Pipeline Road?—

Hickel Promises Significant Action

Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel's promised "significant action" on the trans Alaska pipeline during the next few days may be an announcement that construction will start on a highway from the Yukon River to the Arctic Ocean.

This is the hypothesis that Anchorage Daily Times Busi-ness Editor Al Porter put for-ward in an article in that paper last Friday, predicting construc-tion may begin in a few days.

The theory is based on several facts. First, that a road is an absolute necessity for construction of a pipeline. With construction camps and equipment already in place along the proposed pipeline route, much could be

accomplished if road work were

able them to do so, with reasonable certainty the road will fol-low the pipeline route.

Teacher Corps Training

On a Federal level, the na-tional Teacher Corps program provides for college graduates to work in ghettos and dis-advantaged rural areas toward

M.A. degrees, while they im-prove education in their schools. Alaska's program is different. To serve Alaska's special needs, Teacher Corps is open to people with two years of college who work to compelte their B.A. while working in village schools. Career Opportunities Program, which was incorporated, accepts students without college, even with less than standard high school certification.

high school certification.

ngh school certification.

Since preference was given to the villages in which TC/COP will operate, a large percentage of the trainees this year are residents of these or enarby villages. Hopefully, most will remain after the program ends.

In each village, teams of at least two TC people, two COP people and a certified teacher team leader will work to estab-lish community oriented pro-

In October, each team went to its village to find housing, meet each other and get to know the village. All members will live in the community, rather than in teacher housing.

Team members from the vil-ge will share their knowledge lage will share their knowledge of their people with other team members. In November, the 60 trainees and 12 team leaders went to Fairbanks for six weeks orientation.

"We chose teachers who are we chose teachers who are creative, open minded, sensitive people," explained UA coordin-ator Ray Barnhardt. "Our goal was to bring in new ideas, rather than perpetuate the status quo."

Yule Fund ...

(Continued from Page 1) sock knitting and other tasks through the Beltz Speedy Em-

ployment Service.
Several recreational type money raising events have been held and more are planned. Beltz students are sales agents for Christmas cards, candies, and chain company sales.

They're open to all suggestions, and sponsorship assistance from civic and social organiza-tions in Nome and all Alaska.

Nome Airlines has offered reduced excursion fares for the

reduced excursion fares for the Beltz students. At last report, with 30 days to go, \$4800 was left to raise.

Hopefully, Beltz students, who must leave home and family for nine months of each year to obtain a high school education, will leave December 18 for a short, but meaningful trip home.

to begin soon.

Road construction was bogged down earlier this year by the Interior department being unable to issue a permit. Addi-tional information may now en-

The incorporation papers for Alyeska, Inc., filed in August, list one of the firm's purposes as being to act as contractors to construct a road from the Yukon River to the Arctic Ocean, under an agreement with the state of

These papers were filed after the state's road plan was refused by Alyeska in June.

Team leader recruitment, open by legislation only to certified teachers, was delayed by late funding till late last summer. Eight of the twelve team leaders, however, have experience in rural schools in Alaska.

Two others have worked in ghetto and disadvantaged areas in the lower 48.

"The idea of the program is to get Native and non-Native minds together, people with experience in teaching and others with experience in the bush and try to improve education," one young Native aide in the

program.

Most of the trainees in the TC/COP program are Natives, 42 out of the 60 who started. Not enough Native applicants were found to fill the two years of college positions, however. Cultural conditioning and hes-

itancy in English often makes many of the Native trainees slow to speak in their team meetings in front of the entire group during classes.

To encourage them to par ticipate and express their views, one goal of the six week orientation in Fairbanks it to get Native

participants to speak out.
"I think I'm more able to speak to other members of my

speak to other members of my group," volunteered one young girl trainee, spending her first extended time in Fairbanks.

She, and other interns, admitted to still being hesitant about speaking out in a large train. group. Program directors take films of group meetings, then replay them to show students how white group members often dominate the discussions.

Other Native trainees, many whom have lived or worked in Kotzebue, Fairbanks, Anchorage and other larger areas, find no such problems and find their

opinions avidly received.

About three-fifths of the academic work of TC/COP is given in the villages, where teams will be working in the schools and in the communities.

The team leader will act as instructor, using video materials, programmed materials and other aides prepared by the UA and AMU, who are contracted to coordinate and provide academic

training.
Students will alternate summers on each campus, complet-ing work toward B.A. degrees and teaching certificates

If the theory works, that problems of Native students are more easily worked with on their own ground, Alaska should be training a group of teachers who will bring unique and valuable knowledge to its children in the years ahead.

Calligraphy Exhibition by Mr. Li at UA

COLLEGE-For the first time in Alaska, a major showing of the work of one of China's master calligraphers is in pro-

Visitors to the University of Alaska will enjoy a rare visual and cultural experience this month at the Fine Arts Gallery, and cultural where a group of almost thirty scrolls by Li Li-Ta is on exhibit.

Li has held nine one-man Li has held nine one-man showings of calligraphy in Rome, San Francisco, Japan, and Eng-land, as well as in China. At the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Mr. Li gave a series of lectures on calligraphy in 1968. Although he has been practicing calligraphy for 35 years, he has only been exhibiting since 1963.

Besides being a master callig-rapher, Li Li-Ta is a master of Chinese painting, Tai-Che-Cheun (an ancient form of martial art) and author of an excellent introduction to calligraphy empha-sizing appreciation of its pictoral

aspects.
The twenty-six scrolls on exhibit at the University Gallery, representing four periods of calligraphy, are a visual delight.

Land Law Confab

A recently published report of the Public Lard Law Review Commission will be the central topic of a Western Regional conference of about 125 leading citizens from Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska next week in San Francisco.

John Borbridge President of

John Borbridge, President of the Tlingit-Haida Central Council the lingit-Haida Central Council will speak on the Alaska Land Claims at the invitational meeting sponsored by the Institute of Governmental Studies and University Extension of the University of California at Berkeley.

versity of California at Berkeley. "Considering that history has generally tended to minimize the fact that the bulk of our public lands were purchased through negotiation with the Indian owners of the land, it is appropriate that the Alaska Natives' viewpoint should be presented for consideration," Borbridge commented on his proposed attendance.

Howard Rock, editor of the Tundra Times, was one of the Alaskans invited to participate.

The two day conference, which begins at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel on December 7, will include political leaders, business and government officials, conservationists, academic

specialists and spokesmen for

various groups with interests in the public lands.

University of Alaska Econo-mist and Regional Planner George W. Rogers will lead off the discussion of Alaska's public land situation.

Airlift...

(Continued from Page 1) includes construction equip-ment, books, cranes, toys and many other items.

Materials for three new class-

rooms and two sets of teachers' quarters are part of the airlift, quarters are part of the affirit, according to Fairbanks BIA Superintendent Wally Craig. Pupils in Barrow schools start-ed a two week recess on Wednes-

day, in order to allow teachers and school personnel to unload and store supplies for the school.

One item from the ship will not be airlifted. This is a crane, used for dock unloading. It will probably be delivered next fall.

Despite original beliefs that only food would be airlifted, the present airlift will ship to Barrow almost the complete cargo which should have been delivered by the North Star

Barrow Development Panel . . .

Then in February of 1970 the city of Barrow called an interagency conference, but the emphasis seemed to be more on interagency coordination than on intergovernmental coordination as at the meeting last week.

Suvlu expressed hopes that the panel will build bridges be-tween the city, state, and federal governments in Barrow.

"At least the agencies will no longer be working behind our backs," he said, explaining that in the past the city council has not been informed, much less consulted, about what the various agencies planned to do in

All' of the city council was invited to the conference and most of the seven-member body attended

Another council member, Warren Matumeak reacted to the panel idea with cautious optimism.

optimism.
"I think that the idea is a good one," he said, "but it will good one," he said, but it will require a lot of pushing on the part of the Barrow people to make sure that the plans for coordination are implemented.
"I don't expect immediate

action

He added that he thought Barrow had not been brought into the conference as much as it should have. Barrow Utilities, Inc. and the Arctic Slope Native Association should have been sitting in so that they will be aware of what is being planned, he explained.

Joe Upicksoun, president of the Arctic Slope Native Associa-tion and a manager for Barrow Utilities, said that neither groups were invited to the meeting and that he felt both should have

The only Barrow representative to speak at the conference was John Chenoweth, city manager. He endorsed the idea of a regional coordinating committee. Barrow needs such a committee, he said, to act as a clearing house or a source of information to prevent federal, state, and local bodies from working at cross purposes. If it can also act on behalf of the agencies, so much the better, he added.

In Barrow, Chenoweth explained, "we work largely from rumor and bits and pieces of information. We are more worinformation. We are more wor-ried about what we are not told

(Continued from Page 1) than what we are."

As adopted by the group, the responsibilities of the panel are: I. to coordinate the preparation of a Barrow Regional Development plan 2. to recommend the funding and continuing management responsibilities for joint use projects. 3. to monitor implementation of jointly approved development plans 4. to co-ordinate the flow of information relative to the physical develop-ment of the region 5. to collect information concerning all pending or planned government capital improvement projects and distribute the same to all coop-

erating agencies.

Only advisory in nature, the committee is to be concerned with coordination between and among federal, state, and local agencies. It is to concentrate on projects concerning physical development and is to limit itself to an area within a 10-mile radius of Barrow.

The panel will represent each of the individual agencies on an on-going basis and will call in specific ones when their specific area is involved.

A quick look at the current situation in the Barrow area will point out some of the topics discussed at the conference and why a coordinated effort was felt to be essential.

A fourth class city of about 2,200 people, 90 per cent of whom are native, Barrow is contained in the Naval Petroleum Reserve, which encompasses some 23 million acres on the

North Slope.
From this area, the Navy supplies natural gas to Barrow, Arctic Research Lab and other governmental agencies in the area. The gas is used for heating, cooking, and generating

electricity.

The gas lines to the Navy camp and the town are not interconnected and thus one system cannot be used as a backup for the other in case of an emergency. The need to improve this situation was all too evident, when, during the conference, a fire at one of the gas wells left both the Navy and the town temporarily without gas.

The major source of employ-

ment in the area is the govern-ment—the Navy base camp, plus the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Public Health Service, the Weather Bureau, and the Post

The Bureau operates a school system for about 700 children from kindergarten through the ninth grade, owns the utilities plant in Barrow, and administers a social services program.

There were some objections to the agency having a member on the panel because some felt that the Bureau should be repre-sented by the Federal Field Committee as were the other federal agencies,

However, as explained to the delegates at the conference, Barrow desired the inclusion of the BIA on the panel because it felt any physical projects con-structed would have social im-plications and that, thus, a people-oriented agency should be on the panel. Also, it was felt by others supporting the position that the BIA's large involvement in Barrow places it in a special

situation.
The Public Health Service operates a two-doctor, 14-bed hospital in Barrow.

Running water is found only in the federal compounds and part of the Naval Research Lab.
Barrow residents obtain their supply either from a lake in summer or by melting blocks of ice in the winter, or by buying distilled water when it is available at the BLA distillation plant. at the BIA distillation plant.

Sewage disposal is handled with chemical toilets or "honey buckets" except at the federal compounds and the newest addition at the Research Lab, which have their own sewage disposal systems.

Power is supplied by the BIAowned utilities plant. Barrow Utilities, Ind., a co-op, in effect buys power from the BIA plant and sells it to the residents in owned utilities plant.

The area has no incinerator so discarded equipment, empty oil barrels, and other junk have been scattered across the fundra by the government agencies and by the town.

The drums are used by the Naval Camp and the City of Barrow to remove fecal and garbage matter. Not only is the junk unsightly, but it poses a threat to the city's fresh water

At the meeting, the Navy pro-posed a plan to clean up and dis-pose of these drums through the construction of an incinerator