



Integrity, Pride in Heritage, Progress

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# NEWSLETTER

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Anchorage, Alaska

## MORRIS THOMPSON MEETS WITH AFN BOARD

### On Health Also—

## KANA Conducts Workshop

On April 30, 1974 five participants, selected by the leadership of each of the six Kodiak Island villages, arrived in Kodiak to attend the three-day workshop on Health Administration and Management at the Kodiak Community College.

The workshop began at 10 a.m. on May 1 and continued through Friday, May 3, 1974. The topics covered were:

- 1) Community Organization
- 2) Contracting with Government Agencies
- 3) Basic Accounting Principles

The 35 village residents learned about certain aspects of village, regional and statewide organizations by discussing and going over material on organizational charts, corporation manuals,

personnel policies, and objective statements of the Kodiak Area Native Association.

The community organization topic was presented by the Executive Director of KANA, Inc.

Two Anchorage instructors for the contracting and accounting courses were retained by Mrs. Carolyn Floyd, Director of the Kodiak Community College and KANA, with financial assistance obtained from the Alaska Native Foundation Human Resource Development Program.

Merle T. Wisecarver, a former contracting officer with the Indian Health Service, conducted the contracting course. Robert Johnson of CPA, of the Anchorage Coopers and Lybrand firm conducted the course in

### Basic Principles.

With the objective of providing consumer education and involvement in the health care delivery systems in Alaska, the Kodiak Island Native Health Authority program plans call for similar workshops to continue in fiscal year 1975.

The KANA staff will be working with the Kodiak Community College personnel toward providing accreditation to certain workshop courses similar to those in basic accounting principles and contracting with government agencies.

Special thanks go to the participants the Natives of Kodiak, Inc. in providing transportation between the hotel and Kodiak Community College.

## Land Allotments, Late Filers, Unlisted Villages, 2C Taken Up

BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson met with the AFN Board of Directors in Anchorage on May 29, 1974. The meeting was the first Commissioner Thompson has had with the Board since his appointment as Commissioner.

The AFN Board covered a variety of subjects with the Commissioner including Land Allotments, late filers for enrollment, certification of unlisted villages, the 2C Study, the Secretary of Interior's June visit to Alaska, the status of federal withdrawals, and the Department of Agriculture's ruling that land claims payments would be counted against eligibility requirements for food stamps.

Thompson indicated that he was personally aware of these problems and would pursue them further upon his return to Washington, D.C.

He indicated that the Secretary of Interior had made a decision that late filers would not be eligible for land claims benefits, but that the Department might support legislation in the United States Congress to solve this problem.

Morris Thompson said that he realized that there were serious problems with Land Allotment

applications and that he would meet with Assistant Secretary Jack Horton to discuss this problem if AFN and the Regional Corporations would provide specific information concerning the issues involved and giving examples of how Natives were losing land they had a right to.

AFN agreed to provide this information within the next week.

Nels Anderson, AFN Board Chairman, requested that Commissioner Thompson dispatch Clarence Antioquia, BIA Area Director and Roy Peratrovich, Agency Superintendent to Bristol Bay to observe the disaster which has resulted from the closure of the fisheries.

The Commissioner supported the request.

Also attending the meeting were Clay Antioquia, the Area Director for BIA, and Tom Oxendine who is on Commissioner Thompson's staff.

### Measure of Growth—

## Hopes Scott Won't Be Frustrated

By GORDON JACKSON

A few weeks ago my wife took our four-month-old son we named Scotty to the Anchorage Borough Health nurse for his four-month-old check-up. Scotty is 1/2 Tlingit and 1/2 white. One of the charts the borough utilizes is the Baby Growth charts.

The chart shows patterns of growth for most babies. According to the Borough Health Nurse, Alaska Native babies grow faster in the first year and slow-up during the second year so they show-up as large babies rather than average on the growth charts. The chart therefore cannot be considered a valid measure of Scottie's growth and can be considered irrelevant.

Such is the beginning of a young Alaskan Native's life. Not even six months old and his first measure of growth is not valid because the measure of growth is designed mainly for the non-Native.

As he grows older he'll discover a number of other frustrating things. However, one of AFN's goals is to work so that his life isn't as frustrating as my generation.

In my generation back in the early 60's, higher education for Alaska Natives beyond eighth grade was almost a dream. The only places where high schools existed were the urban centers or be accepted to Mt. Edgecumbe High School and Sheldon Jackson High School both located in Sitka, Alaska.

Although both of the schools were predominantly Native, the Native language and culture were barely mentioned.

In the mid-60's, the regional high school concept was instituted. Regional High Schools were built in Nome, Bethel and Kodiak. Students within their respective regions went to the regional high school.

Students who could not attend a regional high school boarded with a parent in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Bethel, Nome, Dillingham, or Kodiak while attending high school.

In the early 70's, although more Native students were attending high school than ever before, the statistics still showed the secondary school system in rural Alaska to be a failure.

The Native people of Alaska then began to analyze the present system very carefully and began to advocate local control of their schools as a medium to improve the system.

During our analysis we discovered a number of things. There presently exists within the State of Alaska an extremely complex three-part system of public elementary and secondary education, only one of which includes any real measure of input from the people it serves. The three-part system consists of:

1. 29 local school districts within a municipality with locally elected policy-making boards
2. the Alaska State-Operated School System, created as a State Corporation on July 1, 1971 to provide public education in the unorganized borough, comprises all areas which lie outside of city and borough school districts in Alaska.

The System is governed by a 9-member board of directors appointed by the Governor. The SOS includes 20 schools located on six military bases and 127 rural schools.

3. A system of Federal schools operated by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs also in rural villages.

The first two parts of the system are organized to function under the responsibility of the state. The State Legislature al-

locates all or the major share of financial resources for the support of each of these two systems although through different and inherently inequitable arrangements.

(MORE IN TWO WEEKS)

## Alaska Delegation Successful

The Alaskan Delegation consisting of Tom Evans, AFN, Inc.; Jess Carr, Teamsters; Pat O'Malley, Building Trades; and Ed Perkowski had successfully negotiated a R and R Agreement between Alyeska, the International Unions and the Alaskan Local Unions May 22, 1974.

The delegation had to make two trips to Washington, D.C. prior to reaching a successful agreement.

The final agreement in part reads: "Employees who have been continuously employed on the Project for thirteen (13) consecutive weeks shall be allowed seven (7) consecutive calendar days' leave of absence, i.e., one (1) workweek, without pay at the end of each such thirteen (13) week period; provided, however, that employees scheduled for a regular seven (7) day workweek for a period of nine (9) consecutive weeks, shall be allowed a seven (7) consecutive calendar days' leave, i.e., one (1) workweek, at the end of each such (9) week period."

"An employment position will be held open for employees taking such leaves of absence provided the employees give the Contractor two (2) weeks' prior notice of their desire to leave."

"Employees who qualify for leave of absence under the foregoing may request an additional one (1) weeks' leave, without pay, for a total of two (2) weeks' leave, without pay, if the

request is made to the contractor two (2) weeks prior to such leave. Leaves of absence provided by this paragraph may be postponed by the Contractor in order to maintain manning requirements."

"It is understood the Contractor may not unreasonably withhold permission for an employee to take his leave of absence, and any such postponement shall not exceed a period

### Advanced Course

Trefon Angason, Carl Jack and Ralph Eluska recently attended an advanced course on fundamentals on Government contractors in San Francisco on May 20, 1974.

This intensive study course was put on by federal publications and covered basics of government buying, the ground rules, how contracts are made, when there is trouble, and the contract clauses.

The highlight of the workshop was the presentation on rights and remedies of the parties when there is trouble in contract performance. Speakers covered how contracts are made and some of the clauses frequently found in government contracts.

AFN, Inc. is in the process of having a similar workshop in September for the Native Associations and other organizations in the state who rely on government contracts.

of two (2) weeks."

For purposes of qualifying for leave of absence under this provision, credit for a full weeks' work shall be given to new employees who commence work prior to Thursday of their first workweek.

Transportation from the Project camp to the employees' Alaska point of hire (Anchorage, Fairbanks or Valdez) or the point of recruitment, at the Contractor's option, and return to the camp will be provided by the Contractor and the employee shall receive travel pay for the day of return to the camp in accordance with the provisions of Article XI, Section 15.

Upon completion of such leave, the employee shall report at a designated time to the point to which he was transported to commence his leave, for return transportation to the camp.

In the event an employee does not desire to exercise his leave entitlement, he shall be permitted to defer his leave for one additional period of leave accrual upon notice to the Contractor.

In no event shall any employee be permitted to work more than two periods of leave accrual without taking one (1) calendar week's leave.

Travel time paid in and out of job site. Should travel time be less than 4 hours 4 hours time is paid. Should travel time be more than 4 hours 8 hours will be paid (straight time).