

AIA Back to Full Strength

Alaska International Air will increase its fleet strength to seven aircraft, with finalization of a lease arrangement with Safair Limited of Johannesburg, South Africa. According to Neil Bergt, president of Alaska International Industries — holding company for AIA and its sister company, Weaver Bros., Inc. — his firm has already agreed in principal to lease two giant Hercules L-100-30 freighters from the South African company.

The two leased aircraft will join a fleet of five already operated by AIA in fulfilling air transport needs for construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline. The company has air-transported more than a million pounds of pipeline-related cargo per day since last February.

Tragedy struck the airline in August when one of its giant planes was destroyed by fire at

Galbraith Lake, and again on Oct. 30, when a second fuel-carrying Hercules was lost near Dietrich Camp on the pipeline route.

Two additional aircraft were grounded by AIA for replacement of center wing and outwing modifications. These two aircraft are at Lockheed's Marietta, Ga., plant and are expected back in service in January.

Bergt said that another Hercules owned by AIA and currently based in Botswana, Africa, will be returned to the Alaskan airlift for a 60-day period starting in mid-December. "We'll be back to full strength," Bergt said, "and our commitments throughout Alaska and the world will be met."

With construction of the pipeline high on the national priority list, all-out efforts by Bergt and his management team were made to locate additional aircraft. Earliest delivery date for new commercial Hercs is late 1975, although the company has requested priority status.

Major oil, geophysical and construction companies have employed the giant freighter in moving all forms of heavy cargo, housing and even post office facilities to remote areas of Alaska.

Heavy equipment, drilling pipe and mud, culverting and even complete electronic switchboard units have been flown throughout the state. During August over 2.5 million pounds of fresh salmon were flown to processing centers from Kotzebue, in Western Alaska.

In other parts of the world, AIA has carried equipment and supplies in Oman on the Persian Gulf, fresh meat and mining equipment in central and southern Africa, as well as flying mercy flights to Pakistan and Biafra.

Indian Health . . .

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in urban areas.

"So far, neither the House or the executive branch has taken seriously any legislation to improve Native American health care," Gravel said.

"We in the Senate acted now on this bill to get some attention to the problems its addresses, with hope that concrete final action will be taken early next year in the new session of Congress. Action on this bill today, is therefore, an important first step toward improving the health care of Native Americans."

Gravel said that much of the Senate support for the bill resulted from a conference organized by himself and some of his colleagues in Washington this past February.

The National Planning Conference on Indian Health Care was the first such gathering ever held in which recipients of Indian Health Services evaluated that care for lawmakers.

That Conference basked the measure which merged as the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, which passed the Senate Nov. 26. (Among those attending the conference were 16 Alaska Natives who described health care services in Alaska.)

Seeberger . . .

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Spending her first quarter of college at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Ca., Sarah became lonesome for Alaska, and transferred to the University.

"I think having the main campus here is better because it is in the center of Alaska. It has better reaching methods; besides, Anchorage is too big for college life."

"Any student should make it a point to stick it through." That is sound advice from a student specializing in marketing, and holding a "B" average.

"A bachelors degree in business administration qualifies you for just about anything in business. I'm interested in bookkeeping or accounting — anything with numbers," Sarah continues.

Next semester she will find a job, then plans to participate in the graduation ceremonies in May.

During the last two years she has also been a tutor for SOS students from rural areas, specializing in tutoring economics and accounting. To be a tutor, one must maintain a "B" average in the area of specialization. She has also worked at a bank downtown part-time the last two years.

Next fall, Sarah would like to go back to school at the University, this time for a masters degree in business administration.

New Process of Finding Jobs

A new program for speeding up the process of finding jobs for Alaskans has recently been developed by the Department of Labor. Employment Security Division.

The program, Job Applicant Retrieval System (J.A.R.S.), utilizes a computerized terminal to retrieve information instantaneously on all available job applicants registered with the Employment Service. An additional computer system provides listings of all job openings throughout the state of Alaska.

Persons seeking work complete an application which includes their name, address, phone number, social security number and work experience. The information is stored in the computerized system under a special category according to the applicants primary vocation.

It remains there for 30 days, or longer if requested by the applicant. Applicants are contacted as soon as an employer calls looking for someone with their qualifications.

The employer calls one of the 15 employment centers and asks for the Job Placement Unit to place his order. The J.A.R.C. system, with a type-writer-like keyboard and a display screen like a television set, is queried to determine if applicants with skills specified by the employer are available. Within seconds, a list of qualified applicants appears on the display screen and is relayed back to the employer.

The Job Bank contains a listing of all job openings throughout the state and is constantly updated with the opening and closing of jobs each day. Applicants wanting to review job openings available may go to any employment center to obtain the information.

If an employer wishes to obtain more information on the job applicant than what is retrieved from the computer, the employment center will provide it upon request.

Employers may utilize this system throughout the state by calling one of the employment center affiliate offices, who in turn contact one of the terminal offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks or Juneau. The information is then relayed back within minutes.

Each affiliate office also retains a file of listings and quali-

fied applicants registered within their city.

Once the entire telecommunication system is put into place, each affiliate office will be able to participate by using facsimile transmission equipment which permits transmission of employer orders or J.A.R.S. applicant listings over regular telephone lines.

Installation of terminals in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau was completed Nov. 15, 1974, and participation of affiliate offices is expected to be statewide by mid-December.

Jay Hammond . . .

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great."

Herbert Baker, Jay's close childhood friend recalled, "He was the kind of guy that thought about something once and then went out and did it."

"Hunting, fishing and camping — those were his specialties," said Albert Polsinelle, another of Hammond's classmates.

Being an outdoorsman, the new governor became a game guide as well as a fisherman in Alaska.

Hammond became a state legislator in 1952 and worked his way up to state Senate president.

This year, he entered the primary election and won out over formidable opposition

against such people as former governor Walter J. Hickel and Keith Miller.

That was the way the whole election went for the new governor — close. After about a month's seesaw race with Gov. Egan and which went into a recounting of votes, Jay Hammond finally came out a winner by a plurality vote of 287, along with his running mate now Lieutenant Gov. Lowell Thomas, Jr.

Upon becoming governor, one of the first things he did was to order aid for the Eskimo village of Selawik in northwestern Alaska.

Hammond is married to Bella, an Eskimo woman, and the couple has two daughters.

No. Star Borough . . .

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available under Title 7 of the federal education act, but the local school board had taken no action to get them until notified by LaDonna Harris of the Americans for Indian Opportunity.

The school board missed the deadline for applying for funds, due in part to refusal by refusal of local school board superintendent Chuck Smith to take action on the proposal without approval of the school board, although he had the authority to do so.

"There was no reason to have that funding lost for the school district and for the state," Lincoln said angrily, as she sought help from the legal services group.

The case fell on Schendel, newly arrived from Boston University Law School. Schendel promptly contacted the Harvard Center for Law and Education, which has worked with Legal Services on other cases, including the Molly Hootch case, demanding high schools in the villages.

The Harvard attorneys concurred with Schendel on several points and noted several others, which will be the basis of the suit Schendel now expects to file in late January.

Meanwhile, he has received inquiries from the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and the Alaska Department of Education, whose staff members read about the initial plan for a suit in the September 18 edition of the Tundra Times.

Schendel is also looking into local hospital care of low-income peoples; particularly through Fairbanks Memorial Hospital, which has received to date over \$1,000,000 in Hill-Burton federal funds for construction of hospitals.

Under the Hill-Burton Act, passed in 1946, each state is required to write its own regulations for implementation of that act and in the summer of 1973, Schendel helped write those regulations on services to be provided by recipients of those monies.

lations for the state of Massachusetts.

When he arrived in Alaska, he was curious as to what this state had done to meet stipulations of that act: to provide a reasonable amount of free health care.

"Fairbanks Memorial Hospital has a legal obligation to provide free health care for any poor person who walks through their door," Schendel said, citing Hill-Burton recipients can fulfill their obligations for a grant in one of three ways:

(1) free health care equal to 10 per cent of grant money received annually.

(2) free health care equal to three per cent of their annual operating costs.

(3) offering free medical care to poor people who walk in (those who meet the economic qualifications).

Since paperwork on the third option is minimal, many hospitals including Fairbanks Memorial Hospital chose that one.

On Nov. 20, Schendel wrote to the hospital asking for a copy of their latest annual report or similar report showing the financial condition of FMH and reports on services rendered by the hospital free of charge over the past year. He is still waiting for a reply.

Fairbanks Memorial Hospital has received to date \$1,000,000 in Hill-Burton Funds.

Other Alaskan facilities which have received Hill-Burton grants are: Ketchikan General Hospital, \$1,499,798.00, Wrangell General Hospital, \$192,496.00, Petersburg General Hospital, \$200,000.00, Sitka General Hospital, \$97,811.00, Bartlett Memorial Hospital (Juneau) \$1,511,504.00, Kodiak Island Hospital, \$496,000.00, Cordova Community Hospital, \$233,033.00, and Providence Hospital (Anchorage), \$900,000.00.

These facilities have also promised to provide free health care to any poor person who walks in.

Pipeline Hire . . .

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the pipeline."

The new direction was proposed to Alyeska during a recently held Second Quarterly Contract Review meeting. The centers will be established on a cooperative basis between AFN and Alyeska.

"I'm a little unhappy with the system (for employing Natives in pipeline work) but I can't really blame anybody," Lestenkof said. "When they first established this system, I think they may have been a little naive."

The total plan for employing Alaska Natives on the pipeline project is in six parts, including recruitment, classifying and referral duties, which AFN has contracted for. After that, Alyeska provides money for the state to train as well as providing actual employment. Finally, the plan calls for counseling of Na-

tives employees, which Bechtel Incorporated and Fluor Incorporated have contracted for.

"The mechanisms for dispatching and hiring will have to start appreciating rural distances for people who can't just come into Anchorage or Fairbanks and wander around until their dispatched," Lestenkof added.

With the new JAC Program, Lestenkof hopes to establish job banks of people who are qualified to work and need dispatching. Then, perhaps AFN will be able to do what the state apparently can't do, under the present system.

"Rural services shouldn't stop in the villages with applicants but should be continued in urban areas where the jobs are dispatched," Lestenkof said.

Special Survey Lands

If available lands under special survey are chosen for village or regional selection under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, they must be identified by the survey number.

Special surveys include mineral surveys and United States surveys.

Since special surveys are not part of the regular survey network, the township and range description alone is not a valid legal description of the land. A selection of "all" in a particular section would only cover available lands not in special surveys.

Corporations should review all applications, and make sure the survey numbers are included for

all surveyed land that is selected.

If the survey numbers have been omitted on an application already filed, amendments should be submitted to the Bureau of Land Management Land Offices in Anchorage, 555 Cordova and in Fairbanks, 1028 Aurora Drive no later than December 18, 1974 for village corporations and December 18, 1975 for regional corporations.

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