

Circuit rider offers . . .

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geographically different from any other in the state," Jensen said, "And because of that, we gear our circuit riding to their individual needs."

As an example, the city of Sand Point, with a population of 500, requires a certain type of accounting procedure because it handles large amounts of money from a sales tax and revenue sharing programs. Aleknagik, on the other hand, a much smaller town, handles less money and can use a simpler accounting system.

Training sessions may last from two days to a week, depending on the needs of the city, and sometimes the weather. The sessions may be meetings with the city council or time spent with city clerks and other officials on an individual basis.

Jensen pointed out that in some cases, city councils and administrators "know they have a problem, but they don't even know how to ask the questions to solve the problem." The circuit rider's job is not to tell the people what is best for them, but to help identify their problems and show them ways to find a solution.

In its first nine months, the program has sponsored 57 training sessions in 19 cities. Cities participating include Sand Point, New Stuyahok, Aleknagik, Akolmiut, Atmautluak, Holy Cross, Shageluk, Emmonak, Shishmaref, Noorvik, Kiana, Selawik, Port Lions, Old Harbor, McGrath, Kake, Angoon and Craig.

The circuit riders make use of films, filmstrips and written material prepared especially for the program. The training materials cover budgets, elections, ordinances, management, record-keeping, state and federal aid programs and grant-writing.

There are similar circuit rider programs in the Lower 48, but

Jensen suggested that circuit riding in Alaska is probably "the most costly, fraught with the most problems from the standpoint of travel and communications."

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs pays the administrative costs of the program, including salaries. Money for travel, which is costing about \$30,000 this year, comes from the federal government. Total cost of the program this year will be \$78,000.

Is the Circuit Rider Training Program working?

Carl Smith, who circuit rides to McGrath, Old Harbor and Port Lions, pointed out that it is difficult to follow the "caravan" of state and federal officials who have paraded through the villages for years. Smith and Jensen, who rides to Sand Point, Aleknagik and New Stuyahok, agreed that it takes at least two visits to a village to establish a good working relationship with the people and to convince them that the state is serious about helping out.

The department has asked people in the program to evaluate it and also requested a review by the Alaska Municipal Managers Association.

Richard Forsgren, mayor of McGrath, which incorporated just a year ago, said the program has been useful as an "educational process for ourselves." He said the circuit rider had worked with the public service aid on an individual basis in setting up the city office and held work sessions with the city council, which included instruction on how to run a meeting.

Forsgren said he found the department's material on ordinances "very good" but said some of the films and filmstrips "spoke down to us." He expects three more visits from the circuit rider before the city attempts to manage on its own.

In addition to constantly reviewing its written material for improvement, the department will soon begin preparation of eight videotape presentations on city government. The tapes will be bilingual where English is used as a second language. Yupiktak Bista, Inc., non-profit corporation for the Calista region, and the Tanana Chiefs Conference will help produce the tapes.

The department is also considering training people employed by the non-profit Native corporations who in turn can train people at the village level in city government operations. This would allow more cities to receive the training benefits than the five circuit riders are now able to cover. It has also been suggested that training would be more effective if carried out by people familiar with the region.

The idea of training non-profit personnel is particularly important because the department plans to phase out several of the cities in order to better serve those that remain.

At the same time, the department wants to place greater emphasis on self-help material, such as correspondence training packets and a manual on second-class cities.

In conjunction with the Circuit Riding Program the department has granted \$10,000 to the Kodiak Area Community Development Corporation to finance a city code for Old Harbor, drafted by Alaska Legal Services and the circuit rider. When completed, the code will serve as a model for other incorporated cities on Kodiak Island.

Jensen explained that cities which have completed a training series can still turn to the department for assistance on specific problems.

Calista eyes AFN reorganization . . .

have supported them with."

Moore explained that Calista is unhappy with the present system of paying dues and the fact that delegates to the annual AFN Convention cannot vote on resolutions. Each region, represented by its profit-making corporation, has one vote on the convention floor. Calista is also critical of the method of selecting AFN's Board of Directors, who, along with the president, direct the organization between conventions.

Moore suggested that AFN should seek some way of paying its way that would take some of the financial burden off of the regional corporations. "Sooner or later, some of the regional corporations are not going to put any more money to support AFN, in my mind this is a fact," he said.

According to Moore, a regional corporation must pay a base fee of \$8,000 to join AFN, with an additional amount required based on the number of people in the region.

Moore admitted there might be chaos at AFN conventions if all delegates were allowed to vote on resolutions. But he suggested that in many cases, such as the vote on limited entry at the last convention, regional representation is not adequate. "Let them cast votes the way they see fit," Moore said.

Allowing delegates to vote might encourage more people to participate in conventions because they would feel that their vote was important. "When you become part of something, then it means something to you," Moore said.

Calista not only favors greater participation of individuals in convention business, but also in the selection of AFN's Board of Directors. The resolution introduced by Calista at October's convention reads in part:

"WHEREAS, it is the desire of Calista Corporation to see the Alaska Federation of Natives represent all of the Natives of the State of Alaska and not just the Alaska Native Regional Corporations,

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Calista Corporation recommends to the Alaska Federation of Natives that all nominations and elections of officers and directors for the Alaska Federation of Natives come from the body of

the convention and not from the Regional Corporations."

Besides changing the way in which the AFN Board is selected, Moore said he liked the idea of allowing villages and non-profit Native corporations to be represented on the board.

Moore said he expects to meet with AFN President Byron Mallott sometime after Christmas to discuss the reorganization, Moore, who is Calista's representative on the AFN Board, was not present at the last AFN Board meeting, at which reorganization was discussed, because the Calista board was in session.

Porcupine district on register

Russell W. Cahill, Director of the Alaska Division of Parks, announced today the placement of Porcupine Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. Porcupine, an 1898 mining district, became the 64th entry for Alaska on the National Register.

Disgruntled Klondikers, S. W. Mix, Ed Fenley, and Perry Wiley began prospecting Boulder a tributary of the Chilkat River northwest of Haines in May, 1898. Throughout the summer they found the terrain difficult and had only modes recovery of fine gold. By October they had reached the Porcupine, where they uncovered larger nuggets and richer gravels. In ten days they took almost \$1200 from the streambed. They staked out claims and on October 22 called a meeting of the 13 claim holders in the area; established the Porcupine Mining District and a Mining Code to govern the area.

By the following year the United States Geological Survey recorded 1,000 prospectors and miners in the area. The camp grew slowly. By 1903 it consisted of a hotel, Dalton's Store, and 12 cabins, and was an important stop on the Jack Dalton tollroad to the Klondike. When larger-scale mining developed, largely the Sunshine Mining Co., from 1927 to 1936, a saloon, mess hall, another store, a sawmill, doctor's office, and a score of residences replaced buildings wiped out in the fire of 1915. About 11 of the 25 remaining structures are intact, although the area has seen little mining since World War II. The historic 40-acre district is on State-owned lands.

Norton Sound hospital ...

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The hospital committee favored hiring a construction manager over a general contractor for several reasons, Dann said.

First, the construction manager can be hired early in the planning stages of the hospital, to work with the architect to find cost saving methods of construction and evaluate the labor capabilities of the local market. He will help determine how much of the structure should be prefabricated and how much should be built on site.

Half way through the second stage of drawing preparation, known as design development, the construction manager puts together a guaranteed maximum price and submits that to the owner and government for approval, Dann explained. "If the guaranteed maximum price is approved the construction manager gets an okay to proceed."

"He is forbidden from doing any work himself unless the bidders for the sub-contract come in above budget."

"The advantage to the cor-

poration is that with conventional construction, you can't begin any work until all the drawings are completed. In this particular case, we would be saving two and a half months. It allows us to proceed with construction two and a half months earlier," Dann said.

Another advantage is that the construction manager oversees the general construction, but has no profit incentive, because he is paid a fixed fee set before he begins. The project manager doesn't gain anything by using cheap materials to come in below the guaranteed maximum price, because his fee is the same no matter what.

"But if he can get the same quality at below the guaranteed maximum price, he gains in reputation as a construction manager," Dann said.

The project, as it now stands, is expected to cost about \$7.5 million. It will be steel framed, another major victory for the hospital planning committee, which faced opposition from federal officials who argued that wood was more economical. It turned out, fortunately for the

hospital committee, that wood was more expensive. The federal representatives then consented to steel.

The new hospital will house six long term care beds, a greatly extended clinic, combination operating-delivery room, plus physical and inhalation therapy.

The old MMM facility will house NSHC and other office space, as needed, plus facilities for a kitchen, laundry, house-keeping, maintenance and all storage.

Who's footing the \$7.5 million bill?

Well, \$5 million is a federal grant; \$1,530,140 comes from state matching grants, \$278,950 from the state Public Health Center and \$250,000 from Indian Health Service planning funds. NSHC has contributed over \$512,000 more, through year end funds and previous expenditures for planning, Dann said.

Who will benefit?

Estimates are that by 1980, the hospital will serve some 6,600 Alaskans scattered through 16 Norton Sound area villages.

Calista tightens . . .

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Sea, a 108-foot fishing vessel. The corporation also owns property in Bethel and the Matanuska Valley, has a share of United Bank Alaska, the Alaska USA Federal Credit Union and Alaska Consolidated Shipping, and is involved in a joint mobile home development with Penco, Inc. Calista will own the Sheraton Anchorage Hotel, scheduled for completion in 1978.

Moore was born and raised in Emmonak. After graduating from St. Mary's High School, he became a councilman, and

then mayor of Emmonak. Elected to the State House in 1970, Moore served on the committees for natural resources and local government and health, education and social services. He is also president of radio station KYUK in Bethel and vice president of the Emmonak Corp.

In addition to selecting Moore, the Calista Board voted to retain Raymond Christiansen as chairman, selected Tim Kaganak as vice chairman, retained George Morgan as secretary and elected Moses Paukan as treasurer.