Tundra Times, Wednesday, May 29, 1974 Page 7 **Regional Corporations Look to UA to Broaden Education**

FAIRBANKS The Alaska Native regional corporations have unique manpower needs

LEGAL NOTICE

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Lowell Jensen Executive Director Pub.: May 29, 1974

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

In the Matter of the CHANGE OF NAME of

JULIE ANN WAMSLEY Petitioner)

No. 74-395

No. 74-395 ORDER SETTING TIME FOR HEARING ON PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME AND DIRECTING PUBLICATION IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that on the 27th day of June, 1974, at the hour of 10:00 o'cicck A.M., at Fairbanks, Alaska, be appointed as the time and place for the hearing in the above captioned matter. It is further ordered that notice of the petition for Change of Name along with the date of hearing set by this Order shall be published in the Tundra Times once each week for four (4) consecutive calendar weeks prior to the date of the hearing set by this Order. DATED at Fairbanks, Alaska, this 13th day of May 1974. Gerald J. Van Hoomissen JUDGE OF THE

13th day of May 1974. Gerald J. Van Hoomissen JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT Publish May 29, June 5, 12, and 19, 1974.

LEGAL NOTICE

INVITATION FOR BIDS STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS Sealed bids in single copy for furnishing all labor, materials and equipment, and performing all work on Project RF-062-1(13), Alaska Highway, Mile 1235 to Canadian Border described herein, will be received until 2:00 p.m. prevailing time, June 20, 1974 in the Com-missioner's Office. Department of Highways, Island Center building, Douglas, Alaska. This project will consist of hot asphalt pavement on 12.7 miles of the Alaska Highway from Mile 1235 to the Canadian Border, State of Alaska.

to the Canadian Border, State of Alaska. Principal items of work consist of the following: 19,000 tons of borrow; 5,500 tons of crushed aggregate base; 20,000 tons of stock-plied material, crushed aggregate base and cover coat aggregate; 34,000 tons of hot asphalt pavement and 2,000 tons of AR-10 asphalt cement; 12,001 linear feet of beam type guard rall; 5,000 linear feet of cable type guard rall; approximately 77 acres of seeding; and miscelianeous items of work.

rall; approximate, seeding; and miscellaneous items or work. All work shall be completed in 215 Calendar days. Plans and specifications may be obtained by all who have a bona fide need for them for bidding purposes from the Chief Road Design En-gineer, P. O. Box 1467, Juneau, Alaska 99801 at a charge of \$10.00 for each assembly. Plans may be ovarnined at Department of Highway Offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Vaidez. A Campbell

Valdez. B. A. Campbell Commissioner of Highways Publish May 29, June 5 and 12, 1974.

and are looking to the Univer-sity of Alaska to broaden educational opportunity so that

educational opportunity so that qualified persons might obtain university credit for work pur-sued in their home communities. These points were made by Dr. Lou Jacquot at the recent meeting on the Fairbanks cam-pus of the seven-member Policy Council for the Alaska Native Human 'Resource Development Program, financed by the Kel-logg Foundation and carried on jointly by the university and jointly by the university and Alaska Native Foundation.

Jacquot, executive director for the program reveiwed for the council a program outline developed after extensive con-sultations with native corpora-tions and associations and individuals representing private, commercial corporations invol-ved in banking, accounting, engineering, oil, construction and law.

If the program is able to determine, through the native regions, the needs and wants in the area of management training and then to provide such training, through the university's resources, it will have fulfilled the original objective of the program proposal, Jacquot told the council.

the council. As for the development of accredited training programs in home communities, Dr. Don M. Dafoe, the university's executive vice president and a member of the Policy Council pointed out that a number of using for obtaining univerways exist for obtaining university credit. An increasingly popular one for short-term educational experiences is the offering of "mini-courses. the Such courses may be presented in a time period of one week, and participants completing particular course and relat related assignments may earn up to one credit for these short-term experiences, he said. Where a need is well defined,

the university has the capability of offering such a program almost everywhere in the state, said Dafoe. Other processes under consideration by the

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WANTED

Interested in purchasing Gold Nug-gets. Also, Alaska Placer Gold. Edward A. Kreske, 8101 Red Road, Miami, Fla. 33143

HELP WANTED

Alcoholism Counselor — work in rural Southeast communities to generate interest and development of the alco-holism programs. Send resume to Chairman, SEACAP, Box 449, Ju-neau, Aláska 99801.

HELP WANTED

Law Enforcement Officer needed by City of Galena. One person force, Responsible for enforcement of laws, organization of department, adminis-tration of all departmental activities. Salary \$12,000. Housing available. For particulars contact City Manager, P.O.B. 12, Galena, Ak. 99741; or phone 656-1281.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED NATIVE HERITAGE DIRECTOR needed to coordinate educational ser-vices for Alaskan Natives. Will work to strengthen Native Heritage Pro-grams, curricula and student services. Will work closely with Sitka Camp Alaska Native Brotherhood. Write President, Sheldon Jackson College, Box 479, Sitka, Alaska 99835. Equal Opportunity Employer.

KUAC - TV has Producer-Reporter position available June 1. Fourteen month appointment to investigate and report on-camera on local pro-blems. Issues are determined by State wide Native committee, Pre-vious journalism or broadcasting experience preferred. For interview/ application: Central Personnei Office, 110 Bunneil Building, University of Alaska, 479-7349, Equal Opportunity Employer.

university are the concepts of continuing education units. These units are gaining ac-ceptance across the United States as a means of documen-States as a means of documen-ting educational experience that does not meet credit require-ments but that has value for a participant and may be a basis for establishing qualifications. Upon the suggestion of Dr. Frank Darnell, director of the

university's Center for Northern Educational Research, that the Policy Council determine whe-ther its roll is in program delivery or broad program direction, the council reaffirmed the position that its role should be that of establishing central thrusts of educational programs for Alaska natives through a continuing process of assessing needs and defining resources. Major educational priorities sensed by the council as related to development of regional and village corporations appear to be in business administration public administration and land and resource management.

And resource management. Victor Fischer, director of the university's Institute of Social, Economic and Govern-ment Research and Policy Council member, outlined a framework of such priorities aimed at building competencies in management in management.

A broad array of training needs exist, particularly at the yillage level. Alaska natives with such needs working in regional corporation assignments appear find more developmental opportunities than those in the villages. Consequently, the emphasis of the program must be to reach the villages, the council members agreed.

Emil Notti, president of the Alaska Native Foundation and also a Policy Council member, said such opportunities exist in the business community as well as educational institutions. However, lower mobility of villages residents and high travel costs make it difficult for them to take advantage of these op-portunities. Thus, broadening ways in which educational programs can be extended to Alaska natives in or near their home communities is an urgent need. Notti said that experience of the Alaska Native Foundation of the Alaska Native Foundation in providing programs indicated that needs must be assessed carefully and priorities of de-livery clearly established to prevent excessive dilution of program resources

program resources. Quality in programming must not be sacrificed in broadening delivery that limits the effective ness of specific educational activites, said Dr. James Matthews, director of the university's Cooperative Exten-sion Service. Rather, the intent of the Alaska Native Human Resource Development Program is to broaden delivery systems systematically and to seek ways to test and develop new patterns that eventually may become continuing programs in the university system, he said. Fred Bigjim, director of in-

tercultural studies at Alaska Methodist University and a Policy Council member, des-cribed Indian law and business education programs under way in New Mexico. Bigjim said several dimensions of these programs appear relevant to Alaskan needs, and discussion with New Mexico administrators is continuing

The \$681,461 five-year grant by the W. K. Kellogg Foun-dation provides an opportunity for the university and the Alaska

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native community to pursue such an objective systematically. Matthews said this support provides an opportunity to develop new processes within education-al systems. The accelerating interaction of the Policy Council reflects a continually increasing dialogue between universities and the Alaska native com-munity. Besides being a key objective of the program, it is viewed as an essential process in building program relevancy by the University of Alaska, he said.

Your Dental Health

The contents of this series of "Dental Health Talks" was originally prepared by the American Dental Association. They are made available for Tundra Times through the Public Health Education Office of the Alaska Native Health Service.

It is well known that our dental health program in Interior Alaska has not yet reached everyone needing , dental services. This is especially true about the people. in the rural communities. However, everyone understands how important it is to take care of our teeth which is a part of our total well-being.

No. 12 – Reducing Dental Costs

There is little doubt that peo-ple are concerned about high costs in health care. Dentists, too, are concerned and want to

keep the costs of care down. This article will examine ways you can effectively reduce dental costs while increasing the benefits of good oral health.

One of the primary considerations is the economics of the regular dental check-up. Too many people try to "save money" on dental bills by not seeing the dentist until they. have serious problems. This not only defeats the purpose of pre-ventive dentistry, but it is much more expensive in the long run.

Emergencies are always more expensive, and too often emergency repairs are only a stopgap toward solving the real problem. Once the disease process has taken a strong hold, it often lasts longer and costs more to treat. Consequently, there is lit-tle that can replace the regular check-up for economy. Following the dentist's orders

is important, too. The dentist may suggest a special program of oral hygiene or diet. Far too many patients ignore the expert advice that they have solicited

advice that they have solicited and paid for. The most cost-saving step of them all, of course, is not to be-come the victim of oral disease in the first place. This opens the broad topic of prevention which is discussed in detail in other articles in this series. Daily use of dental floss and regular brush-ing using a fluoride dentrifice in the method prescribed by the patient's dentist are important. Certain accepted fluoride tooth-pastes have been proven to reduce dental decay. A sensible diet that avoids over-indulgence in sweets, particularly between meals, can reduce dental bills.

In recent decades, there has been a shift in the kinds of treat-ments that dentists provide. Ad-vances in preventive procedures have allowed the dentist to shift his treatment emphasis from re-parative to preventive care. But the effectiveness of new preven-tive treatments in saving teeth and saving dental costs depend on the cooperation of the patient in daily self-care at home. The dental patient as a con-

sumer of commercial dental products should be certain that he is purchasing useful oral health aids. To assist the public, the American Dental Association in recent years has expand-ed its activities in the evaluation and certification of dental products

The dentist, himself, has traditionally depended on the ADA for evaluation and classification of the professional products he uses in his practice. The patient-consumer can look for the acceptance statements of the ADA Council on Dental Therapeutics and the ADA Council on Bental Materials and Devices on toothpastes, powered toothbrushes, oral irrigators and denture adhe sives.

Dental insurance, offered mostly in group plans such as those of employers and unions, can be a good investment. The patient should check to see whether there is a plan under which he would qualify for membership. And of course, all taxpayers

are able to include dental ex-penses and the costs of prescrip-tion drugs which exceed a certain percentage of their total income as deductions for federal income tax purposes.

Even with the high cost of living, an entire community can supply better dental health for a cost of about 10 cents a person per year by fluoridating its drinking water supply. About 100 million people – nearly half the American population – now benefit from the fluoride content in community water supplies

Finally, don't waste money th "quack" cures. It has been with estimated that Americans spend more than \$2 billion a year on health quacks and quack prod-ucts. Denture construction and repair is one of the most fre-quent areas for abuse by quacks. Dentures fitted by unlicensed persons and mail-order dentures can cost the patient more in the long run when the damage illfitting dentures cause has to be corrected.

