

Changes Asked...

of Education.

On-base military schools should operate under contract with local school districts, rather than with ASOSS (with the exception of Adak).

The new report is titled "Pre-Higher Education in the Unorganized Borough: Analysis and Recommendations." It was prepared at the joint request of the Alaska Legislative Interim Committee on Pre-Higher Education and the Alaska State Department of Education in cooperation with the Human Resources Committee of the Alaska Federation of Natives.

The report was compiled by the CNER staff. Authors are Drs. Frank Darnell, CNER director, James Orvik, and Kathryn Hecht. CNER worked closely with representative state and regional organizations to solicit and analyze the divergent opinions.

Conclusions of the report note a universal dissatisfaction with the delivery of educational services in the unorganized borough and a lack of a single clear answer to eliminate this dissatisfaction.

Most legal conditions necessary for residents of the unorganized borough to establish local control of schools exist in the statutes concerning municipalities, the report states, and it goes on to suggest the undesirability of creating any new kinds of special service districts. The Alaska State-Operated School System was cited as an example of a special service system that

isn't working satisfactorily.

The report stressed the willingness and ability of local residents to assume local educational responsibilities and the necessity for a planned program to acquaint them with services which are available to them.

A state program of incentive planning grants was proposed to aid citizens in forming the information, planning, and training services during the formation and early operation of the districts. Special help in these areas should be provided by the State Division of Community and Regional Affairs in cooperation with the Department of Education.

Emphasized throughout the report was the need for continuing involvement of citizens in the development of any new plans for school governance in the unorganized borough. At the same time, the report recommended that those communities with adequate population and economic base be required to incorporate by 1975 as first class cities or third class boroughs.

An in-depth study of the effect of these proposed changes upon the school finance program is called for in the report.

Copies of the report have been distributed to the sponsoring groups, including all members of the legislature.

Alilkatuktuk Writes in MS ...

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Many of the conditions she speaks of, conditions similar to those encountered by the Native people of Alaska, lead her to conclude her article with pessimism. "The future looks very bleak to me, and I often despair when I think of the power of the government and the oil competition and the aggression of the white culture. But my people are getting lost and I must say what I believe is right," she writes.

Alilkatuktuk, 21, is strongly critical of the high school education program for Native people in Northern Canada: Also of the attitude of others toward her marriage to a white schoolteacher.

"When I was 13, my family was told by the white governing officials that it would be best for me if I were sent away 'to get an education.' The Inuit love their children and wanting to do what was 'best' for me, my parents sent me away. I went 2,000 miles south to a vocational school at Churchill, Manitoba to spend the next three years living in a hostel and coming home only during the summer months," Alilkatuktuk wrote.

While her teachers felt she had made "giant steps forward" in education, the author found much to criticize about the system. "They seemed to be trying to make me a brown carbon copy of a white person. The white people made all the decisions and because I did not know English, and they did not speak the Inuit language, we had little communication," she wrote.

Eventually, of course, Alilkatuktuk learned English well and went on to work for the CBC. Now married to Tony Moss-Davies, whom she met while working at Frobisher Bay, she is encountering other difficulties with the dominating non-Native culture.

She has been told she and her husband are lucky to get low-rental Eskimo housing, because he is white. She is also told that their children will be regarded as white, a subject which greatly arouses her ire.

"This is silly," I am Inuit, and my children are Inuit. They



AIRLIFT SUPPLIES are loaded into an aircraft of Alaska International Air, Inc. (AIA) of Fairbanks, for transport to an ice airstrip on Alaska's North Slope. The supplies are being moved to construction camps north of the Yukon River in preparation for a possible spring construction start on the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Alaska Legal Services Warns — BEWARE OF FRAUDS

By MARILYN RICHARDS
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. That old adage

has a double meaning for consumers in Alaska.

People living in the bush have often gotten a bad deal when it comes to buying necessities and luxuries. Sometimes produce ordered would arrive spoiled or a new snow machine or outboard would break down and there would not be a service station or parts available for it for thousands of miles, and more money is lost. Usually the villagers are told it is their fault for damaged goods and not the responsibility of the business ordered from or the carrier that brought it.

Ed Noonan, an attorney with the Alaska Legal Services office in Fairbanks, is warning villagers

of the dangers that could happen after the initial land claims checks are given to Natives.

Noonan foresees many bad business practices in store for villagers by door to door salesmen and merchants selling faulty products to rip off the land claims money. Contracts are another special problem, too.

Most businesses, Noonan says, that can get away with one unreported case, which could be yours, have already a long list of victims. "All they're interested in is profit." A case Noonan worked on was when an air taxi service which had been illegally charging interest to a passenger's long overdue bill. Noonan said they could not legally do so since they did not give prior notice to the passenger before traveling that they would charge interest. Noonan said he stopped that practice but now the air service legally charges interest because of a sign in his office states he could and will.

"I will take a case from any person in any village unless he can get a lawyer from some place else or afford one," Noonan said. Last January, when he stopped in Kaltag, a small village on the Yukon, he acquired 25 new consumer cases. Most villagers are defenseless because of lack of knowledge of law and by people who don't care if they're breaking it.

Besides the problems Noonan forees in some village consumer protection cases such as the door to door salesman, the pot and pan handlers, other fraudulent practices and the like; a major problem in the villages is the lack of banks.

Many villagers endorse a check or deposit them in local stores, whether the stores be cooperatives or privately owned enterprises. They either deposit them for future credit or towards their balance sometimes. Noonan says sometimes the villager does not even owe the store money but the store will not return the check to the villager. A case he is now working on is similar to that one because a woman wanted her money back for a new pair of eye glasses and the store would not return it.

Other help for village consumers who suspect unfair business contracts, faulty merchandise and the like, besides Alaska Legal Services, is to write to the Attorney General's office in Juneau, Fairbanks, or Anchorage. Noonan says.

Delay ...

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stockholders will elect a permanent board of directors. The region plans for capital disbursement with accumulated interest shortly after seating of the permanent board.

Removal ...

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The bulletin documents its assertions with case histories where legal intervention was successful in reuniting families that had been separated by welfare officials. It contains draft legislative recommendations that are based on discussions with Indian communities over a considerable period of time.

A report describes the formation of what is probably the first all-Indian statewide child-placement agency in the United States by a group of concerned Wisconsin Indians. Resolutions adopted by tribes who have moved to prevent the removal of children from their reservations are reprinted.

The AAIA hopes that its bulletin "will demonstrate the national scope of the child-welfare crisis — and become an instrument for change."

The editors of "Indian Family Defense" write: "We would like to learn of any families involved in legal cases regarding child welfare; about any child-welfare projects that are planned or being undertaken by a tribe; and from individuals with knowledge of family-defense problems. We feel it is urgent to learn and communicate the experiences of different tribes in coping with this problem."

A free subscription to the bulletin can be obtained by writing to:

Indian Family Defense
Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.
432 Park Ave. South
New York, N.Y. 10016
The Association on American Indian Affairs is a national, non-profit, citizens' organization with a membership of 70,000.

Food Stamps ...

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1974."

Some significant provisions in the proposed regulations include the following:

(1) Eligible household members, 60 years or older, who are housebound, feeble, physically handicapped or otherwise disabled to the extent they are unable to adequately prepare all their meals may be able to use all or part of the coupons to purchase meals prepared for and delivered to them by an authorized non-profit meal delivery service.

(2) No residency requirements shall be required by the state for any eligible U.S. citizen.

(3) Members of eligible households who are narcotics addicts or alcoholics and who regularly participate in a drug or alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation program on a non-resident basis, or households which are participating as residents of a facility or treatment center may use their coupons to purchase food prepared or served to them during the course of the program.

(4) Eligible households in Alaska residing in areas where access to retail food stores is difficult, and who rely substantially on hunting and fishing for subsistence, may use food coupons to purchase hunting and fishing equipment excluding firearms, ammunition and other explosives.

(5) No household will be denied participation in the program solely on the grounds that a member of that household is not working because of a strike (unless the strike has been adjudged illegal) or lockout at his

place of employment.

(6) Any employment offered a recipient will be considered suitable unless he can demonstrate that there is unreasonable risk to his health or safety; he is mentally or physically disabled as established by medical documentation; or the commuting distance between place of residency and place of employment is unreasonable or represents more than 25% of the total work time.

Harris noted that a copy of these latest proposed amendments can be obtained through the U.S. Department of Agriculture offices located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.

Guides ...

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year, except that it provides that a registered guide may take parties for photography purposes in districts other than the one for which they are certified. The bill also provides the mechanism for the original choice of districts after the act takes effect, and for certification of other districts in subsequent years," Brooks said.

BOOTLEGGING

BETHEL — Joe N. Pete, 43, was charged with three counts of selling alcohol without a license and one count of possession without a license. Michael D. Grant, 23, was charged with one count each for selling and possessing liquor without a license.

Troopers said more arrests for bootlegging are likely