

Clarence Berry . .

(Continued from page 8)

university, and it is an excellent gesture by the family in honor of an early-day Alaskan who made a major contribution to mining," said Beistline. "And it is fitting that we have a major exhibit on the gold rush era one of the most colorful, significant periods in Alaska and Yukon history."

Representatives of the Berry family and the Berry Holding Company visited Alaska last summer to inspect ground at Mammoth Creek off the Steese Highway still owned by the company and to discuss arrangements with Beistline for the museum project and the awarding of the scholarships.

The visitors were Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Busch, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bradley.

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THE JEANE DIXON PREDICTIONS

JEANE DIXON'S ANNUAL PREDICTIONS FOR 1973

By Jeane Dixon

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Something will finally come this year from our perennial peace negotiations with North Vietnam. I see the return of between 400 and 500 U.S. prisoners of war during 1973. And I do see a cease-fire soon in Vietnam, but it will not mean immediate peace because our opposing forces do not consider a cease-fire an end to the war just a means to an end. By the end of 1973 I feel there will be even more terror and bloodshed for the war-weary peoples of Vietnam.

In January of 1973 there is going to be another big try for peace in Vietnam, and it will again seem like the right opportunity for peace. And it looks as though there will be some headway made in negotiations the early part of February.

Henry Kissinger will try desperately for a meaningful peace treaty in April of 1973. Many concessions will be thrown into his path but the concessions will entail loss of freedom and loss of territory for our allies, and therefore cannot be agreed to.

So I see that although there

will be some temporary agreements, there will be no permanent peace agreement in 1973.

As I pick up the thoughts of our opposing forces and their programmed timetable, I feel that no one, BUT NO ONE, will be able to negotiate a permanent peace until at least February or March or thereabouts of 1974! Their thoughts have been coming to me for a long time now, very strongly, and they have not changed from the first.

In the end, Mr. Kissinger will not be the person to negotiate final peace in Indo-China.

Despite his many outstanding accomplishments and missions, I get that in 1974 Mr. Kissinger will not be in the same position he holds now, as he will make a quick change at the end of 1973. However, he will still be very famous and in high office.

Unfortunately, Henry Kissinger will be blamed for much that is not his fault or of his doing, and there are times when he will have to act the part of a double individual.

Especially in March of next year will Mr. Kissinger have to be careful of those who come to him as friends, for he will be dealing with deceitful persons, and must be careful whom he trusts. In fact, he would do better not to trust anyone with whom he is negotiating during this period.

I also feel that Mr. Kissinger has to be very, very careful next year about the places he visits, especially places of entertainment.

In late August of 1973, there will be a turning point in Mr. Kissinger's career.

On the romantic side, I see he will have a proposal from a younger person who has been or is in the movie world — also one from a foreign personality. But Mr. Kissinger has no plans

for marriage anytime soon. When he does marry the woman will be considered quite psychic.

In August of 1974, Mr. Kissinger will be writing, or will have finished writing, a very interesting book. He will always work hard and one day will have a great deal of money.

Claims Act Summary . . .

(Continued from page 2)

requires custodians until the minors grow up. These may be the child's legal guardians, someone appointed by the parents or any adult member of the minor's family. Whoever is chosen votes on various issues, either in person or by proxy.

One or more communities with clusters of people and many small villages is the usual regional makeup. After the region corporation is formed and stock issued, the larger communities could get the lion's share of representation. But fairness to the smaller areas would indicate otherwise.

Cumulative voting would allow all villages a voice in the voting. If, for instance, there are 12 candidates, that is how many votes each person casts. They can go one for each, all for one or anything in between.

Any stock issued under the Claims Act is not subject to probate as long as it is not transferable. The Act is detailed on rules and regulations for regional corporation stock. It is considerable less so regarding village corporations.

The only specifics cover non-transference of stock and provisions in case of death. Basically, says the summary, village problems will be the same as those of the region, but on a smaller scale.

Next, the report takes up the somewhat murky question of municipalities. Most villages covered by the act are not organized as such, and it is not required that they do so. But the summary explains why, in the opinion of the lawyers, they should form municipalities.

One of the chief incentives, it says, is land — 1,280 acres, to be exact. This is the amount due any municipal corporation from the village corporation. If no municipalities exist before the villages select their land, the acreage reverts to a state trust fund. It remains there until and unless a municipality is created.

Population, the geographical site, the competence and training of organizers available and economics all play a part in deciding the best form for each village. While there is some pressure for formation, it is not urgent as the land may not be picked until the Department of the Interior issues patents, which may take time.

Manuals and staff members are available through the state-supported Local Affairs Agency to help the villages better understand what is happening. Since many of the village corporations will probably want help at the same time, the report suggests that the regions establish aid programs to speed up progress.

Four classes of cities and boroughs are permitted by the state. First, second and third class towns and boroughs must, with state aid, set up their own school systems. Fourth class cities and villages have their schools funded and operated by the state.

Fourth class is the only option for any town that cannot or will not be responsible for its own school system. While such towns cannot levy real property tax, they are allowed to charge general sales tax.

Besides the tax advantage due a municipality, it is also eligible for some revenue-sharing and community development and assistant programs. Classes may change with the passage through the 1972 legislature of a new municipal code. Only two classes exist under the new code, and villages should consider this before carrying out existing or future programs.

Municipalities, as they are now set up, are separate but not very equal from the village corporations. All that most of the fourth class villages have going for them financially is the lease or sale of their land allotment. Village corporations, however, have both their land and other revenue sources. The temptation to just let the smaller areas "starve" from lack of money would be as shortsighted as it is wrong, say the lawyers.

Strong local governments can be a village asset. And a good relationship can work both ways, as the corporation may be able to help provide funds for various revenue-sharing plans if the city can't carry the whole load.

Fighting between the village corporations and the municipalities won't help anyone. And it may prove hazardous to the financial health of the corporation, since the municipal government controls and regulates all landowners within its borders. If the corporation is one of these, it would want to be on good terms with the city.

Outlined as an appendix is a proposed Program of Action. While no two groups have the same goals or problems, some things are common to all. The program allows for differences and similarities.

Each association, urges the summary, should work to develop an organizational structure, encourage the Secretary to complete enrollment of Natives and train and educate people so they will be aware of the facts.

They should also seek temporary funding from the federal government in a number of ways, develop a village corporation structure, finish preparing their land selections and organize municipalities as soon as possible, the report says.

This plan, it admits, is only a general beginning. It says that more details, not necessarily in that order, must be developed soon. And any differences of viewpoint should also be cleared up without delay.

All of this planning is strictly short-term. The analysis leaves long-term arrangements up to the people involved. And it encourages them to work out as many details as they can before calling in professional advisers.

NEXT WEEK: revenues, expenditures and funding.

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