned for Amchitka, and cited the general lack of adequate knowledge concerning the origin of earthquakes and tidal waves.

The magazine also called the Aleutian belt one of the world's most earthquake prone, and called attention to past Aleutian originated tidal waves that have caused loss of life in Hawaii and Japan.

Bradner charged that the AEC has written off the tidal wave danger with the contention that the Pacific Seismic Sea-Wave Warning System would provide adequate protection.

However, Bradner said that the warning system could only reduce loss of life if such a catastrophic event struck the highly populated shores of Hawaii, Japan, or the United States.

The Fairbanks legislator explained that the problem rests with the fact that earthquakes are the sudden release of masses of stored energy that have built up over centuries in the earth's crust.

"Some areas are more prone to these stresses than others," Bradner said, "and the Aleutian

area happens to be one of these stress regions.

"The largest earthquake of 1965 took place only 20 miles from Amchitka.

Bradner continued: "The question is whether a large underground nuclear detonation could trigger the release of stress in the Amchitka area, and the possibility that such a quake could cause a seismic sea wave.

Bradner said the largest underground nuclear tests in Nevada was 1.2 megatons, and caused an earthquake shock of 6.2 on the richter scale, which compares with 6.5 for the quake which set off the later larger 1964 Alaska earthquake.

The Nevada blasts caused faulting and fracturing for a distance of five miles, and were followed by 10,000 aftershocks during the following four weeks, Bradner said.

The Fairbanks legislator further pointed out that the large blasts in Nevada were in an area of low earth-stress, and were set off in a soft rock which would tend to reduce the earth shock.

In contrast, Bradner said, Amchitka rock is volcanic and hard; the blasts being planned may go to 40 times the size of the Nevada blasts; the area is earthquake prone and is known to produce tidal waves, and is about 20 miles from the Aleutian Thrust Fault off-shore.

Bradner pointed out that Amchitka is only about five miles wide and forty five miles long, and is on the very under-belly of the Aleutina chain fully exposed to the open Pacific and the shores of Japan, Hawaii, the western states, British Columbia, and Alaska.

The question before Alaskans is whether sufficient knowledge is available about the dangers in creating earthquakes and tidal actions from these giant tests, and whether the Atomic Energy Commission intentionally failed to give Alaskan public officials information about the growing concern over the earthquake danger taking place in scientific circles.

banquet.

The no host cocktail hour is scheduled to take place in the lobby of the Anchorage-Westward Hotel and it will begin at 7:00 p.m. and end at 8:00 p.m. when the dinner starts "promptly" at that time.

The dress for the banquet is semi-formal. Admission price will be \$25 per couple and \$15 single.

The board of directors of the Tundra Times decided that blocks of rooms at special rates in Anchorage hotels be set aside. This has not been firmed up yet. It is suggested, however, that people write to hotels of their choice for reservations mentioning the fact that they will attend the AFN convention or the Tundra Times banquet.

Charter flight for the banquet goes on the Wien Consolidated Airlines is in the process of being arranged.

The airline said that a 737 jet would be available to go to Anchorage from Fairbanks at 2:00 p.m. October 4. The return trip would be open on Sunday October 5.

The rate for this charter would be around \$35 per person if all of the 113 seats are occupied.

There is also an alternative plan in which a F27 with 44 passengers can be used at about \$12 less or about \$23 per person. It is possible that two F27's might be made available.

There is also a group rate under open status and the price for that is \$40 per person.

When plans are worked out on the charter plan, they will be publicized.

# Lease Sale \$900 Million . . .

(Continued from page 1)

would no longer be amazed.

Two bids on tract 57, near Prudhoe Bay, renewed their surprise with a frantic uproar. Phillips, Mobil, and Standard of California bid an unprecedented \$72.1 million only to be outdone by the Amerada-Hess-Louisiana Land Marathon-Getty-Hunt combination, with a bid of \$72,227, 133.

An average of \$28,233.25 per acre, this was the most ever paid in any sale in the history of the nation.

Pacing the sidewalk outside, the young natives called the sale "economic genocide on a native minority."

The top over-all bidder, the Amerada-Hess group paid \$272 million during the sale. Union oil of California and Pan American Petroleum followed with \$163 million.

Gulf and British Petroleum, despite early indications, lagged in third with \$97 million. The Standard Cal-Phillips-Mobil alliance was close behind with \$96 million.

Pennzoil-Newmont-Colorado Oil-Aquitane finished fifth with \$47 million. In sixth place with a mere \$32 million, Atlantic Richfield came last among the high bidders.

On the outside, the young natives stated, "We propose that today's sales of leases allow and require the imposition of a constructive trust of all the receipts on behalf of the real and true owners of the land."

At 5:15 p.m., as the sale concluded, the state had amassed \$900,220,590.21 in bonuses. Speculation passed, and with checks on their way to New York banks, one question remained: What do we do now?

All parties do not fully agree on the answer to this question. In the native position, the dispute is basically one of tactics. All native interests unify behind the position that there should be



IN MEMORY—The village of Norvik recently dedicated its airport, The Robert 'Bob' Curtis Memorial Airport, in memory of the village's beloved citizens who died in an air crash.

# Noorvik Names Airport In Memory of a Friend

"We are delighted and wish to thank all the visitors and guest speakers who came and participated in our dedicating ceremony of naming of our airport, The Robert 'Bob' Curtis Memorial Airport," stated Robert Newlin, Noorvik city council president.

The guest speakers were Harold D. Strandberg, Commissioner of Public Works; Harry Wakefield, Jr., Director, Department of Aviation, Roy Oak, Supervisor, Maintenance of the Airports of Northwestern Alaska; and Senator Robert "Bob" Blodgett and Representative Willie Hensley.

The following of the Curtis family who attended the cere-

mony and were honored guests were Esther Curtis, the wife of Bob Curtis, Robert Curtis, Jr., son of the late Robert Curtis, also Mary Curtis, mother of Robert Curtis.

Refreshments were served after the ceremony. Mr. Strandberg tasted the Eskimo ice cream but didn't quite agree with the taste but did like the dried fish.

Harry Wakefield, Jr. and Roy Oak couldn't be persuaded to tasting the Eskimo ice cream. Willie Hensley did get his share of the Eskimo goodies served.

Thanks goes to Mrs. Wobser, BIA school teacher who spent much time in making the plaque for the airport.

some compensation.

The young native group drawn together by Charlie Edwardsen would like to seek support, with public protests and demands, to enjoin the funds into a trust for native use.

The North Slope Native Association is quietly exploring the legal implications of pushing for an injunction until the question of ownership is resolved in the courts. It still may pursue this course.

The prevailing native opinion is that which is advocated by the native leadership and the majority of native organizations. They believe that Congress should now be influenced by the magnitude of the sale, to agree to more state responsibility in the native claims settlement.

John Borbridge, First Vice President of the Alaska Federation of Natives, said the sale ". . . will clearly demonstrate that the demands of the natives are not out of line.

"It also places the state in a very difficult position. It can no longer continue to minimize the subsistnative rights of the na-

# New Commissioner . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Where, I submit, does the mainstream begin and end?

"In my mind, the mainstream of America runs from the rich tidelands through the mountains and across the plains for three thousand miles.

"Indians are in the mainstream. The only problem is, their areas have not been as well developed for human habitation, nor their resources as well developed for human use, as most other areas and resources of the country," Bruce stated.

As indicated in the philosophy behind some of these remarks, the former advertising executive describes himself as a "lifelong Republican" and one of the few

tives," Borbridge stated.

Borbridge said that it would be extremely difficult for Governor Miller and others who have become a focus for conservative opposition to argue against oil and gas rights, just land grants, and revenue sharing for Alaskan Natives.

The one significant conclusion drawn from the sale is that native demands do not wildly overshadow the state's ability to meet them, and to participate more fully in the land settlement.

# Welfare Folks . .

(Continued from page 1)

take away from us, when they are trained to help us.

"My father was 90 years old when he died, 1937. He never get old age pension. My mother died about 1945, about 80 years old. She never got old age pension. I don't think people know we exist them days.

"It's us old people that is getting welfare and we can't run around town and ask people to write for us."

American Indian Republicans.

Bruce has achieved a reputation as an Indian rights fighter. Many observers feel that the new Commissioner is coming on strong for Indian rights in order to refute Bennett's accusation that the Nixon Administration is indifferent to Indian problems.

In his period of association with the National Congress of American Indians, Bruce has been noted as a leading proponent of Indian self-determination.

He views the Indian as the basis for an indigenous structure, retaining cultural identity, and at the same time capable of achieving economic significance.