

Indian Funds Axed ...

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"Their education is not necessarily adequate without it, but I don't think it would improve their education to the tune of \$800,000," he said. If they took half that money and put it right into the schools, in the form of books and other needed supplies, it would do more good, he said.

Still, Harris contends the reason Lewis, Saylor and himself voted against accepting the funds, which require no state matching funds, was their concern over permanent new employees. Lewis and Saylor both have unlisted phone numbers and were not available for immediate comment.

Anchorage Republican Cliff Groh, one of the five committee members who voted for accepting the federal funds, was irate.

"Sure I support it. I have consistently supported rural education," he told the Tundra Times. "If we can get federal funds to support rural education, we should get them and they should be spent."

"The people involved in the program indicated to us that if the federal funds were not available, they would not necessarily recommend state money for this purpose," Groh said. "But that's something that we'll have to face up to when it arises. This money is available now and the money should be spent. There are no state matching funds involved; this was straight federal money."

Both Harris and Groh predict the legislative budget and audit committee will approve the federal funding when the committee meets again in the first week of October, if the full committee is present.

Still there is no guarantee that the committee members will all attend and Groh is angry that the funds were not approved, so that they could already be in use.

Others who voted in favor of accepting the funds were Rep. Frank Ferguson, D-Kotzebue; Rep. Oral Freeman, D-Ketchikan, Rep. Ed Barber, D-Anchorage, and Rep. Andy Warwick, R-Fairbanks.

Baxter Wood, director of the division of learning support services for SOS, had advised SOS officials, regional SOS superintendents and regional Native associations prior to the legislative committee he felt the funds would be approved.

In the interim, SOS was therefore proceeding in recruitment for the five field coordinators and the director of special program liaison," Wood advised.

The federal assistance form submitted by SOS for the \$818,436 showed that \$490,593 was slated for local programs, \$183,964 for regional support services and \$62,040 for central office resources. Out of the regional support services funds were to come \$24,000 for on-site and regional training for parents, paraprofessional and professional staff, with the remaining of that funding for field coordinators and two regional education committee meetings per region.

Tentative allocations by region for local programs included amounts ranging from \$96,483 for Bethel, with three schools and 1,109 Native students to \$3,654 for Upper Railbelt, divided into four schools with a total 42 Native students.

Other allocations included:

- Alutians, eight schools and 201 students, \$17,487; Annette/Metlakatla, two schools, 306 students, \$26,622; Bering Straits, five schools and 224 students, \$19,488; Delta-Tok, seven schools and 211 students, \$18,357; Fort Yukon, seven schools and 302 students, \$26,274; Glennallen, seven schools and

- 151 students, \$13,137; Lower Yukon/McGrath, 14 schools and 532 students, \$46,284; Northwest, nine schools and 652 students, \$56,724; Southeast, 15 schools and 122 students, \$10,614; Southwest, 26 schools and 861 students, \$74,907; Tanana,

Minority Hire Meeting ...

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No federal or state funding for the Alaska Plan group has yet been received, so "everyone who comes to the meeting comes on their own nickel," said Black, who also serves without pay.

However, the Alaska Plan has received word from officials of Region Ten of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Seattle that \$25,000 for implementation of the plan will be forthcoming, as soon as the proper paperwork is in, Black said.

Black is highly critical of the state and federal agencies for putting off employment preparation for the pipeline. "The state should have moved a long time ago to get funding from the federal government to train ... and the federal government has an obligation to help train," he said.

A recent survey conducted by the state Labor Department of 65 Alaskan communities indicated about 600 of 1,126 persons interviewed were interested in working on pipeline construction. Black criticized that survey as incomplete, holding to his contention that there has never been a legitimate survey taken of minority skill and educational levels in Alaska. He noted that the state worked with only seven of the 12 regional Native corporations to complete the survey, and that the state "didn't bother to use the most obvious mechanism available — the BIA enrollment data."

Alaska Plan representatives want the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. to help with a survey to identify minority skills in rural and urban Alaska. Results of that survey would go to Alyeska for use in determining patterns of training for pipeline employment.

FNA Salutes ...

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Sally Hudson, a woman instrumental in reviving Native arts and crafts, selected the shells, designed and fabricated the neckpiece, which was purchased from her by the FNA.

Annual Report of the NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Alaska Statutes 29.23.140 and Section 03.05.040 (7) of the North Slope Borough Code, the following report on the finance and administration activities of the borough is submitted.

Education: The school board during the first 12 months organized and studied the complexities of transferring the schools from both the State and the Federal Government. The schools for Pt. Hope and Anaktuvuk Pass as of July 1, 1973 were programmed to be transferred from the State to local control. The financing problems have been solved and the school board is looking forward to initiating a secondary education program in Barrow this fall. Self determination in this very important local government service area is becoming a reality for an area that is primarily Native in population.

Organization: During the first 12 month period, 19 ordinances were passed, the most significant ones being:

- 72-1 The Basic Organization Ordinance
- 72-6 The Personnel Management Plan
- 72-7 The Public Finance Procedures
- 72-8 The General Property Tax
- 72-10 The Appropriation Ordinance — July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973
- 72-12 The Sales Tax Ordinance
- 73-1 The Planning Organization Ordinance
- 73-2 Delinquent Property Tax Procedures

The general governmental offices were established and as of this date 44 persons were on the full time payroll of the borough. Additionally we have organized the School Board of five members, a Planning Commission of five members, and a Charter Commission of seven members.

Road Program: A local road program was initiated and two of the communities will experience some services this year and the others are being programmed for services.

Finances: Due to the organizational suit, the financing activities and the subsequent services were disrupted. However, the following reflects a budget on a 24 month basis:

GENERAL BUDGET SUMMARY

REVENUE	SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET	ORIGINAL BUDGET REVISED EST.	BUDGET FY ENDING 6/30/74
Property Taxes	\$2,199,600	\$1,999,700	\$4,199,300
Sales Taxes	606,000	101,000	707,000
Licenses & Permits	1,000	-0-	1,000
Fines & Forfeitures	390,400	-0-	-0-
Intergovernmental	-0-	55,900	446,300
Revenue	5,000	-0-	5,000
Charges for Services	-0-	-0-	-0-
Miscellaneous	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	3,202,000	2,156,600	5,358,600
EXPENDITURES	SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION	PRESENT APPROPRIATION	BUDGET FY ENDING 6/30/74
Operating			
Assembly Budgetary			
Reserve	\$ 31,700	\$ 154,300	\$ 186,000
General Government	1,300,300	962,300	2,262,600
Education	538,000	40,000	578,000
Capital			
General Government/ Education/Roads	1,332,000	1,000,000	2,332,000
TOTAL	\$3,202,000	\$2,156,600	\$5,358,600

*Unexpended balance June 30, 1973 will be transferred to Assembly Budgetary Reserve.

As of June 30, 1973, we had \$355,639.88 in the bank but owed \$531,500 in revenue anticipation notes and \$98,366.84 in other outstanding liabilities.

This picture was improved when the Superior Court in Fairbanks indicated that the increased mill levy of 24.9 was in fact a legally instituted levy which prompted the property owners to pay the taxes due. It should be noted that the increase in our mill rate was created by the action of the Oil Companies who succeeded in their action filing a temporary injunction against the borough on over 500 million dollars of our assessed valuation. The property taxes paid to date are approximately 3 million dollars.

Planning & Zoning: A late start in this area was due primarily to the lack of cash. However a city-borough housing and sewer haul equipment matching public health service money for water and sewer haul equipment program was undertaken by the limited staff. People were assisted by the borough staff to complete the Farmers Home Administration loan applications. This effort has resulted in approximately 27 new homes presently under construction, 10 homes rehabilitated and improved, and a 28 unit apartment building in Barrow alone, and 16 other new houses elsewhere in Barrow alone, and 16 other new houses elsewhere in the borough. A planning inventory of the borough needs was initiated by the Office of Planning and Research, Governor's Office during this period, and presently being pursued by the borough planning staff.

12 schools and 739 students, \$64,293; Alcantra, one school and 13 students, \$1,131; St. George Island, one school and 53 students, \$4,611; St. Paul Island, one school and 116 students, \$10,092 and Whittier, one school and five students, \$435.

Pribilofs Tune In ...

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St. Paul will not reach St. George, the only other inhabited island, which is about 40 miles away.

Programming will consist of up to 25 hours per week of educational TV supplied by the state as well as rented syndicated feature programs and others supplied by Federal or State organizations. There are no plans at present for commercials to be telecast. The transmitter weighs approximately 75 pounds and is capable of televising live broadcasts such as council meetings, school programs, basketball games, or discussion programs.

Installation of "mini-tv" on St. Paul is being done with the cooperation of the Alaska Education Broadcasting Commission, the Aleut Corporation, the Aleut Planning Commission, and the City Council of St. Paul.

The 10 watt transmitter has a range of a little more than five miles, but will be able to provide service to all residents of St. Paul who are centered in a small area of the island. There are about 90 families and a permanent population of about 450. Tourism to St. Paul in the summer is increasing because in addition to the seals, many species of birds are found along the famous "bird cliffs," while others are attracted by the flora of the volcanic island.

The same type of TV also is planned at several other isolated Alaskan communities including Unalakleet and Fort Yukon. Bethel already has such a transmitter and an exchange of programs is planned to reduce costs. Cost of the "mini-tv" transmitter and the

other equipment has been estimated at less than \$10,000. Cable is not used.

The Pribilofians plan to cooperate with all other Alaskan communities which install "mini-tv" by placing taped programs in a single library for variety, volume, and reduced costs. Maintenance and operational costs are said to be minimal. Operation is as simple as placing a cassette tape into the transmitter and pushing a button. The very high frequency (VHF) Loran C Transmitter operated by the U.S. Coast Guard on St. Paul is not expected to interfere with reception.

The community plans to order all needed TV receivers from one manufacturer to obtain volume prices as well as providing ease of future repairs. The receivers to be used on St. Paul will be the same as those used for regular television reception and require no adapters.

The Federal Communications Commission has licensed this type of transmitter for Alaska only, and it is expected to be a boon to all remote areas which have electricity. The ultimate goal is to use the same system to transmit live TV via satellite relay when available.

No date has been set for the first telecast from the St. Paul TV facility, but officials hope it will be in operation before the end of September. Equipment enabling the 135-150 residents of St. George to receive the signal from St. Paul would cost about \$20,000 and is not being planned at this time.

Plans And Problems ...

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single priorities, but eight other regional development corporations queried by RurAl CAP listed a number of other problems. With the intent of keeping each of these corporations organized by RurAl CAP informed, the statewide agency compiled in a booklet priorities of each of the ten regions. The booklet, completed during the summer, was made available to Tundra Times recently.

In an introduction to that survey report, RurAl CAP notes its function as a private non-profit corporation organized to work toward the elimination of poverty in rural Alaska.

"The guiding philosophy of RurAl CAP is that persons living in conditions of poverty must and will actively participate in improving their own living living conditions," RurAl CAP officials said. "The central role of RurAl CAP is the development of leadership and the encouragement of participation in the democratic process."

Regional staff and board members of each of the participating development corporations work with village governments to determine local needs, problems and priorities.

Bristol Bay Area Development Corp., based at Dillingham, cites three major problems: lack of understanding of the land claims act, lack of economic development to utilize fisheries other than canning, and lack of higher education.

Broad range goals over a three year period are region-wide understanding of the land claims act, a cooperation system dealing with fresh salmon, and other salmon specialty products and a higher education facility within the Bristol Bay region. The corporation's 25 member board is chaired by Nick Gregory, Eggevik.

Copper Valley-Tanana Regional Development Corp., at Copper Center, also cited difficulty with the land claims act, plus problems of economic

development, employment, inadequate medical and dental facilities and inadequate housing.

Long-range goals for this corporation, led by chairman of the board Nick Jackson, Gulikana, include training programs with villages, three economic development projects, medical clinics for each village, improved housing, sewer, water and communications facilities.

Lack of mutual planning and participation, lack of local government knowledge and inadequate housing are the three major concerns of the Kodiak Area Community Development Corp. Charles Christensen, of Karluk chairs the 12-member board, whose offices are in Kodiak.

The Kodiak group wants to involve at least six villages in the planning process and implementation of community programs over a three year period, incorporate five villages as municipalities under the state, and build a total of 60 houses in three villages, plus community halls in four villages. To meet medical and dental needs, the corporation also wants health clinics in five villages within three years.

Koyukon Development Corp., based at Galena, with Alfred Attla of Hughes, president and chairman of the board, cites inadequate Native knowledge of land rights as the most pressing issue.

Other concerns of the Interior peoples are lack of knowledge of existing state and federal programs in smaller villages, lack of electricity for some villages and lack of attention to villages by state and federal agencies.

Koyukon regional director James Huntington, Galena, and others will use regional development plans presented by the Tanana Chiefs Conference to combat the first problem.

Other plans are to aid all villages in understanding available programs and provide