

Forum on family survival May 29 at Alaskaland

By MARGIE BAUMAN

FAIRBANKS — Needs for local day care and the importance of the nuclear family will be discussed at a day-long forum on family survival May 29 at Alaskaland in Fairbanks.

Organizers of the forum, backed in part by the Alaska Humanities Forum, say people in decision-making positions often don't experience day care problems themselves and so are unaware of the urgency of the matter.

Armed with dramatic skits and discussion groups, they hope to bring together the decision makers with those in need of help, to begin to stem the rising tide of family problems in the Fairbanks area.

The tentative agenda, includes several hours set aside for short dramas at the Alaskaland civic center theater, with children helping to choose subjects for the drama. Following each skit, forum participants will discuss issues which emerge.

Box lunches and dinner will be available to forum participants at no cost and organizers of the forum are hoping to include Native foods in the evening meal. Funds are being sought to purchase Native foods and persons interested in selling may contact Lyric Ozmurn of the Fairbanks Native Community Center.

A community forum on growth held last April at Fairbanks revealed great concern over the impact of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline construction on Fairbanks families.

Forum organizers say specific questions of child care and the larger question of family survival are seldom addressed by official decision-makers. "Construction of the oil pipeline across Alaska is called the most expensive private construction project in the history of the world," they said in summary. "We Fairbanksans need to get together and talk about whether our community and our families can afford the price."

At a planning session for the forum Friday, participants commented several times on what they felt was the insensitivity of various officials to day care needs. One said she inquired of Alyeska's office in Fairbanks on the number of employees who might be interested in day care and was told no such need existed, to their knowledge.

Yet the need is quite real to many area parents, including those working long hours or at remote construction camps for the pipeline.

"Traditionally, in other societies and formerly in our own, family integrity has been able to survive most separations, whether they be due to illness or trips to the store or to fish camps," forum organizers said. "Traditionally, other concerned adults, familiar to the children, have been standing by, ready to step in for an absent parent. Many Fairbanks parents have no such understudy."

The group said Native villages, with extended families to help care for children, were an example Fairbanks might like to consider following.

During World War II, families living near military bases often invited servicemen for dinner, not just to be supportive but because they found the servicemen to be interesting, helpful people, said Mary Afcan, one of the organizers. "They were fun, interesting — and they helped with the kids."

The extended family idea worked for them and Afcan, with the other organizers think it's an idea to consider in helping resolve this city's mounting family ills.

Persons interested in participating in the forum or helping to plan it may contact Afcan at 479-6073; Niilo Koponen, president of the Community Child Care Council, at 452-4251, or Jo Kuykendall, vice president, at 456-7887.



FOR THE 48TH CONSECUTIVE YEAR, May has been designated as Speech and Hearing Month throughout the nation. Governor Hammond presented his proclamation of Alaska's support to Mrs. Shirley Chapman while Miss Carolyn Wolf looks on. Both ladies are Juneau members of the Quota Club, a women's civic organization.

Cooperative Extension Service publishes d2 summary

FAIRBANKS—A summary of the various proposals in Congress for disposition of "d-2 lands" in Alaska—utilizing text and maps—has just been published by the University of Alaska's Cooperative Extension Service.

Alan C. Epps, natural resource and land use planning specialist with the Cooperative Extension Service, is the author of the new publication, "Alaska's National Interest Lands (d-2)," which attempts to provide the basic information relative to current proposals, land status and known resource information so that Alaskans and others can form their opinions on the d-2 land issue.

The "d-2 lands" derive their name from Section 17 (d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 which directs the Secretary of Interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres of public lands in the state which he deems suitable for addition to or creation as units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers systems.

The Secretary of Interior has made this withdrawal of so-called national interest lands and Congress has until Dec. 18, 1978 to approve it or develop another plan. An administration bill to implement the secretary's recommendation has been introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives. But there are a number of other proposals.

Rep. John Dingell of Michigan has introduced two bills, the Alaska Refuge Act and Refuge Organic Act which, respectively, would prescribe the use of 68 and 77.9 million acres. Two Democratic presidential candidates, Rep. Morris Udall and Sen. Henry Jackson, have introduced in their respective chambers a proposed National

Interest Land Reservation Act, which would apply to 106.1 million acres of land in Alaska.

Separate Alaska Parks and Rivers bills have been introduced by Udall and Rep. Roy Taylor of North Carolina involving 61.3 and 33.1 million acres. Rep. Don Young and Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska have drafted the Alaska National Public Lands Conservation Act covering 67 million acres. And there are the State of Alaska's proposal for disposition of 98.6 million acres and the Federal-State Joint Use Planning Commission proposal involving 98 million acres.

The purpose of these various proposals, when one has been cited, and how they would affect mining, sport hunting, subsistence use, access to land, and implementation of the

native claims settlement act are included in the new Cooperative Extension Service publication.

Epps points out the state to date has selected 69.1 million of its 104.5 million-acre entitlement under the Alaska Statehood Act but has gained title to only 10 million acres. Conveyance of the remaining lands must await resolution of the d-2 land issue by Congress, he says.

"Until this occurs, the state will not know if in fact she will be allowed to select the full entitlement, and further, with the exception of the 10 million acres patented, the state will not know where her remaining lands will be located until native lands are conveyed and the d-2 lands are acted upon."

In addition to the maps illustrating the various proposals before Congress, there are others in the new Cooperative Extension Service publication showing the extent of federal land withdrawals before passage of the native claims settlement act, state land selections as of Dec. 31, 1974, and partial village and regional native corporation selections, as well as maps indicating the distribution of natural resources.

Copies of the publication can be obtained from Cooperative Extension Service offices at Juneau, Soldotna, Anchorage, Palmer, Fairbanks, Bethel and Nome or from the agency's headquarters at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

Rogers appointed to LUPC

Gov. Jay Hammond has announced the appointment of Dr. George Rogers of Juneau as a state member of the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission.

The governor had recently appointed Dr. Rogers to serve as his co-chairman designee during the commission meeting on the Cook Inlet land exchange.

Hammond said, "Dr. Rogers is a well-known economist. As he has worked with so many facets of Alaska, this appointment seems an ideal mating of experience and background with a job which calls for exactly that."

"He has written extensively about Alaska, and has spent years in study of our state. I know Dr. Rogers will be a valuable addition to the Land Use

Planning Commission."

Rogers presently serves as professor of economics at the Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research at the University of Alaska in Juneau. He has also been a Visiting Fellow at Cambridge, a Littauer Fellow at Harvard, and a Carnegie visiting professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks.

He earned his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1950 in political economy. Dr. Rogers has also worked as a staff social scientist for the Arctic Institute of North America, he was a court-appointed trustee of Alaska Plywood Corporation, he has served as economist in the Of-

fice of the Governor, and he was chairman of the Alaska Field Committee, U.S. Department of the Interior in Juneau.

Dr. Rogers has served on several committees of the National Academy of Sciences. He is also a former city and Borough of Juneau assemblyman.

Dr. Rogers, 59, is married and has six children.

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