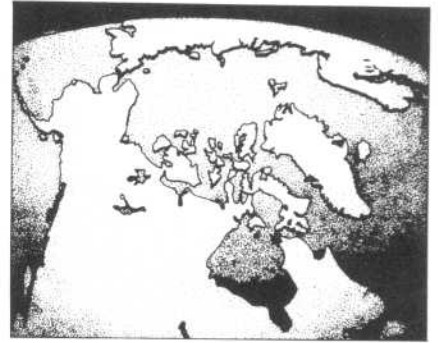
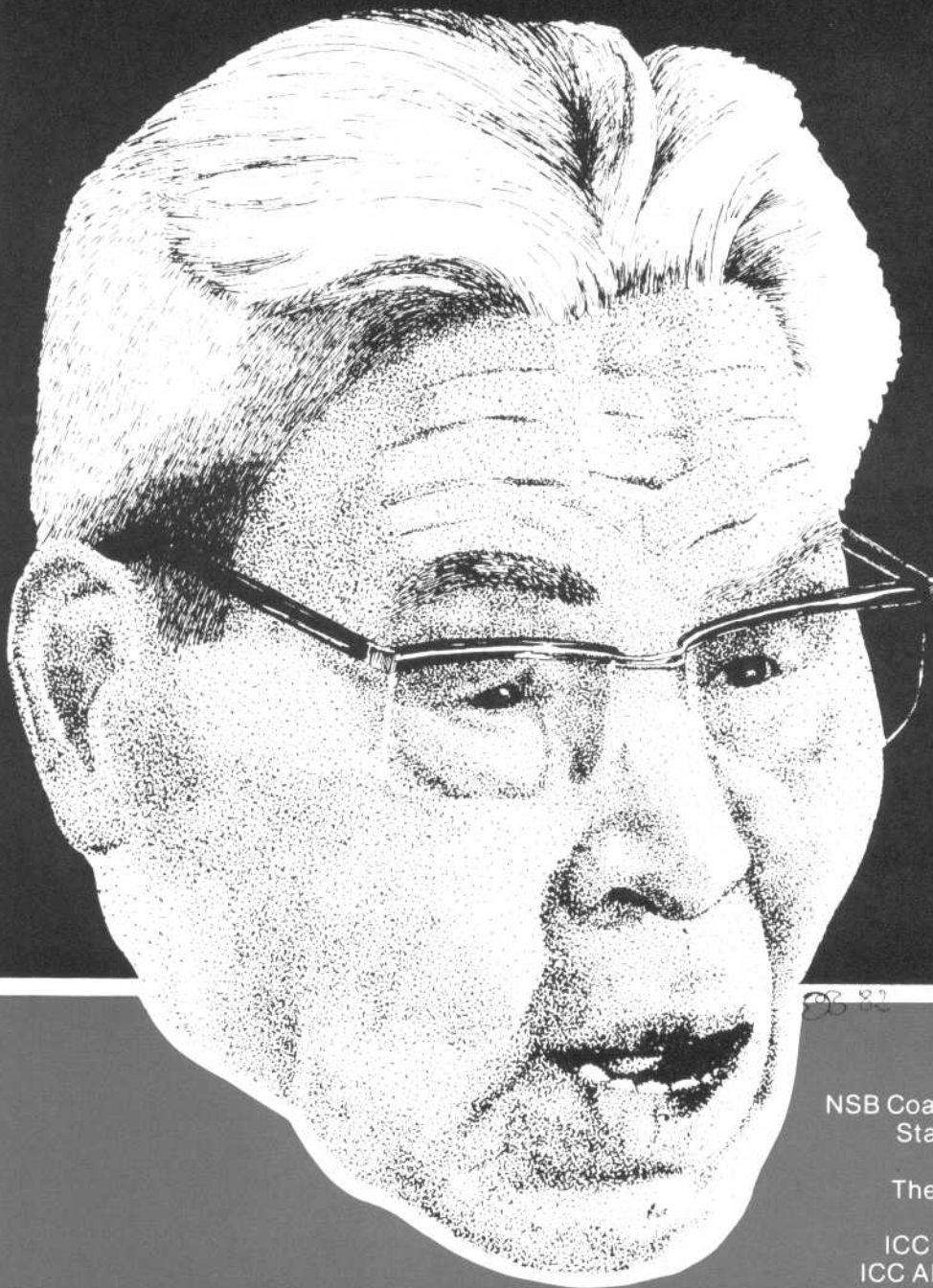


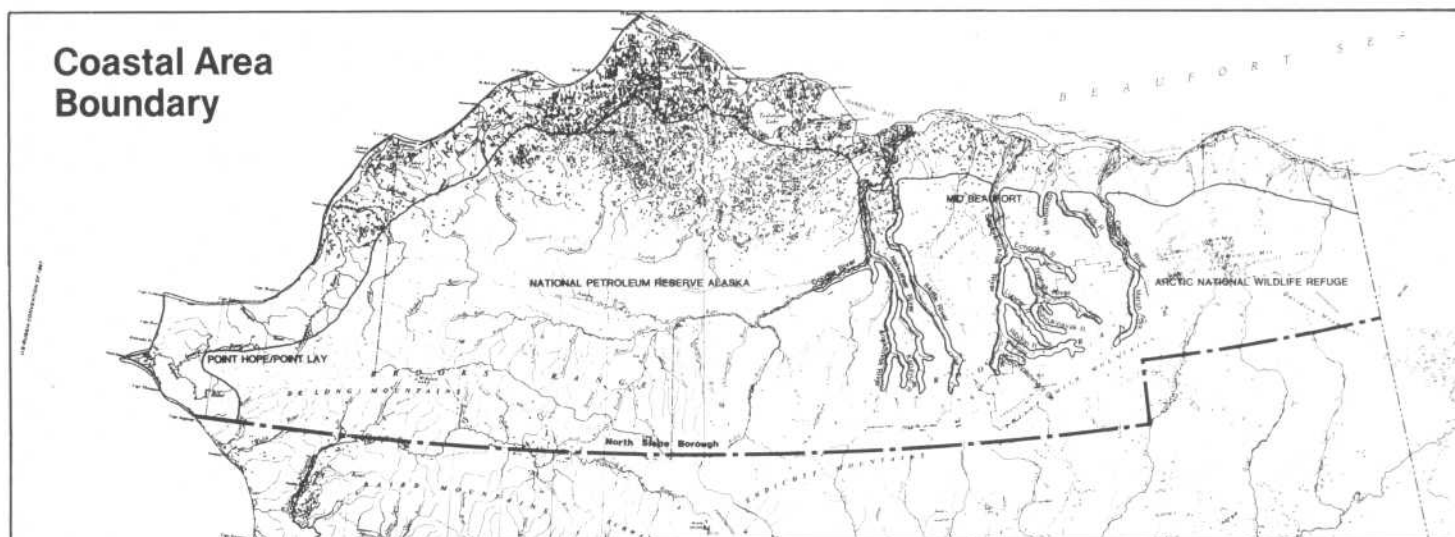
# The ARCTIC POLICY REVIEW



APRIL 1983



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## NSB Coastal Management Program Report Published

The Review Draft of the *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Program* has recently been published. The report is available in two versions, a Public Hearing Draft, and the expanded Background Report. Completion of this report marks the first time that a complete NSB Coastal Management Program is being widely circulated to state and federal agencies, industry, and other concerned parties for review and comment.

Copies of the draft report are available at the Borough office in Barrow and Anchorage. The Borough must respond to both written comments on the Public Hearing Draft and oral testimony to be given at the formal hearing scheduled for May 16, 1983. On June 30, 1983, the Assembly is scheduled to give conceptual approval to the Plan which is then sent to the

State for another review process and final inclusion into the state Coastal Management Program.

The Borough's Coastal Management Program, together with the Comprehensive Plan, the Land Use Ordinance, the Subdivision Ordinance, the Geographic Information System, and the Automated Review and Comment System, provide the public procedures and policies for making decisions on land use and resource management on the North Slope.

The two reports were prepared by the Anchorage based consulting firms of Maynard and Partch/Woodward Clyde Consultants, funded by the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program, the Office of Coastal Management, and NOAA, and administered by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and the North Slope Borough.

*On the cover: Inupiat elder Arthur Upicksoun*

### Arctic Policy Review

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*Alaska Natural Resources Commissioner Esther Wunnicke addresses the NSB Assembly: a summit meeting promising continued state/borough cooperation on GIS development.*

## NSB, DNR Reach GIS Accord

### Cooperative Mapping Program Continues

On February 18, 1983 Alaska's Natural Resources Commissioner, Esther Wunnicke, met in Barrow with NSB Mayor Eugene Brower and the NSB Assembly to discuss continuation of mutual cooperation begun a year earlier by Wunnicke's predecessor in the Hammond Administration, former Commissioner John Katz.

Joined by her new Deputy Commissioner (Operations) Jim Barnett, and Energy and Mineral Management (DMEM) Director Kay Brown, Commissioner Wunnicke began discussions about existing and potential land-use conflicts along the Arctic Coast, and agreed to continue the Department of Natural Resources' participation in the development of a Borough-wide 1:250,000-scale automated map for use as the primary database for the NSB's new comprehensive geographic information system (GIS).

It was something of a summit meeting and followed a meeting in Juneau during the Sheffield inauguration, where Brower was asked to make changes in the Borough's recently enacted land use regulations, including offshore seasonal

drilling restrictions. Brower responded by suggesting the meeting in Barrow.

#### Areas of Concern

Preparing for the meeting, NSB land-use permit administrator Tom Barnes made a list of mutual concerns which included:

—Seasonal Drilling Restrictions. Because of the oil and gas industry's inability to clean up oil in broken ice conditions, exploratory drilling on or beyond the barrier islands is forbidden beyond May 15th. The State wants to substitute new open-water criteria for specific calendar-date deadlines for termination of offshore drilling. The open-water rule could extend drilling windows between two to four weeks until the annual bowhead migration begins. Debate about what constitutes "open water" ranges from 10% to 25% of a one-mile radius around offshore wells. But the problem with the open-water concept is that

open water on one day can be clogged with broken ice the next day when winds change.

—Flaxman, Tigvariak, and Pingok Island operations. DNR wants these islands exempted from seasonal drilling restrictions because of their size, which should enable oil-spill containment and therefore qualify them for uplands land-use regulations. But because of their location in river deltas, the Borough does not want them exempted. River deltas are biologically very important to the Borough's Arctic ecology.

—Offshore seismic testing and barge traffic. The NSB continues to be concerned about the unresearched impact of noise from offshore seismic testing and barge traffic upon the spring bowhead migration. Warren Matumeak, NSB Zoning Administrator, opposes spring seismic operations west of Barrow, and barge movements east of Barrow immediately prior to and dur-

*Continued next page*



## History: The Alaska Federal Field Committee

Before she went with Commission, Esther Wunnicke was the legal director of the Federal Field Committee established by President Lyndon Johnson's Executive Order following the 1964 Alaskan earthquake disaster.

In 1968, when President Johnson unexpectedly included settlement of the long-unresolved and neglected Alaska Native land claims among his political priorities in an unusual Congressional Message on Indian Affairs, he startled Washington's U.S. Senator Henry Jackson, who included Alaska among his Northwest metropolitan responsibilities. Taken back, Jackson turned to the Alaska Federal Field Committee to research Alaska's Native land claims, and make recommendations.

Senator Jackson had used his influence to persuade Johnson to create the Federal Field Committee, and saw to it the best people he could find were hired to coordinate Federal response to Alaska's earthquake disaster for the long term, and to deal with problems standing in the way of Alaska's rapid economic development.

Jackson turned to the commercial air-transportation industry to find the

Federal Field Committee's Chairman Joseph Fitzgerald, recently retired president of Ozark Airlines. Fitzgerald hired Wunnicke, and two other men who went on to become distinguished public employees: Bob Arnold, and David Hickok.

Hickok had led the University of Alaska's Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC) since its founding in 1970. He played an important role in the selection of the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation's lands following the 1971 land claims settlement.

Arnold went on to lead Interior's Native lands entitlement program in charge of turning over title of 20 million acres of land selected by Alaska Native regional and village corporations. After leaving the Federal Field Committee, Arnold distinguished himself as the first Executive Director of the Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission in 1972, where he oversaw the development of the extensive network of public-radio stations serving rural Alaska.

But, back in 1968 working as staff of the Federal Field Committee, Wunnicke, Arnold and Hickok had already concluded that Alaska's unresolved Native land claims impeded Alaska's

economic development when Senator Jackson asked Fitzgerald and his Federal Field Committee to look into these land claims the President thought so important.

The product of Fitzgerald's Committee was a milestone volume in the record of North America's Native land claims movement: *Alaska Natives and the Land*, researched and written by Wunnicke, Arnold and Hickok. It contained the first serious Federal political statement about the justice of Alaska's Native land claims.

Until this book was written, these claims had been dismissed in urban Alaska with political contempt. But afterwards, the book was regarded as the long-awaited Federal documentation of Native claims necessary to galvanize popular political support of the Land Claims Movement in urban Alaska, and Washington, D.C. Congress enacted the Alaska Native Claims Act just three years after the Federal Field Committee's endorsement of these claims.

Arnold later authored the popular textbook, *Alaska Native Land Claims* (1976), published by the Alaska Native Foundation.

ing the bowhead migration.

—State offshore lease sales. DNR wants the Borough to explicitly stipulate State oil and gas lease sales are not included as actions requiring NSB land-use permits, or zoning variances.

No decisions were reached about any of these issues on February 18th, but Brower and his staff were happy to begin discussions with the new political administration in Juneau, and to be assured that DNR will continue joint development of the NSB's 1:250,000 automated map. This map will cost \$1.7 million to produce. DNR has committed to pay \$750,000 of this amount in 1983 and 1984, and the work will be supervised and approved by the Division of

Geological and Geographical Services, which is responsible for all mapping for DNR.

But for all its interest as a project, it is but one of literally hundreds of intricate political details to which DNR's over-worked staff must devote themselves, and priorities develop naturally and change during political transitions. Until it was clear the 1:250,000-scale map was to continue as Commissioner-level policy, DNR dealt with the project very cautiously and deliberately. Understanding this, Mayor Brower waited patiently, but authorized the map automation to continue. He was willing to gamble Commissioner Wunnicke would continue the GIS cooperation.

Wunnicke first became familiar with

the potential for GIS technology when she was legal director for the Federal/State Land Use Planning Commission, where she worked with Jim Anderson, an early Alaskan proponent of geoprocessing. The Land Use Planning Commission was established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to sort out State and Native land entitlements.

Wunnicke left the Federal/State Land Use Planning Commission in 1979 to take over direction of Interior's Alaska Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) program, and presided over the first Beaufort Sea oil and gas lease sale. Placed in the middle of the often controversial offshore oil and gas lease sale program, Wunnicke distinguished herself by her ability to work well with both



*The NSB/DNR North Slope Data Base Coordinating Committee meets monthly in Anchorage to oversee development of the North Slope geoprocessing data base. Michael Larrance, standing, explains the GIS's Environmental Library System. Seated at his right is Pat Webb, Coordinating Committee Chairman. The Committee consists of state/federal geoprocessing professionals who will be using the NSB Arctic-region GIS.*

*Traveling exhibits explain the NSB Geographic Information System (GIS). The exhibit shown here (set up in the NSB Administration Building for the NSB/DNR meeting in February) and another identical one are available for presentation in the U.S. and Canada. To arrange use, contact Ralph Anderson, Special Assistant to the Mayor, NSB, (907) 276-2513.*



opponents and proponents of the OCS program, and earned a reputation for fairness. NSB officials were happy to learn of her appointment to DNR by Governor Bill Sheffield.

Aware that a go/no-go decision was expected from her about the NSB's geoprocessing program, Wunnicke delayed her decision until she could hire her two Deputy Commissioners, James Barnett (Operations) and Bob Arnold (Policy).

They decided to continue the joint NSB/DNR geoprocessing cooperation. DGGs was given the green light to step up its participation, and NSB officials were relieved to see the project survive the post-election transition with strong political support.

But even through the months of political uncertainty following the November elections, strong interagency support for the project began to develop under the direction of the NSB's GIS Project Director Pat Webb, formerly the U.S. Corps of Engineers Liaison with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Habitat Environment Program headquartered in Ft. Collins, Colorado.

Webb worked with DGGs Director Ross Schaff and DMEM Director Kay Brown to organize the North Slope Database Coordinating Committee which has met monthly attracting up to 45 public-land managers, and private-resource industrial-database experts. They meet to hear of the progress of geoprocessing in Alaska, and to organize a process able to insure database quality and security, both of which are necessary for economic use of the NSB's GIS.

State and Federal Arctic land managers are attracted to the NSB's Geoprocessing program because it will accomplish what no other agency has authority to do: provide a single automated regional geographic information system for the entire Arctic Slope, and to integrate it into Alaska's telephone system as a dial-up public-information service. This has never been done before. All realize the Borough's geoprocessing system will have great implications for all Arctic land-use management, and can lead to politically painless permit-procedure reform.

#### **The Anchorage Geoprocessing Center**

Following the February 18 NSB/DNR summit, Mayor Brower inked a cooperative joint Geoprocessing-Center operations agreement with the U.S. Fish and

*Continued next page*

Wildlife Service. The Center will be located in the FWS Anchorage headquarters, and will begin offering dial-up services in June, 1983 for the developing Kaparuk oil fields west of Prudhoe Bay.

In early March, NSB land-use permit administrator Tom Barnes flew with NSB CZM Program Director Karla Kolash and Geoprocessing Center staff to inspect the University of Colorado's Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research and to discuss with its staff the NSB's GIS project and their tundra vegetation-cover research and classification for the computer map project. Following their day in Boulder, they drove to Fort Collins to meet the FWS officials to enlist the help of their Habitat Environment Program, and join it with the Borough's GIS program to deal with land-use planning to accommodate Federal oil and gas exploration on the critically important caribou-calving grounds on the

Arctic National Wildlife Range East of the Prudhoe Bay and Eastfield oil fields.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has now assigned four database experts to work with the new inter-agency Geoprocessing Center.

### **The Challenge of Land-Use Permit Reform**

Mayor Brower and his staff are confident that the Borough's geoprocessing system will provide the means to Arctic land use permit reforms now being sought by Alaska oil and gas, timber, and mining industries. Last year, SB-84, a permit reform bill which would have eliminated most of the NSB's planning and zoning authority, died in the House after passing the State Senate.

The problem is the great length of time it takes to secure land-use and project permits on public land. DNR Deputy

Commissioner Jim Barnett has been given responsibility to lead the Sheffield DNR's permit-procedure reform program and is looking hard at the use of automation as an alternative to streamlining permit administration throughout the State.

Anticipating the need for such reform, Mayor Brower has included an innovative Automated Review and Comment system (ARCSys) in the Borough's geoprocessing program. The ARCSys is being designed to handle all Borough land use and oilfield project permits, as well as consistency review of Federal and State permits. The NSB hopes to demonstrate these permits can be speedily processed on the ARCSys, and eliminate any future political attacks upon its planning and zoning authority in the name of "permit reform." ■

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## **Publications**

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### **Harvest of the Sea: Coastal Subsistence in Modern Wainwright**



A Report for the North Slope  
Borough's Coastal Management Program  
Richard K. Nelson

The people of Wainwright, an Inupiat village on Alaska's North Slope, refer to themselves as Tagiugmiut, "People of the Sea," emphasizing their connection to the great expanse of water that stretches to the west of them. The entire pattern of their lives and their culture has formed itself through the adaptive

demands created by these waters and the adjacent lands. Probably no other people have adapted to surroundings more adverse to human survival while still permitting them a reasonably secure livelihood.

*The Harvest of the Sea* is a summary account of this way of life that centers

## **New Report on Wainwright Subsistence**

*Harvest of the Sea:  
Coastal Subsistence in Modern Wainwright  
A Report for the North Slope Borough's  
Coastal Management Program*

*by Richard K. Nelson*

*Barrow: The North Slope Borough  
126 pages with maps & photos. \$10*

on marine subsistence as practiced today by the people of Wainwright.

This report is based on several studies carried out in Wainwright between 1964 and 1971 by author Richard K. Nelson. Funding was provided by the NSB Coastal Management Program.



## Utkiavik Archeology Conference



*The southern body, recovered from Mound 44, the site of an ancient Ivu disaster. Cause of death: crushing of the chest.*

### The Frozen Family of Utkiavik Village

Archeology Conference Points Up Ivu Danger

The Alaska Anthropological Association held its 10th annual meeting in Anchorage March 11 and 12, and featured a well attended interdisciplinary symposium on The Human Heritage of Utkeagvik Village (Barrow). This sym-

posium was organized by Dr. John Lobdell, who oversees the outstanding professional team responsible for the highly-regarded Utkeagvik Archaeology Project. It was sponsored by the North Slope Borough through an engineering

contractor, Frank Moolin & Associates.

NSB officials were pleased at the public attention focused upon the "Ivu family" catastrophe, and hope its implications for all Arctic coastal and offshore oil exploration and production structures will be recognized in Arctic policy development. The Borough believes the Ivu family is dramatic evidence of the speed and nature of Arctic ice over-ride, or "Ivu," about which the NSB has been warning the Arctic offshore oil and gas industry since 1976.

But because Ivu has not been adequately observed and researched, the Borough's warnings have been largely ignored. NSB officials feel no existing offshore project or plans take Ivu adequately into account. Just as the Ivu phenomenon destroyed the Ivu family household uncovered by archeologists in Barrow last summer, it can suddenly destroy offshore oil wells, snap their shafts, and cause oil to flow freely and disastrously into the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas. No Arctic offshore structures built to date are deemed able to withstand the force of Ivu. And no known countermeasures are adequate given the apparent speed of Ivu.

The Anthropological Association's seminar provided the first good opportunity for scholars and the general public to hear details of the Ivu catastrophe revealed in Barrow on mound 44 of the Utkeagvik Archeology Project last summer. The conference was well attended, and an unexpectedly large number of Anchorage citizens from all walks of life turned out on the evening of March 12th to attend a public lecture and view artifacts and renderings taken from the Ivu family disaster site.

The Ivu family of five apparently died during an Arctic storm sometime—possibly even centuries—before 1826, the year Barrow was first visited by Europeans. An older woman, two

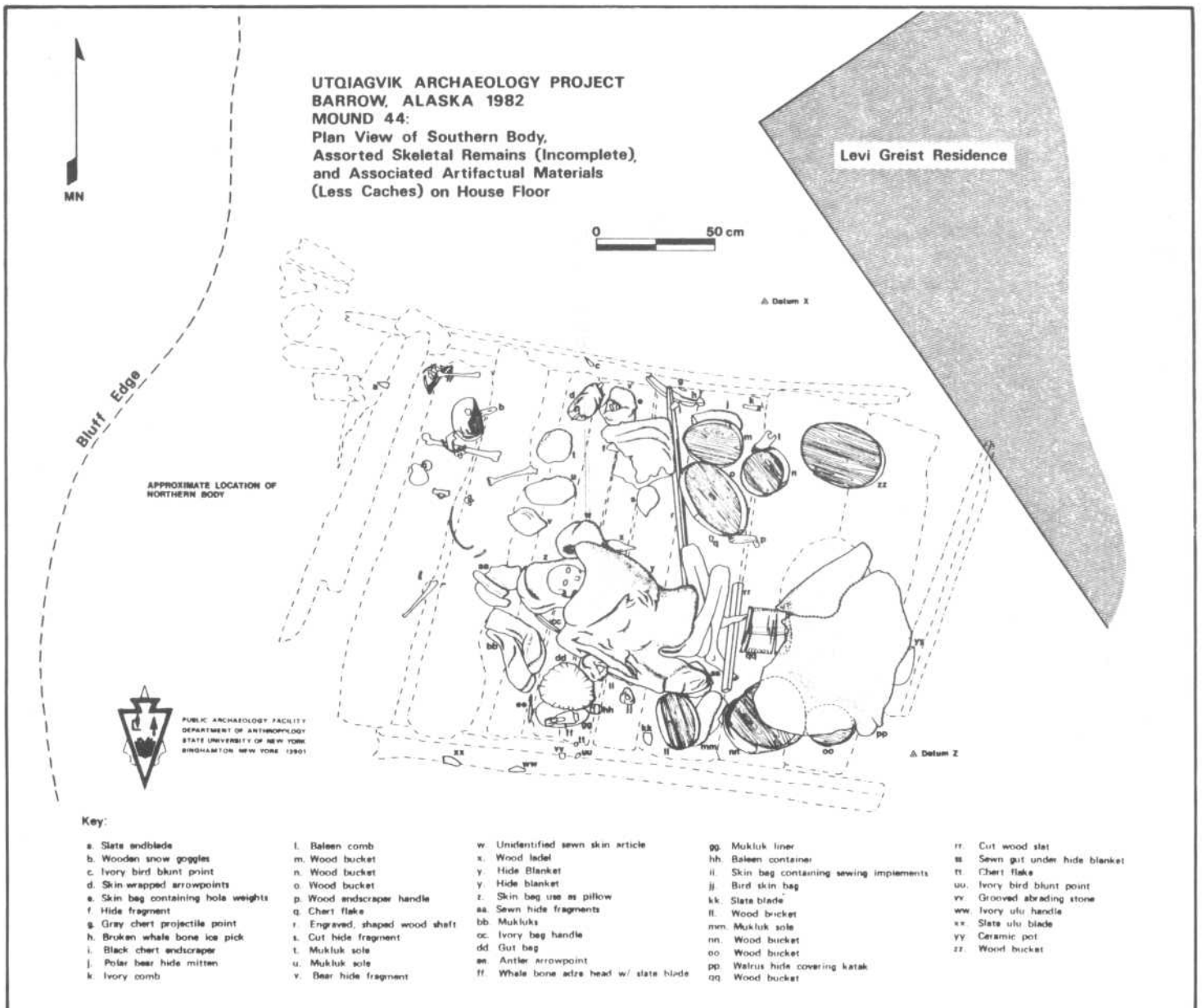
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Left, Dr. Jack Lobdell, University of Alaska archeologist and Chairman of the Utkiavik Conference Program with Hank Rosenthal, Manager of Public Relations for Arco Alaska, a sponsor of the Conference.



Right, Dr. Jaime Benitez of William Beaumont Hospital, who conducted the earbone studies on the frozen bodies. With him is Dr. David Thompson of the University of Connecticut, who conducted bone-cell studies to determine age.







Above: archeology site worker uses hot water to remove ice encasing the southern body.  
Below, workers remove the southern body for study.



young women, a girl, and a young man were killed. Three skeletons and two frozen bodies were removed from a small dwelling. An autopsy performed on the two bodies in Fairbanks revealed their death was caused by crushing of the chest, followed by cardiac arrest.

While the Ivu family dwelling lies near the edge of the bluff overlooking the

beach, it is known there has been a great deal of coastal erosion since 1826. When disaster struck, the family lived in a small wood and sod house several hundred feet from the edge of the bluff. It might have been at night. One of the frozen bodies, that of a woman, was found lying under a fur blanket. Ivu struck without warning. Their cabin was

crushed down upon the family with such force as to drive the ridgepole through the planked floor and deep into the earth beneath it.

What happened that stormy night can only be the subject of speculation. However, Dr. Raymond R. Newell, an American archaeologist at the Groningen Institute of Biology and Archaeology in The Netherlands, has studied the remains of scores of catastrophic sites along the North American Arctic coast where families and villages have died from starvation and illness and, now, Ivu. In an unpublished paper prepared for the Archaeological Association's seminar, Dr. Newell included Section V: The Cause of the Catastrophe, in which he ruled out the more normal causes: disease and starvation. He supported his case by reviewing the literature of Ivu, the richest of which was written by Charles Brower, in his autobiography *Fifty Years Below Zero*. Newell says Brower's is the only eyewitness account of Ivu:

On reaching Utkiavik a couple of days later the first thing we saw was a great ridge of ice piled up all along the shore, with what was left of the old "Ino" smashed and twisted and buried beneath the crush. If we hadn't built our house on a hill . . . ! (Ed. Note: Brower's estate occupies the highest land in what became "Browerville," today a residential section of the City of Barrow.)

Even the fifty-foot bluff on which the village stood couldn't always be depended on for safety, according to Mungie. A few years ago before I came among them, a strong west wind, coupled with just the right current, had forced heavy ice almost to the beach; and this in turn pushed the thinner inshore ice onto the very top of the bluff—right into the village. Several houses near the edge were crushed with everyone inside. It had all happened in the middle of the night.

Mungie scanned the Arctic horizon a moment, thoughtfully as if recalling the vivid details. Then he added that his father had been among those killed.

Elsewhere, Brower described part of a bad winter in Barrow:

As if jealous of all that its fiery rival had accomplished on the hos-

*Continued next page*

pital, suddenly ten million tons of sea ice, driven by a south west gale, came surging in to finish the rest of Barrow. They thundered against the anchored ice along the shore. They shoved it across the sandspits and up the slope beyond. They squeezed and pressured it into fantastic masses which towered seventy-five feet high.

All in twenty minutes! Then, when there seemed no hope left for any wooden structure, the pressure ceased as abruptly as it had started and the fleeing populace, not yet adjusted to loss by fire, came back to survey its loss by ice.

According to Newell, Brower is the only writer reporting on the speed of Ivu. "Twenty minutes" . . . NSB officials take Brower's estimate seriously, but existing ice movement control measures for Beaufort offshore drilling islands, usually a pair of heavy tractors with blades, are aimed at a much slower ice pileup. It is as if the Arctic offshore operators assume Brower was exaggerating the speed of Ivu, or else regard it much like an earthquake or other act of God, something beyond their responsibility.

The speed of Ivu is the worrisome thing. John Murdoch, the Smithsonian ethnographer, touched on the speed of Ivu when he wrote in 1895:

Sometimes, however, the heavy pack, under the pressure of violent and long-continued westerly winds, pushes across the bar and is forced up the beach. The ice sometimes comes in with great rapidity. The Natives informed us that a year or two before the station was established the heavy ice came in against the village cliffs, bearing away part of the bank and destroying a house on the edge of the cliff so suddenly that one of the inmates, a large, stout man, was unable to escape through the trap-door and was crushed to death.

The most recent Ivu literature was written by Lew Shapiro and Ron Metzner, ice physicists at the University of Alaska, who have collected oral traditions of ice rafting along the Beaufort Sea coast:

One episode of spring ice override was described in the interview with

Mr. Harold Itta (note that the same event was described in an informal and untaped discussion with Mr. Herbert Leavitt of Barrow). The event occurred in July of 1928 at Esook on the coast near Cape Halkett. The ice was about four feet thick at the time, and the movement formed piles estimated at 20 feet high along the beach. Over part of the movement front, the ice did not pile, but advanced up the beach as a continuous sheet for a distance of 200 feet.

Mr. Kenneth Toovak described an episode of overriding of the beach on the Chukchi Sea coast at Barrow, which occurred in late February or early March of 1935 or 1936. At that time, the ice advanced about 250 feet up the beach, terminating in a pile about 200 feet high (this may be the same event described by C. Brower in his book *Fifty Years Below Zero*).

Newell says that both data from Inupiaq oral tradition and western science combine to "demonstrate that the strongest case is to be made for the sudden rafting of blocks, land-fast ice, which were pushed up the bluff or into the Kugok Ravine. In Inupiaq, this is known as Ivu."

In addition to the two-recorded Ivu incidents in Barrow, NSB officials point to the Ivu damage at the abandoned DEW Line station on Bullen Point, just east of the Prudhoe Bay oilfields and the Beaufort Sea lease sale area. A badly crumpled steel heavy-equipment garage and storage building is mute testimony to the force and striking distance of Ivu.

But unless structural damage occurs, Ivu happens unnoticed along the wilder-



*Dr. Taft Toribara of University of Rochester Medical School, who conducted hair studies which indicated hair of Ivu victims contained more lead and less mercury than North Slope residents today.*

ness coastline of the Beaufort and Chukchi seas, and very little is known about the phenomenon.

NSB officials spoke to Dr. Newell when he visited Barrow after the Anchorage archaeological conference to discuss his work with the NSB History and Language Commission. They spoke about how Ivu research might be organized and financed. The Borough would like to see Ivu research produce data to document and quantify the risks from sudden ice-override and rafting, and enable engineers to design offshore structures able to withstand the force of Ivu. Until then, the conservative policy is to refrain from offshore operations, at least north of the Barrier Islands, and to refrain totally in the Chukchi Sea. ■

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*ICC President Hans-Pavia Rosing, left, and Sajjad Ali of Pakistan, Chairman of ECOSOC's Committee on NGO's, met in New York in November 1982 to discuss the ICC NGO application.*

## ICC Wins NGO Status at UN

### How It All Happened

On February 7, 1983, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) was accepted as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The event was hailed as recognition of the international character of the Arctic, the cultural unity of Arctic peoples, and the contribution they make to the preservation of the Arctic environment. Even more important to the members of the ICC was the tribute this event paid to the impact made by the ICC on the international community.

NGO status had been one of the goals of the late NSB Mayor Eben Hopson Sr. in founding the ICC in 1977. It was his conviction that the UN NGO status would facilitate the development of an international Arctic policy calling

for a single set of regulations binding all nations operating there. Hopson felt that the UN was the perfect forum in which the Inuit could share with the rest of the world their knowledge of the Arctic. Hopson was particularly interested in soliciting the aid of European countries in the issues of Arctic political development.

Last, but not least, Hopson hoped that NGO status would open new doors for the grants and other funding resources for ICC operating expenses.

#### The NGO Process

In the ensuing years, several persons connected to the ICC, including Charlie Edwardson Jr., Rev. Charles White, Theresa Pederson, and Jens Lyberth,

made initial inquiries at the UN headquarters in New York about the possibilities of NGO recognition.

What they found out was that NGO's are consultative bodies to ECOSOC. Representatives of some 300 international professional and special interest groups, they are regarded by the UN as important sources of grass-roots information on social economic issues, information which sometimes is not available through government sources. NGO's maintain offices in New York both to represent the interests of their members and to provide requested information.

The ECOSOC maintains a Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, made up of some 20 member nations, which meets only every three

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*Josepi Padlayat, President of the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation in Ottawa, was tireless in his lobbying efforts for the ICC at the UN.*

years to vote on new applications for NGO status. To qualify, the vote must be unanimous.

One factor holding up the ICC application was the fact that, until 1980, it didn't have a charter approved by the member groups. After the presentation of the charter in 1980, plans were made to present the ECOSOC's NGO Committee with an application in time for its meeting in 1983.

### NSB Steps In

In May, 1982, NSB Mayor Eugene Brower made inquiries of the ICC secretariat in Nuuk about the progress of the application. Recognizing that the tiny ICC staff in Greenland was involved in stopping the Arctic Pilot Project—which threatened to bring a lane of LNG tankers down between Greenland and Canada—Brower volunteered the services of the NSB Liaison Office in Washington, D.C., to facilitate completion of the application and the other work involved in pursuing NGO status. The NSB office in D.C. was the closest to New York and best equipped to see the project through.

The NSB staff went to work immediately on completing the detailed 16-page application, and in this they relied heavily on the help and direction of the NGO Committee Staff Executive, Virginia



*The participation of Senator Ted Stevens, Honorary Chairman of the auction, left, with Allan E. Gottlieb, Ambassador to the U.S. from Canada, Honorary Sponsor of the auction, influenced crucial votes on the NGO committee.*

Saurwein. An immediate problem was to obtain ratification of the ICC charter by those groups who had not yet voted: the Greenland Home Rule Government, NANA Corporation in Alaska, and the ITC in Canada. By October, a revised application had been accepted and the needed ratifications acquired from all the ICC member groups.

The D.C. staff was then requested by ICC Chairman Hans-Pavia Rosing to prepare a strategy paper. This was presented to the Executive Committee of the ICC at their meeting in Copenhagen at the end of October. It was one thing to prepare an application, it was another thing to win a unanimous vote. In preparing strategy, Paul Hebert, Treasurer of CARE in D.C. was most helpful. Hebert had worked on obtaining NGO status for CARE itself and was the person who suggested having an auction to benefit CARE as a way of drawing attention to the ICC.

The strategy paper presented in Copenhagen emphasized the following points:

1. An auction should be held in Washington D.C. of Inuit art objects for the benefit of CARE. This would emphasize the Inuit spirit of sharing and their role in the world community.
2. Representatives of the ICC

(preferably Inuit) should directly lobby each of the national missions voting on the NGO Unit.

The Executive Committee approved the plan and named Oscar Kawagley (Alaska), John Amagoalik (Canada), and Mark Gordon (Canada) to assist in implementation.

### The Lobbying Effort

Hans-Pavia Rosing came to New York in November and met with Sajjad Ali, the Pakistani Chairman of the NGO unit, to clarify these questions: 1) why is the ICC applying for status separately from the World Council on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) or other indigenous groups and 2) what can the ICC do for the UN? Rosing, a vice-president of WCIP and active since its founding, explained the unique qualities and problems associated with the Arctic, the importance of the Arctic to the climate of all nations, and the contributions the Inuit could make in solving problems relative to the third world.

The NSB staff began immediately setting up January appointments with the targeted UN missions in New York. When January arrived, Mary Simon of Makivik Corporation in Quebec volunteered the services of Makivik attorney Sam Silverstone. Josepi Padlayat of the

Inuit Broadcasting Corporation in Ottawa also came to New York and expended himself tirelessly in the lobbying effort.

The ICC team received advice from the U.S. mission in preparing for these interviews. The ICC team was not able to meet with the delegation of the U.S.S.R., which failed to return its phone calls. The Nigerian and Chilean delegations were initially less than supportive and were the object of some concern. This concern was conveyed to the British mission at the UN, who had also volunteered to help where possible.

The ICC representatives were often asked to clarify the term "self-determination" which had appeared in the application. Many UN representatives perceive self-determination to mean the desire for independent nationhood. Among the Inuit it is taken to mean not a "separate" government but rather the same *participation* in government afforded other citizens in their own countries. This implies, of course, the settling of land claims and the establishment of strong local government in the Arctic by which local people could have a voice in matters regarding the Arctic. The ICC was simply calling for the end of "self-colonization" in the Arctic and the extension of democracy to the north. This solution was seen as the way to conserve both the traditional and national values unique to each group.

## The CARE Auction

In Alaska, ICC Special Assistant Dalee Sambo was responsible for soliciting the contribution of Alaskan artists to the auction, now scheduled for January 30, one week before the vote. In Montreal, Marianne Stenbaek solicited art objects from La Federation des Cooperatives du Nouveau-Quebec, several of them donated. In Greenland, Yjalmer Dahl collected art objects and brought them down to the auction with him. Over a hundred items were secured, ranging in value from \$50 to \$6,000.

Senator Ted Stevens (R. Alaska) and his staff were invaluable in maximizing the political impact of the auction. Stevens readily accepted the offer to serve as Honorary Chairman of the auction. His membership in the Interparliamentarian Union (a cooperative association of members of Canada's Parliament and the U.S. Senate dealing mainly with environmental concerns) was no doubt influential in obtaining the participation of Otto Borch, Ambassador from Denmark, Allan Gotlieb, Ambassador from Canada, and John Loeb, the U.S. Ambassador to Denmark as Honorary Patrons of the auction. These senatorial and ambassadorial endorsements of the ICC's auction benefit assisted greatly in securing the crucial votes on the NGO Committee of both Canada and Denmark.



Art Stein

*Paul Hebert, of CARE's office in Washington, first suggested the CARE auction to win the NGO vote.*

An auction brochure and mailing lists were prepared. The auction was advertised in New York and Washington papers. On hand to help with preparations were Paul Hebert of CARE and Cyndi Ahwinona of Congressman Don Young's staff. Bill Fitzhugh, the anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution who was responsible for the Smithsonian's recent Inuit art show "Inua—The Spirit World of the Bering Sea Eskimos," took a particular interest in the auction and helped in identifying and classifying the items.

In spite of the small turnout the day of the auction (it was Superbowl Sunday), the auction was both a social and financial success. Senator Ted Stevens, Honorary Chairman, opened the auction with a fine speech about the ICC and later helped along with several important leading bids. CARE was pleased and even a little surprised with the results: a gift of \$8,195 which was added to its Renewable Resources Fund "in order to honor the ICC and its concern for preserving the resources and environment of the Arctic Region," as noted in the grateful letter of acknowledgment from CARE's Paul Hebert.

## The NGO Vote

It was a cold and wintery day as a group of weary ICC representatives gathered in New York for the vote by the NGO Unit. Hans-Pavia Rosing barely made it, having been delayed by bad weather in Greenland for three days. Also present were ICC Executive Council members Jimmy Stotts (Alaska), John Amagoalik (Canada) and Mary Simon (Canada) along with NSB Fed-



Art Stein

*Patrons at the ICC-CARE auction in Washington: generous participants arrived in spite of Superbowl Sunday.*

*Continued next page*



Left to right, Senator Stevens holding his daughter Lily Irene; Greenland ICC staff-member Hjalmar Dahl holding the auction brochure and Simon Koonok's sculpture, "Reaching Out"; the Senator's wife, Catherine; and Bill Fitzhugh of the Smithsonian Institution, co-author of *Inua: Spirit World of the Bering Sea Eskimo*.

eral Liaison staff Kristie Patterson, Marianne Stenbaek (McGill University), Sam Silverstone, and Josephi Padlayat.

They were understandably nervous about the required unanimous vote as they filed into the UN Trusteeship Council Room (donated by Denmark to the UN) where the meeting was to take place. As there were well over 100 NGO applicants to consider, the NGO Committee had set aside the whole week to consider and decide applications. The applicants had no way to know when they might be considered during the course of that week of February 7. After the delegates had taken their place in a semi-circle below the dais, Sam Silverstone approached NGO chief of staff Virginia Saurwein to request that the ICC be placed early on the list because of the distances they had to travel. The vote on the ICC was then scheduled to be the third on the schedule.

The first application considered was that of a Canadian group which was turned down after spokespersons failed to demonstrate their group's international significance. The second organization up for consideration was from South Africa. After several Committee members made references to that nation's racial policies, this second application was also denied.

The chairwoman then read the abstract of the ICC application:

...an Inuit (Eskimo) organization of twenty Alaskan, Canadian, and Greenlandic regional associations concerned with environmental protection, reasoned economic development, and indigenous self-determination in the Arctic. Membership ranges across the Arctic areas of Canada, Greenland, and Alaska. The primary aim of the ICC is to encourage nations to develop Arctic policies which focus not only on the extraction of Arctic mineral and biotic resources, but which take into account the fragile Arctic environment, the fish and wildlife species, and the culture and traditions of the Inuit.

As the ICC representatives listened to English translations through headsets, the chairwoman asked the NGO Committee representatives if there were any comments. The representative from France asked to make a comment. It was soon evident that he rose to make the nominating speech. He began by saying that the goals of the ICC represent everything that France and the UN stands for, and went on to emphasize the importance of the Arctic to all nations

and the central role played by the Inuit in protecting that environment. Then, to everyone's surprise, the representative from the Nigerian mission rose to second the nomination. At that point, the chairwoman stated, "If there are no further comments or objections, the ICC is hereby granted NGO status." There were no further comments.

Elated and somewhat dazed by this clear and unanimous support of the NGO Committee, the ICC group went out to the lobby, where each of them was solemnly congratulated by an Indian delegation from Canada, also seeking NGO status, who politely asked, "How did you do it?" While they were celebrating their accomplishment later, Marianne Stenbaek asked, "Considering the way it was presented, who wouldn't vote for it?"

The NGO status brings new responsibilities to the ICC. Not only will a quarterly report have to be filed to keep the status intact, but a New York office will have to be funded and staffed. How will the NGO status be utilized? That remains to be decided by the ICC Executive Council and the General Assembly, but there is talk of petitioning the UN to declare "The Year of the Arctic" and to bring some sense to the IWC's policy on subsistence whaling. ■



### ICC Communication Commission Meets in Bethel

The Inuit Circumpolar Conference Communication Commission had their third meeting in Bethel, Alaska on March 12 and 13. Attending the meeting were members from Greenland and Alaska. The Canadian members were not present at the meeting due to internal matters concerning their aboriginal rights.

Present were Radio Greenland and Television Manager Peter Frederick-Rosing, Journalist-trainee Henriette Rasmussen and Karen Kleinschmidt from the ICC office in Nuuk, Greenland. From Canada Debbie Brisbois from Inuit Broadcasting Corporation, who is also a representative from Telidon Communications Equipment in Montreal. Also present were technicians from Greenland Technical Organization (GTO), which has its headquarters in

Copenhagen, Denmark, and Marianne Stenbaek, Coordinator from Canada. From Alaska Tom Shackle of the North Slope Borough and the Alaskan members of the Commission, Peter Twitchel and Tom Richards, Jr.

It is the Commission's intention to establish a communications link between Greenland, Canada and Alaska which will give audio and data exchange among the three countries.

The Commission is currently seeking funds to establish an earth station and necessary TV-standard converter, which will enable a simultaneous transmission to the three countries of the ICC General Assembly to be held in Iqaluit (Frobisher Bay), NWT, Canada on July 25-31, 1983.

It is also the intention of the ICC Communications Commission to pro-

mote exchange of Inuit TV programming to include news from Canada, Greenland and Alaska.

During the meeting the Commission passed a resolution to support the AVCP lawsuit on the lease sale of the Norton Sound.

The ICC Communications Commission members were welcomed as guests in Bethel, where Calista Corporation hosted a Chinese dinner, and a trip to Akiak, where portions of the meeting took place. ■



*Earl Finkler, now director of Planning for CSM Architects, Engineers, and Planners of Anchorage, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the 20,000-member American Planning Association (APA), the national organization for planners and related officials. Finkler has worked in community planning in Alaska since 1969, and has been heavily involved in planning in the North Slope Borough.*

### "The Issue is Survival"



A summary of Yukon Kuskokwim delta villagers' testimony and concerns addressing Federal and State off shore oil lease sale plans for the Norton Sound Basin in the Bering Sea, Alaska - seeking a five year delay

### Next in the APR: Villagers Battle Bering Sea OCS Sales

*Above is the cover of a brochure published by Coastal Resource Service Area Board in preparation for the Norton Sound Oil and Gas Lease Sale. This sale, along with the St. George Basin Sale, recently took place amid a flurry of lawsuits and eleventh-hour negotiations between the state and the federal government.*

*The controversy surrounding these events shook the infant administration of newly-elected Governor Bill Sheffield, and may well determine the future of Coastal Management in Alaska.*

*The whole story in the May issue of Arctic Policy Review.*

## Inuit Circumpolar Conference

### ICC to Review Alaska Native Land Claims

The Inuit Circumpolar Conference announced the formation of the Alaska Native Review Commission. The development of the commission is the first major undertaking in Alaska by the Inuit Circumpolar Conference since it received its non-governmental organization status with the United Nations.

The Alaska Native Review Commission has been charged by the Inuit Circumpolar Conference with (1) examining the social and economic status of Inuit; (2) analyzing the history and intent of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971; (3) studying the historic policies and practices of the United States in settling claims by Native Americans and placing the ANCSA in political perspective; (4) examining the performance of the various regional Native corporations in fulfilling the "spirit" of the ANCSA for the Inuit throughout Alaska; and (5) analyzing the social, cultural, economic, political, and environmental consequences of the ANCSA and its significance to the international Inuit community.

"It is a major undertaking," says Jimmy Stotts, spokesman for the Inuit Circumpolar Conference. "What's happening to us here in Alaska needs to be fully examined; and the only place to start is at the beginning."

Stotts said that, "Although the Settlement Act stipulates that at the beginning of the first session of the U.S. Congress in 1985 the Secretary of Interior shall submit through the President a status report on us, in regards to the Settlement Act, with a summary of the performance of the various Native corpora-

tions, etc., and make his recommendations as to what the government should do, we intend to perform our own evaluation. We'll conduct our own review."

"Besides," Stotts added, "the review that we're going to do through the Alaska Native Review Commission is intended primarily for the international Inuit community and the United Nations. No doubt, however, we are going to forward our own findings on to Congress."

"We want to know what the Inuit community feels is happening to them under the ANCSA—especially regarding the performance of the regional corporations in improving their standards of living. How are the people benefiting? What are the social and economic policies of the corporations? Are there any policies that they subscribe to besides the maximization of profits?"

Stotts adds, "We want to know what the thoughts and feelings are of the Inuit, rural and urban."

"In addition," Stotts says, "What do the real people want to say to Congress or to their own leaders, for that matter, here in Alaska? What would they like to convey to the international community or to the United Nations?"

According to Stotts, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference will announce the members after fully reviewing their candidates. "We're going to be cautious as to who we appoint. No doubt, we are moving in to an extremely sensitive area—one, however, that the Inuit Circumpolar Conference can ill afford to neglect. We have an obligation to inform the international community as to

what's happening within the Inuit community. We campaigned hard for admission into the United Nations as a non-governmental organization. Now that we have it, we cannot fail to perform our responsibilities."

Stotts says in closing, "Not everyone has the standing that we have with the United Nations. The strength we have is in the people; we must serve them. In granting us admission, the United Nations fully expected us to turn to them."

"In turning to the people, the Alaska Native Review Commission intends to get a firm handle on what the Inuit actually think."

Stotts said, "We are planning to listen to the people where they're at—in the villages." He also said, "No amount of guess work in Anchorage, Fairbanks, or Juneau can do what must be done. Only by going to the people can we get a better picture of what's happening in Alaska." ■



*James Stotts: what's happening to the Natives under ANCSA?*

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