

Smoke Arouses Man

By GUY OKAKOK
Barrow Correspondent

FAIRBANKS — A young man by the name of Roy A. Okpik, Eskimo, was sleeping and somehow he smells the smoke and he never even think to take his clothes with him.

Roy came out with hardly any clothes and his parent's house was about 60 feet away, quenched the fire in time before the fire spread.

They said the fire must have started from wires.

And Mother's Club, after they found out, they donated some clothes for Roy Okpik.

Roy is the son of Mr. and Mrs.

Joshua Okpik, real residence of Barrow.

NORTHERN CROSS

There are several members of Northern Cross in Barrow and they made an arrangement to go down to Wainwright which is 90 miles southwest of Barrow.

Lots of them are going by sno-go and of course some by bush plane.

NEW BROWER HOTEL

Heard yesterday that Mr. Thomas P. Brower will build a new hotel which will be bigger than that first one that burn.

Tom is a person who always

ready to serve what's is right. Because I know Mr. Brower quite well.

WOLVES CAUGHT

Mr. Thomas Napageak, Eskimo who has been moved to a new village, caught six wolves, five dark and one light brown. Thomas has caught two wolves before.

According to Mr. Joash Tuklee, residence of Barrow, said today after he came in from work, he said this new village, Nuiqsut, was shortage of gasoline and the trappers there would have gotten wolves and foxes but they were kind of lacking gasoline.

Probably Mr. Napageak will get more olves yet as there are

wolves there yet.

BOWHEAD WHALES GO BY

Heard yesterday that the whales are passing by now and two first canoes went out to the lead.

Mr. Harry K. Brower and Mr. William K. Kaleak, both are Eskimos, real residence of Barrow. There are others yet who will go out soon.

POLAR BEARS

Polar bear meat is one of the important to the Eskimos. Lots of people think that all the bears liver are same. They are not. Small polar bear liver is so good and tender, it's good. Now hunters in Barrow are now getting them.

BIA . . .

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Deputy Regional Director of the U.S. Civil Service Commission will travel to Fairbanks in the immediate future to determine what action the Commission may take to assist our employees in meeting increased living costs, and (3) the Area Director is meeting today with all Area Superintendents and Assistant Area Directors to resolve our internal management problems.

"For further information, please contact Tom Richards, Jr. at area code 907-586-7177."

SOS One Way, and...

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operations and programs," the paper states. "We believe the benefits to the communities are reflected in the history of local control of education in the United States."

The two bills which would localize delivery of postsecondary education in a manner similar to that proposed by ASOSS for lower levels of schooling, were submitted by Sen. George Hohman, D-Bethel, early in March.

They call for development of an educational delivery system within the University of Alaska for postsecondary educational programs in rural Alaska, "including but not limited to off-campus study and credit and non-credit courses that may lead to baccalaureate or advanced degrees."

One of the bills would appropriate \$3,947,894 from the state general fund for the new system.

ASSOS might be compared to the present U of A system in the manner in which it has served rural communities of Alaska with only "advisory school board" local input, which could be overridden easily by certain persons within the system. The present community colleges, located sporadically throughout the state, have similar local boards with limited policy-making authority.

"The board wishes to assure agencies that it does not intend criticism of past rural school operation as anything more than dissatisfaction with systems," the ASOSS board position paper further states. "The schools and curricula must become more responsive to the needs of the communities."

But while the U of A has heartily endorsed the legislation which proposes to de-centralize portions of it, the ASOSS board has reservations about legislation which would mandate decentralization of its own system. Among the board's concerns, a provision which would transfer rural schools to the Alaska Department of Education was noted as potentially causing confusion and endangering any attempt to accomplish local control within the designated time-frame.

The board is further concerned that the financial considerations for ASOSS include enough money to insure adequate funding, and although the board states that it does not want to increase the time limit for local control of ASOSS, it also does not think one year is long enough.

The intent of the board is to assist to the fullest extent in providing local control for rural schools within a two year time-frame," the position paper states. "The board intends to devote as much time as necessary to consider the wishes, needs and recommendations of the people."

But local concerns may not be enough to insure passage of the two bills which would bring local

control of an upgraded U of A to rural Alaska, according to Ekvall, who said:

"We have some pretty substantial endorsements for passage from many Native groups and associations throughout the state but the bills haven't left the Health, Education and Social Services committee and I haven't heard anybody say they might."

Ironically, Hohman, as sponsor or the U of A bills, is also chairman of the HESS committee where they are stranded.

"Apparently many legislators, both urban and rural, are doubting whether the U of A is really committed to the concept of providing higher education for rural people," Ekvall continued.

"But I think this program would represent a change from the supermarket approach to higher education, whereby they provide a number of study subjects regardless of the student's wants, but I'm afraid some rural legislators might be thinking this program would pre-empt establishment of community colleges in their areas when in fact what we're talking about would go beyond the community college concept."

Passage of the U of A bills would create 10 regional learning centers capable of delivering full college programs selected by the local people themselves.

The program would also establish within the university a vice president for rural education and Native affairs, a central service organization and policy councils for each regional center, to be chosen from persons served by the program.

legislation.

"We just feel there are much better ways for the state to raise money," Shively said.

Charles Naughton of the Koniag Regional Corporation testified, "It would force the corporation into bankruptcy. If we find a reserve, we're going to be taxed out of existence before we can afford to develop it."

The oil and gas tax proposal, of which there are several versions, is generally aimed at raising funds for the state until construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline is completed.

The only point on which people seem to agree is that the state has got to find some money somewhere.

Arlon Tussing, professor of economics at the University of Alaska has suggested from a strictly economic point of view that the oil and gas reserves tax "is not a cost-effective way of raising revenues for the short term."

Tussing, writing in a memorandum to state Commissioner of Finance Sterling Gallagher, added, "Generally, on economic grounds I would urge the state to make no decision on financing the deficiency this year. Any method used to cover the pre-pipeline deficiency is essentially borrowing against future oil revenues. The shorter the period for which funds are borrowed, either by a reserves tax, by sales of options or by sale of securities, the less the cost to the state."

In contrast to fears that the tax will slow down the development of oil and gas reserves, it has also been suggested that the tax will speed up oil and gas development

at such a rate that the state and its communities would be unable to handle the growth created by the impact of such development.

Although it has been suggested that Native corporations be exempted from the tax, Jacob Adams of the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation testified at the hearings that such an exemption would probably be declared unconstitutional. At present, ASRC is the only corporation which would be subject to the tax because the tax

would be applied to "proven" reserves.

However, other corporations, under agreements with various oil companies have been pursuing oil and gas exploration in their regions. Because of the large amount of land the corporations will receive under the land claims act, if oil and gas is discovered, a corporation would be taxed because it would be considered an "ownership interest" under the reserves tax proposal.

Ahtna Sues Interior...

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Determination Act, which requires Indian (Native) preference in the award of subcontracts of any contract performed for the benefit of Indians; and section 2(b) of the claims settlement act, which provides for Native participation in decisions affecting their rights and property.

Some 211 qualified village municipalities will be surveyed in accordance with the act, according to Zirple, with about 104 of those to include township surveys to determine lots within the municipality. However, the statewide cadastral surveys to be done under Zirple's direction will not include easements or right-of ways in any case.

At the peak of activity this summer, BLM will have a maximum of 14 crews surveying village selections and about seven contractors. Zirple explained that the present "pipeline economy" has drained many of the agency's younger surveyors "who stay long enough to get some experience and then go to work for oil companies".

"We've had some problems but luckily we have some pretty dedicated employees too," Zirple added. "We have had some Alaskan Natives working for us in surveying — we've tried to get them into some the the cooperative programs with the University of Alaska — but most aren't interested in long-term careers in government surveying."

The cost of surveying Native lands will depend upon the nature of the land to be surveyed, according to Zirple, who says it is more expensive in the north slope area than in southeast. But the

cost per acre of surveying the lands in Alaska could not easily be determined.

"I can see the total jobs for ANCSA totalling over \$100 million Zirple added. "That's very conservative and that's only for the village selections. With the price doubling like they are now, who knows?"

The Ahtna suit against the Secretary of Interior is due to come up for a preliminary injunction in early May.

The Motion for Preliminary Injunction and a Motion for Order Shortening Time would restrain BLM from awarding contracts to other contractors for the three Ahtna community surveys until the Ahtna suit was settled and the Secretary implemented the affirmative action contracting programs he is due to establish soon.

In addition to challenging Interior on the grounds of discrimination against the Ahtna bidder, the suit also contends that the so-called "co-ventures" which are to be awarded the contracts for the three communities are really nothing more than non-Alaska companies subcontracting with Alaska firms for their licenses.

Companies named in the suit as being in line for the surveying contracts include the Alaska firm of ABC Surveys, Ltd., together with the Outside firm of Murry McCormick Environmental Group; and Alaska firm, Kelly, Pittelko, Fritz and Forssen, in conjunction with another unnamed Outside company.

Ahtna has been refused even an opportunity to participate in technical discussions of the cadastral survey.

Nunivak Musk Ox...

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it such permission would mean recognition of state control over the musk ox remaining on Nunivak, and if such control was not recognized by the federal government, the state would take the matter to court.

As a result of the incident, the Fish and Game Board last week approved a Provisional Musk Ox Policy requiring "proposals for management are to be submitted to the residents of the areas directly affected and their comments and recommendations are to be transmitted to the Board."

The Nunivak herd is to be managed on a sustained yield basis for the purpose of producing the maximum number of animals for suitable transplant.

And, the policy states, "whenever overage and non productive animals are selected by the staff for removal, disposal of meat to local residents is to be given primary consideration."

"Disposal of meat, hides, horns and hair may be undertaken by whatever methods will produce the greatest monetary return to the state to enhance the further development of Alaska's musk ox program."

However, Nunivak hunts may be considered and Board Chairman Ivan Thorall is currently studying regulations by which Native people might be employed as guides if hunts are chosen as a means of thinning the herd.

The Board has contacted Yupiktak Bista, a nonprofit arm of the Association of Village Council Presidents in the Nunivak area, and asked for their recommendations in dealing with musk ox management.

A portion of the Board's travel budget has also been allocated for a member or members to visit the area this summer for talks with local people.

In addition, the Provisional Musk Ox Policy concerns itself with the status of the University of Alaska Musk Ox herd. The University has been experimenting with the domestication of musk ox for a dozen years.

The policy directs "proposed release of animals of this herd to private ownership will be carefully evaluated and the board consider ecological problems of the local people."

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