

letters

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or high water. Some have speculated that the governor made this commitment before the election.

The governor has persisted in his desire to sell the Beaufort Sea leases. Once the governor said he would give five month's notice; now that has been cut to 60 days and the game plan now calls for the governor to announce the sale after the legislature has adjourned; thus, precluding any interference from the legislature unless the legislature calls a special session — an unlikely event — in an election year an impossibility; the Anchorage Times and the Republican party would see to that.

The lease sale should bring a good price — 10 cents on the dollar — due to the fact that the money will be made at the refinery-retail price level provided the state passes no new taxes. By the next legislature, it will be too late to set new taxes.

Governor Hammond has been doing his best to get the federal government to have a lease sale in the Beaufort Sea along with the state; yet the federal government rated oil exploration and development in the Beaufort Sea more environmentally dangerous than the Gulf of Alaska.

Federal, state and Native lands will be competing for residual capacity in the pipeline and in time the oil companies will be explaining to the North Slope Natives why the oil companies are taking out state and federal oil and not Native oil. Of course, if the Natives want to sell their share of the oil a little cheaper, then the oil companies would probably see their way to take out some Native oil.

Somebody is going to be

left out and the State of Alaska will be played off against the Natives. It is strange that only Eben Hopson had some idea of what was going to happen and expressed what was happening.

There are still other aspects of the failure to tax. Governor Hammond has suddenly discovered that he has got to sell the state's royalty oil. It will not be difficult to get the "highest price paid" for Alaska's oil. Hammond will probably announce the state has to give up 50 cents or a dollar per barrel in order to get a refinery built in Alaska since most would believe, and most still do believe, the price will be \$11 to \$12, nobody will be much concerned until the federal government announces next year that the price of Alaska's oil will be \$7 or \$8; subtracting the \$4 in transportation charges and the \$1 the administration will probably give up for the refinery, Alaska will be lucky if it nets \$2 to \$3 a barrel for its royalty oil. Alaska will only have 180,000 barrels of royalty oil; thus, Alaska will receive only \$360,000 to \$540,000 a day or \$130 million to \$200 million a year.

Remember all those billions we were going to get — well, they will be made by the oil companies and Alaska will be damned lucky if it can pay its bills.

Again you see the profit from Alaska's oil will be made at the refinery-retail level unless Alaska taxes the oil before it enters the pipeline.

In conclusion, I recommend that:

1. Alaska place a \$5 to \$6 a barrel severance tax on oil from state lands. There is little reason to listen to those bleeding hearts for the multi-national oil companies. After all, they were quite willing to beat the state and the Natives out of our "fair share." And to the multi-national oil companies it is just one gigantic poker game.
2. Alaska should not sell any

more leases and Alaska should do its best to block any federal sale in the Beaufort Sea allowing the Natives to deal with the oil companies in order that the Natives may salvage what they can.

3. Alaska should build its own refinery and hire an operator for the reasons previously stated.

4. Alaska should condemn 20% or more of the trans-Alaska pipeline, buying enough of the pipeline to guarantee access for the Native and state oil, so that any oil company may enter Alaska and deal with the state or Natives. The state should be prepared to buy all of the pipeline at a future date.

5. Alaska should establish a permanent fund to which all royalty money and their earnings are dedicated and the state should use only oil tax money for its expenses. Royalty monies and earnings should be held until the oil and gas field from which they are obtained are exhausted. The money would then be disbursed prorately over a period of time equal to the life of the oil field. Another method would be to keep the principal, spending only the earnings after the field was depleted.

6. There should be no more bonus lease sales — only royalty sales with royalties running above 50% to 80%.

7. The state should condemn, if necessary, and buy back the oil leases in Kachemak Bay. The United States will need oil 30 to 50 years from now more than it does today. Equipment and standards will be much higher and the risks much less. Kachemak Bay is unique and there should be some area where one can enjoy the bountiful sea without the risk of oil pollution. Just because there is oil there doesn't mean that you must develop it in this decade or this century. I would like to point out that the EPA has recently substantially increased the amount of allow-

able oil, lubricants and other pollutants that can be dumped from drilling rigs and platforms in Cook Inlet.

8. The state should consider buying the oil companies out of the North Slope and hiring operators. Where else can the state earn 20% to 40% DCF or even at the rate the government may set of 10% DCF.

The state is in the oil business and oil is the biggest poker game in the world. Oil companies play by rules where anything goes. If you are not capable of playing that gigantic poker game and obtaining the maximum for the State of Alaska, then you should get out.

demonstration projects, including supplementary programs for adults and pre-schoolers;

- training resource centers in designated geographic areas which serve personnel participating in bilingual programs in local districts or in training programs at institutions of higher education;

- materials development centers for the development of multi-lingual instructional and testing materials to be used in programs for bilingual children and bilingual educators;

- dissemination/assessment centers for the evaluation, publication, and distribution of such materials;

- training programs to prepare staff either currently participating in or planning to take part in instructional bilingual education programs;

- fellowship to individuals enrolling in a master's or doctorate program in the field of training teachers for bilingual education.

Interested persons wishing to respond to the proposed regulations may submit written comments within 30 days to the Office of Bilingual Education, U.S. Office of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., (Reporters Building, Room 421, Washington, D.C. 20202.

Hearings on implementation of ANCSA rescheduled

WASHINGTON—The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has rescheduled an oversight hearing into implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, from April 29 to June 10.

Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, was advised of the change in schedule because the hearing conflicted with other committee business. Gravel asked the committee to conduct the hearing when it became apparent that there were some problems with the implementation of the Settlement Act.

The purpose of the hearing is to give any groups affected by the Act the opportunity to air their concerns before congress about its implementation.

Testimony is expected from representatives of the State of Alaska, Native groups, miners, conservation groups, the Department of the Interior, and others who might be affected by the act.

The Alaska Federation of Natives is coordinating the testimony of Native groups. Others should contact the Interior Committee or the Alaska senators.

Gravel said, "I hope that some of the problems and delays in implementation of terms of the Settlement Act can be worked out by focussing attention on the problems."

New technique for identification and detection of fishing vessels tested

A new technique that may permit the detection and identification of fishing vessels over large ocean areas through satellite surveillance was recently tested off the New England coast.

The Coast Guard participated in the experiments conducted jointly by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

A unique imaging radar system aboard a contract aircraft obtained data on the location, activity and size of vessels fishing in selected tracks of the ocean test area over the Georges Bank.

A Coast Guard C-130 aircraft with NASA panoramic photographic equipment on board simultaneously flew predetermined parallel routes with the contract aircraft, but below cloud cover, photographing the same area seen by the radar.

Meanwhile, other Coast Guard aircraft and three cutters located and identified vessels in the same track of ocean. Data obtained by the sensor radar can be confirmed by the photographs and visual sightings.

This radar is similar to sensor equipment to be installed on (SEASAT-A) Sea Satellite scheduled for launching by NASA in 1978.

If these tests prove successful, the satellite radar system will be an invaluable tool for NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service and the Coast Guard in fishing vessel surveillance and law enforcement.

The experiments were staged from the Coast Guard Air Station, Cape Cod, Mass.

Field operations were coordinated and directed on scene by Commander R.H. Overton, commanding officer of the Coast Guard Cutter CHASE out of Boston. W.F. Gandy, NMFS, test conductor, was also aboard the CHASE.

E.G. Woods of the NMFS and John Ivey, NASA, were program managers for the experiment.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF PROPOSED ADOPTION OF PERMANENT REGULATIONS OF THE DIVISION OF BUSINESS LOANS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Notice is hereby given that the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, under authority vested by AS 16.10.310 proposes to adopt permanent regulations in Title 3 of the Alaska Administrative Code to make specific AS 16.10.310-AS 16.10.370 as follows:

The Division of Business Loans proposes to adopt permanent regulations pertaining to commercial fishing loans. The said regulations address themselves to the conditions upon which applications for loans are received, borrower qualifications, and loan approval.

Notice is also given that any person interested may present written statements or arguments relevant to the action proposed or obtain copies of these regulations at the office of the Division of Business Loans in the State Office Building, 9th Floor, or Pouch D, Juneau, Alaska, 99811, before 4:30 p.m. on Monday, April 19, 1976.

The Division of Business Loans, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, upon its own motion or at the instance of an interested person, may thereafter adopt the above proposals substantially as set out above without further notice.

Dated March 17, 1976
Jim Edens
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Pub.: March 31; April 7, 14 & 21, 1976

Viewpoint...

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and with Herb Hope (also a Native, Director of Housing). I was suprised to learn that the majority of BIA people in administration were Native Americans and that they were so concerned with changing an "old image" of what the BIA was and what they wanted it to be in the lives of the people they serve.

One of the fallacy that I once believed (due to not being better informed) was that PHS and BIA represented just the big government and that all they wanted to do was suppress us and take over control of everything.

But I think that before you form your own opinion if they are "good or bad", I think that you should take time and examine their track records. Do you for one minute doubt that the PHS has been a good thing in our lives? How they cover our only means of health care for the majority of the state? And how they have built up a major network of health care for us and have tied it all together in a workable system? And how the BIA has been all together in a workable system? And how the BIA has been responsible in putting thousands of us through school?

I personally do not like all of the negative criticism. I think that our future will be in things more positive. I think that we should take over the health care system by working through the existing system. By us Natives becoming more educated and working with the people that have been here for twenty and thirty years caring for us and for our fathers, we slowly but surely, can learn from them and when we are ready, take over with our own people in leadership of everything. I did not realize it but 86% (approx) of the BIA is run by Natives. Sure there are politics and regulations to work with, but the point is, our people right now, are in there doing it for us.

I am proud to be a Native of Alaska, and I love our people and our way of life. But I am also worried. Worried because so much outside pressure is starting to enter our lives...pressures to be businessmen and corporate heads, and the few people that our leading our interests, are getting so overtaxed with work, that they are "burned out".

We must move slowly. With prudence. With wisdom. With the interest of our people first. We need more leaders, educated and prepared to plan our futures as a great people. But we must all be one.

HEW to assume more important role in bilingual education

In an effort to improve educational services to persons of limited English-speaking ability, HEW's Office of Education is providing institutions of higher education, through proposed regulations published today, an opportunity to assume a more important role in their federally supported bilingual education program.

Colleges and universities now have an additional option in applying for bilingual education training funds. Previously, local school systems had to serve as partners with the institutions of higher education. Now, colleges and universities may also apply directly to the Office of Bilingual Education after consultation with local school districts.

The bilingual education program of the Office of Education is designed to meet the special educational needs of persons of limited English-speaking ability by making use of their dominant language to develop reading, writing, listening, speaking and other academic skills while helping them gain fluency in English.

The revised regulations, in today's Federal Register, fully implement the bilingual provisions of the Education Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-380).

Under the proposed rules financial assistance will be provided for:

- K-12 bilingual education