

Indian Education Proposal...

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According to Nettie Peratrovich, director of the Title IV program for the State of Alaska, the intent of the IEA is

parental involvement in developing school programs. Parents and teachers meet to decide the needs of each school.

In order to be eligible for federal assistance, the school programs must take into account the culture, heritage and lifestyle of the local community.

According to federal guidelines, the State of Alaska is only eligible to receive \$650,000 under the IEA, Peratrovich said. However, the state actually received approximately \$1.1 million in federal funds for 1975. She said the 1976 proposal has been increased by 20 per cent simply to maintain educational programs at their current level.

Peratrovich did not speculate on whether the federal government would meet the state's request but she said, "I sure hope they do because we sure as hell have a lot of poor schools. We have schools without doors, without toilets. Many schools are just shacks. The Indian Education Act can provide for this type of thing."

Federal funds are also used to purchase athletic equipment, books and other instructional materials for Native cultural programs, and materials for shelves and other improvements.

Peratrovich said that since the Title IV program was implemented, there has been increased participation by parents in planning for the needs of their local schools.

"We know the Title IV program is filling a need because the momentum from last year is carrying through this year and next," she said.

AFFIRMATIVE PLAN ACCEPTED

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a goal of \$155 million in contracts to be awarded to minority enterprises.

The pipeline company agreed to review current contracts and subcontracts for possible involvement of minority businesses.

In addition, the pipeline company's plan calls for development of forecasts of contracting opportunities, to be made available to minority contractors. Bis specifications also will be made available to minority firms, in offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Alyeska also will continue to make a nationwide search for minority firms which can provide goods or services for the pipeline project.

The affirmative action plans accepted by Interior specify goals of the pipeline company. Minority contracting and employment goals of contractors and subcontractors on the pipeline project are outside the scope of the Alyeska plans.

The Interior Department compliance officer, charges with enforcing the department's regulations, said today that the department expects subcontract awards with minority businesses to be increased by from \$5 million

to \$20 million through efforts of subcontractors to Alyeska vendors, contractors and suppliers which are not included in Alyeska's goals.

Alyeska's plan for equal employment opportunities includes goals of expansion of minority employment by 1976 of officials and managers, professionals, technicians and office and clerical workers.

Present rates of employment are 21 per cent minorities and 90 per cent females in the office and clerical category; 4 per cent minorities and 17 per cent females among technicians; and 4 per cent minorities and 3 per cent females in the professionals category.

The Alyeska plan calls for expansion by 15 per cent among Alaska natives in the office and clerical category; 14 per cent minorities in the technicians category; 10 per cent minorities and 4 per cent females among professionals; and 6 per cent minorities and 2 per cent females among officials and managers.

Employment goals for construction of the pipeline, specified in the Alaska Plan, to which Alyeska's construction contractors are signatory, are for 26 per cent minorities and 7 per cent for women.

Native Arts Institute...

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Howard Rock, Tundra Times editor and a commissioner of the National Indian Arts and Crafts Board; Nettie Peratrovich, State-Operated Schools Indian Education Program; Everett Kent, Department of Economic Development; Mary Ann Hanak, the Aleut League; Margaret J. Firmin, State Council on the Arts; Gladys Charles, ANICA, Inc.; Fred Anderson, Aleut artist; Henry Tiffany, ANAC; John Reimer, AFN ASHES Program; Frank Smith, Cook Inlet Native Association; Emil Notti, Alaska Native Foundation; John Angaiak, Adult Literacy Laboratory Project; Miles Brandon, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and Pat Wolff of the Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum.

The conference recommended that the first priority of the Institute of Alaskan Native Arts Committee be to seek additional funding, once the original grant money is exhausted, in order to hire permanent staff to work toward the goal of implementing the institute proposal.

Additionally, the conference recommended that the institute committee develop plans for several alternative methods of creating a Native arts institute.

Various options suggested included affiliation with an existing Alaskan educational institution, acquisition of existing facilities with which to develop a new institute, and expansion of one of the several existing arts projects into a comprehensive and fully accredited institute program.

Conference participants indicated that it was probably necessary to create a single, centralized educational facility as the core of the institute proposal, but a goal of regionalization of the program was also desirable. The conference strongly suggested that, regardless of which alternative proves to be the most workable option, the

institute and its programs should be wholly controlled by Alaskan Natives.

The Native Arts Institute Committee members indicated that they were very pleased with the recommendations which were developed by the conference and with the interest in the proposal which has been demonstrated throughout the state.

Mrs. Bergt, the committee chairman, stated, "We have been very much encouraged with the response we have received to the project from throughout the state. Thus far, approximately 1,000 persons have expressed their opinions through the survey. And, of this number, there were only five people who did not recognize that a need exists for the creation of an Institute of Alaska Native Arts."

She added, "We are pleased that there is such recognition of the value of the institute proposal. One point which was admirably expressed at our Anchorage conference was that we are now in transition from the stage of asking 'should we have an institute?' to the point of asking 'how are we going to build it.'"

Mrs. Bergt concluded, "So many people have expressed a desire to contribute to the development of the institute proposal. This leads us to believe that a very real beginning has been made. The committee is extremely satisfied with the progress which has been made on the project."

The committee encouraged persons interested in the development of a Native arts institute to contribute ideas and opinions to the survey project. Letters commenting on the institute concept are especially encouraged. Comments may be addressed to the Institute of Alaskan Native Arts Committee, No. 3 Fairway Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

Fisheries Policy...

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Plan; and the Alaska Legislature appropriate monies to establish an Alaska Fisheries Education Committee to represent Alaska's interest in extended jurisdiction to the rest of the United States and Congress.

A number of persons spoke during the conference on issues ranging from the limited entry proposals to regulate numbers of fishermen eligible to harvest the resource to the 200-mile limit and how such an extended fishery would have to be managed for maximum benefit.

Roy Rickey, recently appointed chairman to the Alaska Limited Entry Commission explained how the present law will be applied and fielded questions on the highly controversial proposal and how it relates to various Alaska Natives' situations.

"We have selected 19 fisheries for implementation of this program in this year," Rickey said. "Some fisheries may never have to have it - they won't need it - but it's time to realize that in some areas we will have to limit or lose it completely."

A recent court decision in Washington State has limited commercial fishing there and could mean more Outside fishermen will be coming to Alaska if some form of fishery control isn't implemented soon, according to Rickey, who said at least three groups of 30-fishermen-each "trucked their boats to Alaska last summer and just went fishing."

Another resolution of the conference called for the management policy proposed by Brooks' department be the subject of public hearings throughout the state, that information gained through such hearings be used to further refine and expand the policy, and that an interim committee of the Alaska Legislature apply the information in "positive remedial programs" to upgrade the industry.

A third resolution called for a 200-mile contiguous zone to be claimed by the United States

around the Alaska mainland and around all islands which are a part of Alaska's continental shelf.

"If a 200-mile limit is established there will be a need for systems to control and develop the total fishery eco-system for sustained yield," explained Walt Parker, Commissioner for the Alaska Department of Highways, and an authority on the issue.

"We will have to work out cooperative agreements with other fishery nations - that might be easier than some might think because there are indications that everybody is getting in everybody's boat when it comes to fisheries."

Solicitations...

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listings, that the U.S. postal authorities could take action by stopping the mailings or by working in cooperation with other governments to put an end to the operations.

Gross added that no doubt the business community will not be rid of the falsified billing in the near future since there are so many of these companies, "Alaska seems like a fertile place for such endeavors."

He said that if any businesses encounter these Telex directory billings, they should be turned over to the attorney general's office for action.



THE NORTH STAR III

North Star III...

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when they're shipping by air," Agnasagga said.

Customers who utilize the North Star, whether they are individuals, businesses, or agencies, pay freight rates set by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. An individual must secure authorization from the BIA in Seattle before shipping.

In a recent letter to BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson, Dorsey cited the possible consequences if Congress does not act to continue the services of the North Star III:

"Because the majority of the villages that own ANICA, Inc. are western Coastal villages in Alaska, and because loss of the direct freight services provided by the North Star would result in higher

freight rates to those villages, with resulting higher prices; the loss of the services of the North Star would be a major blow to Alaska coastal areas."

The North Star effort has survived two ship changes and an investigation by the Government Accounting Office. When the GAO issued a preliminary report in 1971 recommending that the North Star services be discontinued and that villages be supplied under the same contracts that supply Air Force early-warning stations, they were forced to back down when rural consumers voiced strong opposition to the plan.

At its December meeting, the ANICA Board of Directors passed a resolution calling on individuals, village and regional corporation, Native associations, and the Alaska Federation of Natives to support construction of a new North Star. The resolution also urges that a campaign of letters be directed to the senatorial delegations of Alaska and Washington.

Dorsey has also sent letters to Clarence Antioquia, area director of the BIA and Governor Jay Hammond. In the letter to Hammond, Dorsey chastized the state for failing in the past to recognize the value of the North Star to rural Alaskans.

"Oddly, the State of Alaska has done little to recognize the value of this vessel in the overall transportation picture in Alaska. In spite of a signed agreement to utilize the North Star, the State Department of Education has consistently deprived the North Star of revenue as it took over more and more village schools from the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

Dorsey urged Hammond to review the state's posture toward the North Star and to "evaluate the added cost to Alaskan village people if the ship fails to receive revenue dollars necessary to support its operation."

The North Sloper

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Ullmann was enthusiastic about the February issue. "They have a very good teacher in David James up there, and a good class. This first one is a real good issue. They've covered all the bases."

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