

Gov. Candidate Hammond . . .

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would play a major factor in the state funding of construction. "For example, Allakaket would be paid more than Anchorage, of course."

His critics, claim Hammond, argue that his administration would be building schools just for one or two students if that's what the people want but said if there are 10 or 15 students,

Convention . . .

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on vacation.

Demientieff also expressed disappointment and disgust at the non-attendance at the conference by the state legislature.

The conference endorsed Dr. Marshall Lind as Commissioner of Education. The appointment will be decided next month at the State Board of Education's meeting.

The conference also endorsed the \$40 million bond issue coming up in the general election to provide for additional schools in rural Alaska.

The conference included a panel discussion on local control and the decision makers. Workshops were also held on eight topics: perspectives of the Department of Education, the BIA, SOS, Community and Regional Affairs, and on rural experiences of local school districts, legislative procedures, local government and on strategy planning.

A panel of nine Upward Bound students displayed a wide cross-section of views. The students disagreed on the benefits and problems confronting rural students when they leave the villages for school.

In a speech before the conference, Archie Gottschalk of Prince William Sound complained that, "This whole conference is about local and rural control of education but what is the conference going to do about Hootch versus State-Operated Schools."

Molly Hootch, a student from Emmonak, is suing State-Operated Schools because she was denied the right to attend school in her village. There is a rumor that she is a fictitious person symbolizing rural students in that position.

Gottschalk charged that "the State of Alaska is oblivious to rural Alaskan students," and the Department of the Interior are "ripping off" the students by not meeting their obligations.

Dr. Lind summarized that "The water's rough, the going's tough. We should not spend our time on nuts and bolts issues which could be handled at the local level. Local control is a hell of a lot of responsibility. We have to communicate with the legislature. The conference was positive along with the major issues. Education is the most important business we've got."

Demientieff had a different attitude. "It was difficult to keep a positive nature throughout the conference."

Gordon Jackson, in an earlier interview said the present "tri-partite system" of delivering educational services to the bush is very troubling.

"Delivery is a tri-partite system can only be an unequitable way of providing services in the unorganized borough. Providing educational services in the unorganized borough with local control will solve a lot of problems. With the state and federal governments in charge, the curriculum has been often irrelevant and educated students right out of the villages."

"The tri-partite system" includes the State Department of Education serving about 29 municipalities, SOS serving over 100 communities in the organized borough and the BIA also several in the unorganized borough.

there is a reasonable basis for need.

"We would be providing basic classroom space not gold foil schools with crystal windows," he explained. "Basic education is written into the state constitution," he added, "on the first page."

Hammond also favors the reorganization of several state departments and their services and "putting them all into a Department of Transportation."

This step would save millions and provide more effective services. "Right now there is a lack of planning."

He would also like to see this Department of Transportation expand to include to improve and provide more marine and airway routes.

Hammond would like to provide more local service roads to rural areas but not without public hearings held within 50 miles of proposed roads. A report to the legislature after the hearings would be in order, and then only the legislature must approve the local roads he added.

His reason for this plan was when Bruce Campbell, commissioner of highways, told the Bristol Bay Development Corporation last fall that area was

Mineelghaadzha . . .

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Limited would be voting, they headed for fish camps where a number of the stockholders were busy catching, cutting and drying fish for their winter food supply.

It was, they figured, all part of the job. Ragine, sub-regional representative for the Tanana Chiefs Conference at Galena, was the interim chairman for the business corporation at her village.

Merrelina, as sub-regional representative for Doyon, Limited, was going along to be sure all business at the meeting was in accordance with the state laws governing corporate business in Alaska.

The law requires, among other things, that a quorum be established by persons present or voting by proxy, before the meeting can even begin.

In the case of Koyukuk, with 168 persons enrolled and 141 eligible to vote, a quorum of 71 was necessary. More important, Ragine and Merrelina were anxious that no stockholders lose the right to vote because of the necessity of being in fish camp.

It was about midnight when they and several friends reached Bishop Mountain, after a quick stop at Last Chance, downriver from Koyukuk. Just about everyone at the fish camp was still up, waiting to haul in groceries arriving by boat from Galena.

The visitors were greeted with enthusiasm and after they checked with several families and filled in more proxy forms, Ragine, Merrelina and the rest of their party sat down to a tasty midnight snack of freshly dried strips of king salmon and hot coffee, boiled over an open campfire.

An hour later Merrelina and Ragine were off again, heading 12 miles downriver again for Koyukuk and some sleep before the meeting began. The boat was beached and everyone went ashore, up the steep bank to the log houses of Koyukuk, for some coffee and then sleep.

In the morning again, Merrelina and Ragine visited homes in the village, reminding everyone of the meeting. Many chose simply to vote by proxy, though they attended the meeting.

Ragine gave a short report on land selection for the village — a selection which must be

By MARILYN RICHARDS

The Alaska Federation of Natives and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have signed a contract totaling \$4.6 million "to administer education programs designed to supplement the basic education system for eligible Native students in various school districts throughout the State of Alaska," according to Ralph Eluska.

The monies are from the Johnson-O'Malley funds which will provide about 99 education

not going to get \$150,000 appropriated by the legislature for them in 1972 for road improvements.

The money was put in a \$500,000 study of a road to Goose Bay and Lake Ilamna. "We want substantially greater public input," he said.

Hammond served in the State House from 1959-65 originally as an Independent than Republican. In the House he served as chairman of the Resources Committee, and as minority whip, then majority whip.

From 1965-67 he was manager of the Bristol Bay Borough, the first in Alaska, in a largely Democratic district.

completed by December of 1974. She also noted that initially Mineelghaadza, Limited had been allotted \$138,000 under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and that the money had been placed in the bank for the village by Doyon, Limited, to draw interest until the people decided how they wished to spend and invest it.

The stockholders accomplished in short order their responsibility for the meeting — the election of the first board of directors of Mineelghaadza, Limited.

Reminded by Ragine that those elected would be handling \$138,000 "of your money," the villagers nominated a total of 12 people to serve on the board.

The names were placed on a sheet of paper from a legal pad and pinned to the log wall of the community hall as the stockholders voted.

Those elected were Gerald Pilot, Leo Lohntz, Leo Kriska, Joe Nelson, Franklin Dayton, William Dayton Jr., Alvin Dayton, Flora Edwin and Ragine Pilot. The new board was expected to meet within several weeks to elect its officers.

But if the villagers had neatly accomplished their job, there were still questions in their minds concerning the full scope of a business corporation. There is no word in the Athabaskan languages for "stockholder" and the whole concept of the corporate process has been a bit confusing to the people in this small village.

"Some people still want to know 'what is a stockholder,'" said Liza Jones, a stockholder who will this fall be teaching Athabaskan at the University of Alaska. Although the basics of the land claims settlement have been discussed before at Koyukuk, some stockholders still aren't sure about them, said Liza.

The problems of educating the people on the business of running a corporation, let alone the basics of the land claims act, is of course not unique to Koyukuk. Along with the successful financial management of a land claims corporation, this educational demand is one of the biggest challenges facing the land claims corporations today.

JOM Funds for Native Educ.

programs. The programs are designed to supplement and enrich educational programs in public not BIA schools.

Eluska, AFN's JOM director, said the contract will enable Natives to "practice more self-

determination and local control in their education."

AFN's Human Resources Committee has the JOM Board under its division. This will be the second year for AFN to receive the JOM contract.

The Great Olympics . . .

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zine. (A full-color photo of Edith Tegoseak, one of the lamp lighters for the Games, appears in the July 1974 issue of Alaska Magazine.)

Four top Olympics athletes and Olympics committee member Laura Bergt topped off the 1973 Games with a trip to California and a lengthy guest appearance on the Johnny Carson Show, which brought the games national publicity.

Among the media covering the 1974 Games are British television producer and freelance photographer Jeremy Hunter-Coddington and his brother Robin Hunter-Coddington, who works for an advertising firm in London. The pair are doing an article for one of London's largest magazines on the Games.

Along with the pageantry of the Olympics march each night of the Games are included the athletic events themselves. They range from the ever-popular blanket toss aboard the oograk (bearded seal) skin blanket to the maktuk eating contest, to the ear pull, knuckle hop, ear pull and high kick.

During Nalukatuk (blanket toss) in the 1973 Games one contestant went so high he almost hit the ceiling of Patty Gymnasium.

The Games themselves are so unusual to many non-Natives who know only the intricacies of baseball, softball, basketball, football and golf that they bear some description here:

Among the more popular games are:

Knuckle hop — in which contestants must get down on all fours and then hop on their knuckles and toes as far as they can go.

High kick — probably the most skillful game of all and by far the most popular of the sports events. The object of both

the one foot and two foot high kick is to jump up, kick as high as possible and still land on your feet. Competition in this game is most heavy from Northern Alaska and Inuvik athletes.

Indian stick pull — Competitors using a greased stick about one foot in length and an inch and a half in diameter face each other with feet touching and pull on the stick. One rule is that competitors must pull directly without twisting or jerking of the stick.

Four-man carry — Four men hold on to each other and balance themselves on the contestant so that their feet are clear of the ground. The contestant must then walk forward, carrying the group as far as possible. (Average weight of the four men totaled is 600 pounds.)

Drop the Bomb — Four men take hold of a contestant by his feet and hands and contestant must remain rigid as the four men lift him and carry him, to see how long he can stay rigid. When he can no longer stay rigid the contestant's body collapses or "drops the bomb."

Olympics committee members say some new Games are to be introduced this year, so that athletes can prepare to compete in them in future Olympics Games.

In addition to the athletic events are the Olympics bazy and queen competition. Prizes for the queen this year include \$500 cash, to be spent at the discretion of the winner.

Working to coordinate all events and business responsibilities of the Games are committee chairman Anderson, with Arla Kemper, vice chairman; and committee members Jerry Woods, Roger Kunyak, Jim Savak, Eva Heffle, John Heffle, Ray Titus, Margie Bauman and Frank Murphy.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs gives notice of the procedure it intends to follow in implementing legislation passed by the Second Special Session of the Eighth Alaska State Legislature authorizing financial assistance to municipalities for public services critically affected by activity associated with construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline. Municipalities demonstrating extraordinary municipal and educational operating expenditures beyond the municipalities' reasonable capability to meet from growth in receipts from current municipal revenue sources are eligible to receive discretionary grants authorized by this legislation. Municipalities making application for a discretionary grant will be asked to provide the following information to the Department:

- (1) a statement containing
 - (a) a comprehensive description of the public service need for which financial assistance is sought
 - (b) the specific amount of assistance requested through the period ending June 30, 1975
 - (c) description of local effort and/or financial resources which are to be committed to meeting the public service need for which State financial assistance is sought
 - (d) evidence that other potential sources of fiscal support (local, state, and federal) have been exhausted or are otherwise unavailable, and
 - (e) a description of anticipated use of funds sought with special reference to scheduled disbursement of discretionary grant funds applied for;
- (2) an estimate of population of the municipality on July 1, 1973, and projected population growth figures for each calendar quarter through July 1, 1975;
- (3) a copy of the municipality's audit or, in the case of second class cities, a statement of income and expenditures for the municipality's Fiscal Year 1973 and, as available, audit or statement of income and expenditures (as appropriate) for Fiscal Year 1974;
- (4) a copy of the municipality's budget for Fiscal Year 1974, and, as available, a copy of the budget adopted by the assembly or council for the municipality's Fiscal Year 1975; and,
- (5) a statement of the outstanding general obligation bonded indebtedness of the municipality as of June 30, 1974. Recipients of direct grant assistance provided in the State's Fiscal Year 1973 general appropriations act must also submit a certification as to use or intended use of direct legislative grants. The statute provides that discretionary grant proceeds may not be used directly or indirectly to reduce current municipal tax rates or to retire existing bonded indebtedness. Grant funds must also be retained in a separate account and the municipality must provide for an annual independent audit of the separate account.

Individuals desiring a further description of the program providing temporary emergency financial assistance to municipalities are invited to contact:

Director
Local Government Assistance Division
Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Pouch B
Juneau, Alaska 99801