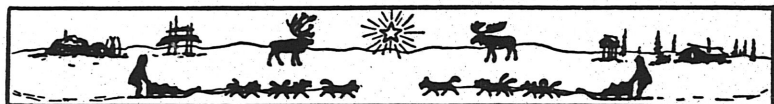


"I may not agree with a word you say but I will defend unto death your right to say it." - Voltaire

Tundra Times



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Editorial—

'Operation Clean-Up'

The Bureau of Land Management in Alaska is conducting an anti-litter campaign called "OPERATION CLEAN-UP." In announcing the campaign Burton W. Silcock, State Director for the BLM in Alaska, said that our program is developed to encourage the public not only to police their own litter but also to pick up that left by others.

The BLM is presenting "Clean Camp Commendation" certificates to those people who maintain clean camp and picnic sites on BLM land. In addition to the certificates, colorful litter bags are provided by BLM personnel.

Mr. Silcock went on to say, " 'OPERATION CLEAN-UP' differs from many other anti-litter campaigns in two key respects:

First - it encourages the public to remove trash and debris left by previous visitors in addition to disposing of their own refuse; an attractive plastic litter bag is supplied for this purpose. And second - it provides adequate and easily accessible locations for disposal of litter."

Frequently we have observed in the past, while persons may pick up their own debris, they fail to be concerned about that left by previous campers. People hauling their own litter away from camp sites, frequently become discouraged carrying it around in their vehicles searching for a place to deposit it, as a result, it ends up in a ditch further down the road.

All of us have seen truck loads of beer cans, bottles and other rubbish strewn along the ditches, around campgrounds and streams each summer. Much of this presents a sanitation problem and must be picked up. It costs money to clean up this unnecessary mess.

The problem of litter is acute in Alaska. Increased tourist traffic brings increased people and, of course, increased trash. There are some who litter on purpose and others who toss trash out of their car windows without thinking; besides running the risk of a fine for littering, it doesn't make sense. It is easy to keep trash in a litter bag and deposit it in a trash barrel when you arrive at your destination.

The Bureau of Land Management encourages everyone to pick up all trash - THEIR OWN AND THAT LEFT BY PREVIOUS CAMPERS.

Mr. Silcock concluded, "Let us look at it this way: The State of Alaska is our front yard. Let's keep it beautiful for us and for our visitors."

'Stay Away From Wolf Sets'

Reports of wolf set tampering have been received by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, said Game Biologist, Dave Vugrenes.

Traps in Carroll and George Inlets were sprung seemingly for the misguided joy of watching them snap.

The biologist said that these sets are extremely dangerous because there is always more than one trap and each trapper places them differently.

The typical wolf set is made at low tide and the trap chains anchor them in place.

Anyone caught in a wolf trap is there to stay. Only a very powerful man can open the jaws and tides always come in. At very best, a smashed ankle is all one can expect, Vugrenes states.

He concluded that wolf trapping is a difficult way to make a living. Each set involves much time, work and money. So please - Stay Away From Wolf Sets.

90% Immunized Against Measles

A goal of 100% of immunizations against measles among Alaskan children between the ages of one and 17 is within sight after one year of a massive statewide campaign.

The Alaska Department of Health and Welfare reports that 90% of children in the age group were given immunizations, with 100% coverage being reported in some areas.

The program will be continued until at least 1969, covering babies newly turned one year old and older children missed in the first year. The United States Congress has made funds available for the immunization program across the nation.

The Alaska program started in the cities in March, 1966. Later in the summer the clinics moved into smaller communities in interior and westward Alaska, using a multi-lingual approach to announce the program to the villagers.

Most of the children at the villages were immunized, but some absent at summer fish camps were vaccinated in the routine local clinics during the school year.

The program was pushed in the villages since 1966 had been forecast as an epidemic year. Even with the early start on immunizations, 660 cases of measles were reported for 1966 compared with 238 in 1965. However, this was much lower than what had been predicted for the epidemic.

Although measles has been a fairly common disease, it sometimes causes mental retardation, blindness, deafness, or death to those who get the disease. In 1963, a sure-fire vaccine was developed.

It requires only one shot for lifetime protection, and can be given when the child was one year old. Since then, a nationwide campaign has been started to eliminate the disease.

1st Lesson Gives Editor Journalism's Five W's

By HOWARD ROCK
Times Editor

The editor of this newspaper took his very first lessons in journalism two weeks ago at Billings, Montana. Furthermore, he enjoyed them even after editing the Tundra Times for over five years which he had done without the benefit of any formal newspaper training.

He found there were such things as pyramid and inverted pyramid type stories, punch leads, clothesline leads, question leads that should be used sparingly, descriptive leads that should not be overdone, staccato leads in which sing-songy ones could be bad, figurative leads in which cliché could be easy to fall into, literary leads that may be good up to the Bible and Hamlet but to go beyond them, bad, quotation leads that are usually good, and direct address leads.

The workshop was called by the University of Utah and it was under the direction of Will L. Clegg, communications specialist of the Indian Services at that institution. Twenty-one Indian editors and reporters from Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, and Alaska attended the three-day session.

From Paul Cracroft of the journalism department of the Utah University, the editors got pointers on note taking processes. They learned that informality in interviewing a person was important, to relax with him, to be prepared with important questions.

"Keep your strategy flexible," Cracroft said, "Sense what he wants to talk about. Be enthusiastic. Be confident but don't be cocky. Remember he's also human."

He said that if the person interviewed was a national figure, "don't be over-impressed with him."

Astute Professor M. Neff Smart, also of the journalism department of the University of Utah, stressed the importance of a community newspaper.

"In the United States, community newspaper helped the development of the country," he said.

He said that a publisher of a community newspaper can wield more power than a mayor; that there was no better way to combat illiteracy than with a paper that was interesting and personal; that it can help get things done.

"Dignify the members of your community," Smart Stated. "Report their advancements. Report the success stories. Tell what's good in your community. Most people see the world

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CORPS TRANSFERS RECORDS TO COAST GUARD—Miss Aurora Loss, Chief of the Permit Section, Alaska District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, turns over Corps records dealing with functions to be assumed by the U.S. Coast Guard. Accepting the records is Commander Albert H. Clough, Chief of the Aids to Navigation Branch of the 17th Coast Guard District. --U.S. Army Photograph

Corps of Engineers Hands Over Issuing Permits to Coast Guard

The Coast Guard assumed responsibility from the Army Corps of Engineers for the administration of bridge permits, anchorage grounds and oil pollution on April 1.

The transfer is the result of the establishment of the Transportation Department in October, 1966.

The Coast Guard District in Juneau will issue permits for the construction of bridges

dams, dikes or causeways, and the establishment of anchorage areas and functions pertaining to the Oil Pollution Act of 1961.

The Oil Pollution Act implements a 1954 International Convention, and prohibits American ships from discharging wastes in specified zones, including 50 miles around our own coast.