

# Outstanding Young Woman...

## Busy Dolores Gallagher Padilla Awarded National Honor

Anti-poverty is much more than an abstract term to Alaska's Dolores Gallagher Padilla of Kodiak. An Alaskan native and Executive Director of Kodiak's Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Dolores began working in 1969 to better living conditions for native Alaskans through the Kodiak Area Native Association.

She formed Koniag, Inc. to enforce the Native Land Claims Settlement Act, passed by Congress in 1971 to partially com-

pensate the Indians for subsistence land they had lost, and is now on its Board of Directors.

She is presently director of the Kodiak Area Community Development Program. As coordinator of this multi-agency effort, Mrs. Padilla has been instrumental in bringing such things as fire prevention to the people in rural villages.

Through her office, planning and economic development is handled for 11 villages. This includes referral services, hous-



DOLORES PADILLA

# SEALASKA Doubts...

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remaining 30 per cent would come from revenues derived only from the Southeast region.

Provisions of the subsection quoted, it adds, would not apply to a 13th region, if one should be formed.

SEALASKA directors state that money coming solely from the Alaska Native Fund will total roughly \$173 million without considering returns from mineral rights.

During the next 13 to 15 years, they say, the corporation must distribute more than \$86 million in dividends to stockholders not enrolled in villages and to Southeast village corporations. A similar sum will be retained by them for investments.

The controversy arises over the advantages and disadvantages of forming a 13th corporation. Besides the fact that Natives so enrolled would not be eligible to receive SEALASKA sub-

face estate revenues, they would also exchange shares in a heavily capitalized, and therefore potentially more profitable, corporation for shares in a smaller one.

The benefits, SEALASKA indicates, would necessarily be smaller.

Advantages set forth by supporters of the 13th corporation included (1) elimination of the risk the other 12 corporations might discriminate against "non-resident" stockholders by issuing stock shares carrying less rights, (2) residence nearer corporation headquarters, with greater control and participation rights and (3) increased likelihood that 13 corporation programs would better serve "non-resident" Natives than would programs undertaken by an Alaska regional corporation.

All of these advantages are not what they should be, say the SEALASKA people. To begin with, it is illegal for any stockholders to be issued inferior stock shares. Also, they point out, corporations more often than not are spread over a wide area with no harm to stockholders involved.

And, like most other corporations, the Alaska Native regional corporations are managed by the board of directors. Stockholder participation would involve proxy voting simply because of the corporations size.

Therefore, "non-resident" Natives, whose needs would probably be much the same as those living within Alaska, would have the same rights and privileges.

With these pro and con arguments, the SEALASKA corporation presents its case for not forming an additional regional corporation for Natives. Applications for enrollment may be amended by the applicant before March 30, 1973, states John Borbridge Jr., president and chairman of the board of SEALASKA Corporation.

So any Natives wishing to change their vote one way or another may do so before this date. He concluded by urging eligible Natives to re-enroll in the Southeast Alaska region before the March deadline.

ing, child care, job training and employment.

She recently obtained funds for an alcoholism program in her area which now has the assistance of a full-time counselor.

In cooperation with the Of-

# Diphtheria...

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were no deaths.

Contacts have been located and immunized and the outbreak is now believed to be under control.

The disease was discovered in Hoonah according to Dr. C. B. Van Arsdall, Mt. Edgecumbe Native Hospital. The carrier appears to have come from Seattle where a small outbreak occurred earlier this year. Luckily the Hoonah school-age children were already 97 per cent immunized, and older villagers were inoculated immediately.

Surrounding villages are inoculating their older people as a precautionary measure, although bad weather is hampering flights bringing vaccine to health aides.

There is some concern that people exposed in Hoonah may have spread the disease at the well-attended Alaska Native Brotherhood meeting in Ketchikan recently. But Dr. Van Arsdall does not think this is the case.

Incubation periods for the disease is two to five days and there have been no cases reported in the following ten days.

# Land Use...

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the State Environmental Commission; Jack Horton, federal co-chairman; Charles Herbert, commissioner of the Department of Resources for Alaska and Harry Carter, the native representative originally from Fort Yukon.

# Culture...

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Native Alaskan winter clothing styles.

Over 30 villages have received these exhibits so far this year. Schedules are still being arranged, and if your village is interested, contact:

Modern Alaskan Native Material Culture Project  
University Museum  
Box 95351  
University of Alaska  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

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# Mallott Concerned—

## Villages Tardy on Rev. Sharing

Byron Mallott, commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, says his department is concerned over the number of second class cities in bush areas who have not submitted applications for funds under the State Revenue Sharing Program.

The state program provides money to incorporated cities that are providing through their own efforts basic services such as

police and fire protection, recreational services and road maintenance.

Funds are granted on applications submitted each year on a per person, or in the case of road maintenance, a per mile of road maintained basis.

Grants range from \$10 per person for cities providing adequate police protection to \$5 per person to communities providing fire protection or recreational programs.

Mallott said his department sent application forms and instructions to each incorporated city early this fall, and last week again contacted communities that had not responded.

Deadline for submitting applications for this year's program was the end of November. He stressed the importance of getting the applications sent to his department in Juneau without further delay.

The commissioner further stated it was the desire of his organization to see as many Alaskan cities as possible participate in the program.

But in fairness to all cities requesting funds, the deadline for submission of applications must be observed as closely as possible, he concluded.

# Teacher of the Year...

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in Teaching in the Spring of 1972. In 1970 she began teaching for the Fairbanks North Star Borough at the then one-room Two Rivers Elementary School.

Throughout her teaching years, Mrs. Clark has been active in various Canadian teachers groups, and the National, State and Fairbanks Education Association, and the Two Rivers PTA.

The 1973 Alaska Teacher of the Year was becoming an expert in cross-cultural education long before the term was coined. "In 1964," she reports, "there wasn't much being done in Indian Education."

She began her first teaching assignment by writing her own texts and taping the children's legends and stories. In 1965 the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation came from Toronto to televise her students doing Indian dances they had learned at home and brought to school.

While in the Yukon Territory, she developed a pre-school readiness program and was assisted by volunteer parents, grandmothers and grandfathers.

"This program was successful," Mrs. Clark surmised, "because it did not create a boundary between new learning experiences and the children's own heritage." During the same year, she formed a drama club with native children. The children collected legends and myths from the old people and then dramatized them for the community.

Until she left Canada to come to Alaska, Mrs. Clark served as a consultant for two years at the Yukon Territory Institute-Conventions. At these and other Canadian education conventions, she spoke on cross-cultural education and special methods used in teaching language arts to Indian children.

Through correspondence, Mrs. Clark consulted with the British Columbia Department of Education's curriculum development committee. The many books, workbooks, charts and other supplementary materials which she created are still in use. Primary reading texts authored by Mrs. Clark have also been studied in anthropology classes

at the University of British Columbia.

Early in 1971, she began constructing a third grade social studies program on Alaska for use in the Fairbanks School District. Now completed, her unit is used in elementary schools throughout the borough.

Speaking of her experience in Indian villages, the Alaska Teacher of the Year stated, "It has been my pleasure to absorb the traditions and values of the community I taught in... I try to break the boundaries that exist between school and society. The school is just one more means of transmitting that community's way of life to their children."

"I don't believe there are culturally deficient or culturally deprived people," Mrs. Clark stated. "These labels indicate some inherent weakness. In my classroom, regardless of the child's background, I want him to have a good self-concept. I want him to feel clever and a bit proud of himself."

When asked to describe the type of classroom atmosphere she wanted to create, Mrs. Clark said, "The six and one-half hours a day my students spend in school should be time spent in a happy, kind, interesting place. School should create life, not frustration. I judge my success by the response of my students. Constantly I must remind myself not to equate success with conformity and docility."

This outstanding teacher was chosen as a representative of good teaching in the State of Alaska through the Teacher of the Year program sponsored jointly by the State Department of Education and the NEA/Alaska.

Karen Clark, Alaska's Teacher of the Year, along with the representatives of the other 49 states, will be considered for the National Teacher of the Year award.

This program, sponsored by the National Council of Chief State School Officers, emphasizes teaching excellence as both an achievement and an inspiration to young people interested in joining the profession.

# What Saith the Scriptures

If you repent and take Him by Faith to be your personal Savior, you will have eternal life; but if you do not repent you will be cast into the lake of fire. Who said so? God said so and it simply cannot come out all right if you turn your back on Him.

"Tonight may be thy latest breath, Thy little moment here be done; Eternal woe the second death - Awaits the Christ-rejecting one. Thine awful destiny force! Time send, and then - Eternity!"

"God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John 3:16)

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