

THE JEANE DIXON PREDICTIONS

JEANE DIXON'S ANNUAL PREDICTIONS FOR 1973

By Jeane Dixon

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PRESIDENT NIXON — A year ago I predicted that President Nixon's enemies would try to hang wire-tapping charges on him and make it look as though the administration was involved in the scandal — the Watergate "bugging" case erupted in 1972 to confirm that prediction.

President Nixon was not per-

sonally involved, but he should look quietly into the methods used by personnel deeply imbedded in a super-agency to maneuver some of his close associates; also into a government linked closely with this super-agency. Long ago, back in the days of Alger Hiss, these manipulators made their nefari-

ous plans and bulwarked their positions.

The President will never be 100 per cent effective, or have full executive control until he stops the flow of funds into the hands of this unscrupulous group.

The "bugging" of the Democratic Party was an unimportant episode in itself, but significant because it showed the tip of its structure — like an iceberg!

President Nixon should thoroughly investigate our Cuban policies as the first step on this dark, foreboding trail, and should adamantly refuse to let the Watergate happenstance be blown up out of proportion and used as a smokescreen. This super-agency is capable of doing great harm, and has plans for creating more embarrassing, and even dangerous, situations in the future.

I see grave problems for the President ahead with Congress and the federal bureaucracy. The Civil Service, the seldom mentioned military-civilian combine within the Department of Defense and, to a lesser degree, the Foreign Service and its allied civilian bureaucracy, will remain resistant to President

Nixon's reorganizational plans.

I do not see the President making the progress he desires the first year of his second term because Congress will again refuse to cooperate. Congress has long protected the "rebel ranks" and will try to continue doing so; but I see this protective screen becoming quite sticky. However, the President will not give up or give in, and I feel that in 1974 he will take matters into his own hands and the American people will see the first deep rout in 50 years.

Minor troubles will flare up here and there in 1973. But nothing major will involve the United States until 1975.

I see massive civil disorders beginning in 1976. The front-runners of this upheaval will be the self-styled champions of minority groups.

The President will try to create social and employment opportunities on an equal basis for all Americans, with racial, ethnic and sex problems designated for solution within the framework.

Other danger signals of revolution in 1973 will be dealt with in turn by the administration as follows:

1. Crime
2. Drugs
3. Welfare
4. Schools
5. Energy sources
6. Older citizens
7. Youth

Perhaps not just in that order, but I feel very strongly these will be the main problems and they could be aptly labeled "America's Seven Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

During President Nixon's next term he will distinguish himself by bringing under control two evils which alarmingly threaten our society: drug abuse and crime.

These two defilers of youth could surge into an epidemic with dramatic effects upon the future of our entire nation. Crime and illicit drug use are already out of hand and until halted will certainly continue adversely to affect some of our children, those already born and others yet to come.

The President has another grave problem — that of an internal revolution fostered by the organizational geniuses of a foreign power that has placed agents in vital key positions both in and outside the Government.

Settlement Act . . .

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gotten from private owners, tides and submerged land, land under inland navigable waters or land granted to the State for schools and hospitals.

Federal land revenues are also subject to sharing. Land coming under the Mineral Leasing Act, as well as acquired and other federal lands, are included. But the Outer Continental Shelf is not.

Protection against non-payment by the State into the Native Fund is insured by a section allowing the federal government to take the money from anywhere else available. Holding back appropriations from highway departments is a good example of what it can do. While there is no time limit, the drain stops when the \$500,000,000 is collected.

Besides subsurface rights, the regional corporations also get 16,000,000 surface acres. Except for restrictions on selling national forest timber, they can open up their timber and mineral revenues to others or dispose of them any other way they wish.

The separate fund from these sales is split up, and 70 per cent of it is divided yearly among the 12 regional corporations by the enrollment figures. If there is a 13th region, it doesn't get any of this money.

The corporation whose land is involved gets its proportional share plus the extra 30 per cent and a portion of whatever the other regions pass out.

Investments, loans on bonds and mortgages and bank deposits are all available as extra income. And all of these draw interest for the regions. Money can also come from the surface rights' sales and government or private grants.

Several sections go into regional dispositions of land and money. A percentage of the Native Fund, timber and mineral reserves and all other net income comes under these sections. And the stockholders get their share of 10 per cent of distributable funds. Before this can be done, the corporations must organize, complete their rolls and give out the Native Fund to those qualified.

Ratios of funds to people are determined by whatever is on the corporation books, not by the rolls. So they will change as the populations shift around. While the regional corporations control some village corporation actions, they can only withhold their funds. They cannot use them for anything else. And any regional projects benefiting the entire area may not be combined with village funds, doing the same thing.

Besides the 10 per cent for the regions, 45-50 per cent of revenues go to village corporation stockholders over several years. After all distributions, not more than 45 per cent of revenues are still there for paying taxes and other expenses. And even a very passive corporation must pay out some, as they will need staff members and

professional help with their duties.

Much is left up to the regional corporations for money-handling. They are like any other corporation in this respect. But neither the regions nor the villages may use Alaska Native Fund money for propaganda or for any political candidate. Violations can result in fines or jailing or both. Money from other sources may be used for these purposes, as may the Native Fund if it isn't for "propaganda."

The problems lie in deciding what propaganda is. But evil intent is usually one of the requirements for the term to apply. Laws concerning political involvement are numerous and complicated. And the corporation leaders must know them. The Act permits a fair range of activity, and the analysis suggests a "work-within-the-system" attitude as best.

A 13th region may be formed for non-resident Natives to share the Alaska Native Fund. It could not, however, select land for timber and mineral or surface rights revenues. Also, it can take advantage of grants, but it can't share in the other regional corporations' money.

Only 50 per cent of the Alaska Native Fund has to be distributed to 13th region Natives. Any money left over that, taxes and expenses can be invested and spent as the corporation sees fit.

And then there's the matter of taxes. Stock shares and Native Fund revenues given to corporations or individuals aren't taxable. Land selections or money from them is not taxable either. But investments, sales and leases are subject to the usual state-federal taxes. Gains and losses are calculated on a "what-the-market-will-bear" basis. And the Fund is the only truly tax-exempt revenue source.

No real property taxes may be levied for 20 years unless the land is developed. What constitutes "development" remains open. A fish camp might be thought so, where a trawl trap would not be, for instance.

"Leased" land is another tricky matter. But it appears to mean land with a proven economic value for surface or mineral use. But easements, right-of-ways and such are separately taxable and create confusion.

If no property taxes are required, the land is classed as public and can get protection and assistance at federal expense. It does not, of course have to be kept in the corporation or by an individual. The people involved can transfer the land or use it for special projects and it will still be tax-exempt.

This section also includes cash flow charts for regions 1-12 for the proposed 13th regional corporation.

NEXT WEEK: land selections, background, ownership and recent state choices.

High Schoolers Start Restaurant . . .

(Continued from page 1)

the business.

They are hoping in the future to include wages for the workers in their budget.

Mr. Meade, business teacher and restaurant supervisor, spends many hours beyond the usual school day on this busy activity.

He has been aided by other teachers and a crew of volunteer adult sponsors who donate their time to supervise the young people who do the work running the restaurant.

Ben Foxglove, a sophomore, will earn bookkeeping credit for his work in keeping books. All of the students are learning about ordering supplies, pricing, profit and loss, depreciation, advertising, and how to work in the restaurant along with the meaning of responsibility.

At the end of this school year some Selawik young people will have had a very meaningful business experience without leaving home. Their principal, teachers and parents will have had the reward of watching high school students receive a unique and valuable education right in their own village.

Plans are to build a high school building in Selawik next summer. This million dollar facility will have over sixty students, a larger enrollment than several high schools in Alaska which have been in existence for some time.

The new building is much needed and well deserved by the people of Selawik who have long felt that their children should and could be educated at home.

The beginning of this unique business program in Selawik this year is only a sample of what small schools in the bush can do. Education for bush youngsters does not have to be in large schools in far places with irrelevant curriculum.

It can be kids learning to do their own thing in their own village. It's working in Selawik. Next time you're in the neighborhood, stop in for a hamburger at the Northern Lights



SATISFIED CUSTOMER — Young Henry Knox is having a highly satisfied look on his face after eating at the Northern Lights Restaurant.



FLOWERS AND BALLOONS — When the Northern Lights Restaurant opened in November, the interior was decorated with balloons and flowers.

SAVOY BAR

423 2nd

OWNER: CURLY LEVI

MANAGER: TOMMY FULLER

Delightfully Unique !