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November 28, 1980

FROM: Marcie Sharrock *Marcie*
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The attached original Future Frontiers, Public Papers, were unearthed in our reference library and should be included with the official project papers in your custody. No-one here is sure how we came about to have these reports in our files.

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Alaska State Legislature

A Conference on Alaska's FUTURE FRONTIERS

Dec. 4, 1979

Planning for the next 10 years

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Ueda 1/30/79

INDEPENDENCE--AN ALTERNATIVE FUTURE FOR ALASKA
by Marilyn Dudley Rowley

27 November 79

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Independence--An Alternative Future for Alaska was written by Marilyn Dudley Rowley, co-author of the upcoming book, Alaska--Energy Lands: The Inside Story.

Rowley has spent some three years researching modern Alaska--its people, resources, and position in the world. Her background as feature editor of an Army magazine published by the 172d Infantry Brigade, ad agency work in Anchorage, and news director of KRXA Radio in Seward have contributed to the research which went into Alaska-- Energy Lands.

The paper she submits here is the start of her second book which will be about Alaskan individualism and the Independence Movement in The Great Land.

The author is currently working on a graduate degree at the University of Alaska at Fairbanks and recently was elected to the secretary's position of the Political Action Arm of Alaskans for Independence at the first Alaska-wide convention of that organization.

In addition to her graduate work, she continues to write on Alaskan issues and does media consulting work for friends.

A former South Carolinian, she came to Alaska in the early seventies with the U.S. Army where she became the first woman to successfully complete mountain combat training at Eklutna Glacier.

She holds a B.A. degree in English from Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina. She has done graduate work at the University of Alaska at Anchorage and Washington State University. She is legislative chairman for the Fairbanks Business and Professional Women's Club and holds an award from the Mathematical Association of America. She is 26 and married to Eugene Arthur Rowley of Fairbanks.

The author wishes to acknowledge her co-authors of Alaska--Energy Lands since some of the material in this paper was taken from that book. Her co-authors are P.M. Ivey and Helen Bailey, both of Fairbanks. Also, the author would like to acknowledge the efforts of Barry Jackson of Fairbanks who made numerous suggestions and helped edit the paper.

INDEPENDENCE--AN ALTERNATIVE FUTURE FOR ALASKA
by Marilyn Dudley Rowley

In Alaska, for the past five years, "Independence" has been synonymous with the name of Joe Vogler of Fairbanks. This identification can be attributed to the Alaskan press, especially the electronic media, who in their haste to get a three-second actuality on the air, latch on to the short, spicy comments of Mr. Vogler. Most Alaskans do not hear the complete report. Few know that Joe Vogler is an attorney. Little do they know that this man has explored the legal avenues of Alaskan Independence in a sane, rational manner.

Yet, the media caricature of Vogler is all the Alaska public has to remind it of an historic notion--the notion of a Republic of Alaska.

Historical Background

The spirit of political Independence in Alaska is a phenomenon with a heritage nearly as old as the American Revolution. In 1790, the young United States still had no specie. So, Boston merchants and shippers turned to the Alaska fur trade to build the new nation's economy. At that time, Alaska was a part of Russian America. Before long, however, the Russians were astounded at the number of Yankee ships plying Alaskan waters. In the ensuing years, businessmen lobbied Congress fiercely. The push was on to separate Alaska from Russia. Some historic events arose in part over the Alaska question --the first Russian ambassador came to the United States and the Monroe Doctrine was drafted.

People from several nations poured into Alaska, all seeking fortune and adventure. With them came the power of individualism and democratic ideals. During this period, a group of Russian workers at Kodiak tried to enlist Yankee aid in a revolution attempt. Unfortunately, the Americans they approached were more interested in the profitable relationship they had established with the Russian American Company. The revolutionaries found their trust had been misplaced when the Americans turned them over to colonial authorities.

However, as mentioned before, the United States was more interested in separating Alaska from Russia. Lobbying Congress was not the only tactics used. The Yankees traded all sorts of weaponry to the Tlingits of Southeastern Alaska to aid in Native resistance against the Czar. The Russians found themselves hard put to turn a blind eye to the heavy cannonry in Tlingit arsenals which had been forged in the United States.¹

1. For further reading into these events see Howard Kushner's Conflict on the Northwest Coast, H.H. Bancroft's History of Alaska, and James Gibson's Imperial Russia in Frontier America.

In 1861, negotiations began between Empress Catherine of Russia and U.S. Russian ambassador Cassius Clay. By 1867, a document had been hammered out which gave the United States only the right to govern Alaska.²

A week after transferral ceremonies in Sitka, Secretary of the Interior, O.H. Browning sent word to Alaskans saying that any attempts to acquire land were illegal and anyone who tried would be forceably evicted.³ This was indeed a strange order from a nation which had made a policy of blessing those who delved into the wilderness of Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Oregon! This warning suggests that the Interior Secretary of 1867 understood that the United States did not own Alaska. The U.S. government evidently could not parcel out land even to those who resided in the territory.

Moreover, in 1867, American Indians were still being exterminated to make way for settlers from the East Coast. General Custer had not yet made his last stand at Little Big Horn. Therefore, it is doubtful the Interior Secretary locked up Alaska back then out of deference to the Alaska Native.

To keep Alaska from hanging out in political limbo, the Fortieth Congress (1867-69) made Alaska a customs district, which made foreign goods subject to the same duties as other U.S. ports, extended laws for commerce and navigation, and made importing and selling distilled liquor illegal. In 1884, Congress passed an Organic Act for Alaska, making it a civil and judicial district, provided for a governor and court system, and also allotted \$25,000 for education. Although none of the land laws of the U.S. could be applied to Alaska, Congress established a land district with land offices in Sitka to disburse land they were prevented by law from disbursing.

An 1885 treaty gave Alaska Natives jurisdiction over lands they "claimed or possessed."⁴ Yet, this simple clause caused undue legal haggling in later years.

All government offices were Federal and appointive. Alaska became a preserve for the payment of political favors. Regulations for Alaska were suffixed by "as prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior."

Congress extended coal land laws to Alaska in 1900 which left the country open to subsequent decisions about coal lands in the contiguous United States. In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt withdrew all coal lands in the United States, including Alaska. In that same year, Congress also passed the Antiquities Act, giving the President the

2. For further information on Russian-American agreements see "Imperial Russia Didn't Rule Alaska Natives," Tundra Times, 17 Oct 79.

3. Letter of Secretary of the Interior O.H. Browning to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Joseph S. Wilson, July, 1867.

4. This treaty was influenced by Ramona, a book on the taking of California Indian lands, written by Helen Hunt Jackson.

authority to establish national monuments on public lands to protect historic and cultural values.⁵

In 1911, exasperated Alaskans had had enough. Spurred to action by the government's failure to act on Alaska coal land cases, 300 Cordova businessmen and citizens marched to the docks, boarded a ship of imported coal from British Columbia and proceeded to throw several tons of it overboard.⁶ In 1912, Congress granted Alaska territorial status. It provided for a legislature, an appointed governor, and a non-voting delegate to Congress. Yet, it prevented the territorial legislature from passing any land laws or laws regulating fish and game, or altering or repealing any Federal laws. It was a much more limited self-government than was given to any other territory of the United States.⁷

Gradually, many Alaskans began to arrive at the notion that statehood might solve the problem of the restrictive Federal hand.

In 1943, Alaska's Congressional Delegate Anthony Dimond proposed statehood, but did not succeed. This bid came during a period of time which saw the near pull-out of the American military in face of what authorities believed to be a Japanese invasion of the Alaskan mainland.⁸ In 1951, after more requests for statehood, some citizens became impatient. During that year's territorial legislative session, a House memorial, although withdrawn, asked that Alaska be granted statehood or be given its independence from the government of the United States and be permitted to form the "Republic of Alaska."⁹

In January 1957, a group of Alaskans journeyed to Washington, D.C. and started compiling informational and personal data files on each member of the 85th Congress, delving into their attitudes on Alaskan statehood. C.W. Snedden, publisher of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, hired a detective agency to deal with those senators and representatives who remained doubtful or opposed to statehood. The agency managed to unearth a few instances that would compromise certain political careers. To gain leverage, the news was leaked to some of the nation's top columnists. The columnist would then call the Congressmen involved and trade the information for a vote in support of statehood.

Alaska was granted statehood in 1959.

The last territorial governor, Mike Stepovich, commented in the winter of 1979 that the Alaskan people, with the exception of a few old timers, did not understand the contents of the statehood contract. Events in the seventies indicate that the Alaskan understanding of the statehood contract is different than the Federal view.

5. See appendix. 6. "Cordova Has Boston Tea Party," Cordova Daily Alaskan, May 4, 1911, p.1. 7. Ernest Gruening, The State of Alaska, Random House, 1954, p. 158. Italics mine. 8. Army field histories record the indecision of General Buckner and others to remain and defend The Great Land. 9. John R. Noyes, Commissioner of Roads to Joe T. Flakne, Chief, Alaska Division, Office of Territories, file 9-1-63, Territorial Legislative--General Classified Files, 1907-51, Box 449, Records of the Office of Territories, RG 126, NA, May 7, 1951.

Present-day Summary

The idea of Alaskan Independence has gained momentum since Fairbanksan Joe Vogler kicked it rudely awake in 1973. Alaskans have come to the end of the line with the Federal cycle of neglect and exploitation. Many who thought statehood would relieve economic and political oppression have since changed their minds.

In 1974, Ernest Gruening, before his death, wrote Vogler that he wasn't ready to join Alaskans for Independence until all other means were exhausted in fighting the U.S. Government over the D-2 withdrawals. He ended his letter by writing that Vogler deserved a medal for starting Alaskans for Independence.¹⁰

On November 17th of this year, in Anchorage, former state attorney general Edgar Paul Boyko, told the first Alaska-wide Alaskans for Independence convention that although he had been a co-founder of Alaskans for Statehood, during the statehood effort in 1956 he became a minority of one in insisting on Independence.

The first Alaska-wide Alaskans for Independence convention in November brought members together from as far away as Cooper Landing and Eagle. For the first time, the movement could put selling bumper stickers and demonstrating into a back seat. Reviewing promising public surveys and organizing the movement were the prime orders of business. Public opinion surveys taken at the 1979 Anchorage Fur Rondy and the 1979 Palmer State Fair were not scientific in that those who answered them were not randomly solicited by AFI members. Instead, the surveys reflected the opinions of people who walked up to AFI information booths of their own accord. Both surveys show strong support for Independence and the Palmer survey indicates that half of some 1200 who answered the survey favors a commonwealth status or a break with the United States. This figure has encouraged increased Independence activity within the Alaskans for Independence organization.

A strong theme which came out of the November 79 meeting was that the majority of Independence-minded people view Alaska as an emerging colony of the United States, not as a disobedient state that expects to use revolution to achieve its goals. It is evident that Alaskans prefer Independence to proceed along the same peaceful path as the Caribbean and African colonies of Great Britain.

The Future of Alaskan Independence

There are obstacles in the procurement of Alaskan Independence. First, is the inability of the average individual Alaskan to comprehend the makings of a nation-state. The task looks too large to him.

10. See appendix.

This is primarily due to the individual's conception of government as a necessarily burgeoning bureaucracy. This notion will be overcome only when the individual is convinced that Alaska doesn't need a huge bureaucracy to operate. Persuasion will be difficult as long as one-third of our population remains on some form of government payroll.

In the author's book, Alaska--Energy Lands: The Inside Story, now in press, Dr. Milton Friedman, a Nobel Prize-winning economist said, "In principle there is no reason why an independent Alaska would not be entirely viable and why it could not have great prosperity if it adopted a free-market libertarian government." However, Friedman pointed out that an independent Alaska might move the Alaskans "from the frying pan into the fire." He described his reasoning, "If you look around at countries of Alaska's size which have some element of representative or democratic government, they have almost all invariably gone in for protection, government welfare-state activities, and the like." He compared Taiwan and Hong Kong to The Great Land as an example of this statement.¹¹

Another obstacle to gaining Independence is fear. Unlike Australia, which after some political ceremony, allowed a few wheat farmers in Western Australia to secede and form the Principality of the Hutt River Province, the United States have been known to deal severely with separatists. One only need look to the lessons of Fort Sumter and Wounded Knee. Yet 1980 is not 1860, and peaceful separation has been the rule for most colonies since 1950.

The fear of Alaskan separation from the U.S. is summed up by one Fairbanksan, "If it came to Independence, I don't know if I could go along with it. How would we make it with no allies?"

A Federal worker commented, "Who will protect you from Red China and Russia?" Alaskans are wondering who is protecting them from the Federal bureaucracy.

The advantages of Alaskan Independence seem to outweigh the disadvantages. The general consensus in political quarters world-wide is that the system of governance in the South 48 is out of control.

Specific instances are the inability to deal with the energy crisis, inflation, and the problems Alaskans suffer from as an offshoot of inflation. As these problems escalate, the colonial treatment of Alaska can be expected to get worse. With some 20% of the land, but only two-tenths of a percent of the population of the United States, Alaska will be trampled by the special interests and the Federal bureaucracies. It would behoove The Great Land to break away before it must as a matter of survival.

If Independence can be negotiated, Alaska would come into its own on the international scene. As the United States struggles to

11. Friedman seems to be referring to Alaska's population in this analogy. However, both Taiwan and Hong Kong have several million people each, a great deal more than Alaska's population. To be remembered, moreover, is that many African and Caribbean nations have lesser or similar populations in relation to Alaska.

retain its power, Alaska could rise as a buffer state between the Soviet Union and western hemisphere Free World countries. To fill this role, Alaska would have to be a neutral, yet relatively strong member of western hemisphere defense. A vigorous trade policy would complete the picture.

Further, the United States would have a friendly vote in the U.N. in Alaska. If a member of OPEC, Alaska could help balance out the internal goings-on of that organization in regard to the United States.

For a free world losing sight of the United States as a model for growing democratic nations, Alaska would rise to meet the need.

In the words of Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, "Alaska has a lot going for it." It sure does.

There is absolutely nothing Alaska cannot grow or build to support itself. The agricultural potential is phenomenal. In addition to its yet untapped agricultural lands, Alaska with its periods of continuous sunlight has a longer growing season than Iowa. Improved technology in greenhouse construction, geothermal energy, and waste heat from pipeline systems could boost that potential even further.

In Alaska's current predicament of restricted mineral exploration and in view of the fact that no comprehensive mineral survey has ever been made of the subcontinent, there is no way to sum up Alaska's mineral potential other than to say "rich." We can reach some kind of estimation by looking at areas adjacent to Alaska where mining proceeds at a brisk pace. There are six operating mines and 24 major mineralized areas in Eastern Siberia. In Western Canada, there are seven operating mines and 35 major mineralized areas. Mining engineers say that the fact Alaska is located between Eastern Siberia and Western Canada indicates that Alaska could now have at least 13 operating mines instead of just the Nome Gold Dredge and the Usibelli Coal Mine.

In the areas of meat and fish production, present-day inquiries have led the state government far afield. The Alaskan fisheries are a major world protein resource. Current projections of Alaska bottom-fisheries potential indicate that Alaska could have an international market in Europe once the effort is launched. While it is doubtful moose and caribou will ever be domesticated enough to provide us with a meat industry, Alaskan game management, rather than game management from 5,000 miles away, could increase the number of these large game animals enough to continue to provide supplemental and subsistence food for our small population. Other large animals, such as reindeer, are already domesticated and could form the basis of a substitute red meat industry in Alaska for world markets.

Lastly, but not least, there is the human resource. Our population is small and Alaskans tend to want to keep it that way. But, our inventiveness and individualism mark us a different breed of cat.

Some say the Alaska Native cultures are dying. Not so. Had it not been for the Native, the Chukchee pioneers would have died out. Their lessons for the non-Native have been incorporated into the mainstream of Alaskan life and are here to stay. The Native culture will be part of the new Nation's customs and distinctiveness. That culture is the vital heat in a land where winter is nine months long. For this reason, Independence-minded Alaskans lean heavily toward

honoring all commitments the U.S. government has made with the Alaska Natives. Perhaps with this foresight, a prominent Native Corporation head has indicated that he is in favor of Independence.

The small businessman may well be king in the new Nation. In essence, every Alaskan is a businessman. In his life, he has had to trade or sell something to make a go of it here. Alaskan self reliance will prevail over the American propensity to dish out government paychecks to feed its population. Alaskans will, no doubt, create a national charter containing provisions for free enterprise and opposing government takeover of the work force.

History is being made here in Alaska now and will continue to be. World events and historic trends constantly shape its destiny. Greenland is becoming independent. Canada's western provinces currently are resisting the cheap sale of petroleum to the eastern provinces. For many years there has been a citizen movement in Canada to ally the western provinces with Alaska. What with the possible vote of separation of the eastern province of Quebec next year, the western provinces may see its own separatist movement as a solution to eastern Canadian exploitation.

Such an alliance would make Alaska the second or third largest nation on the face of the Earth.

Actions in Iran and inside OPEC are weaning the United States of foreign oil dependence. Although higher technology energy sources are promising, the United States have not even begun to devote a concentrated plan to develop those sources with the same dedication accorded the Apollo moon landing program in the sixties. It is evident through statements made by the Carter administration that Alaska is the next spot where the American neo-colonialist mosquito will land. The Alaskan insect is big, but this American variety has been working hard since historic times to place 95% of The Great Land in restrictive land classifications. In the next few years, all Alaskans will be aware of the huge charade of the boomers vs. the greenies battle which raged in Alaska in recent times.

Doing research for Alaska--Energy Lands, the author and her co-authors discovered that many large environmental organizations invest their considerable income in stocks, bonds, and securities. In 1975, the National Audubon Society owned 10,000 shares of Dana Corporation, a manufacturer of truck parts. Also, the Society owned 5,800 shares of International Paper Company, 2,200 shares each of Exxon and Mobil Oil and 300 shares of Caterpillar Tractor Company, makers of the "D-9 Cat." The Society also held a \$250,000 corporate bond on Sohio-BP, one of the principals in the Alyeska Consortium which built the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The Wilderness Society has stocks and debentures, notes or mortgage bonds on such companies as Standard Oil of California, Arco Pipeline Company, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, J.P. Morgan and Company, Weyerhaeuser and others for a total investment asset picture of \$442,773.

The list of other preservation groups and their alliances with major companies that chop trees and drill oil go on and on. The question comes "Where does the difference between, say, a big oil concern and an environmental group begin and end?" For Alaska there is no difference. As Congressman Don Young has said again and again, "This year it's the environmentalists. Next year it's the rape, ruin,

and run boys."

Our ancestors saw this moment coming. Citizens of Alaska, the colony, are beginning to resist in larger numbers the idea of being the United States' storehouse. Within the next few years, Alaska will begin negotiations with the United States to throw off its "name-only" statehood alias colonial status.

With the Alaskan rugged individualism, the challenge of the land, and our entrance into world politics, the Republic of Alaska will be a reality. With the use of higher technology and the synthesis of Alaskan ideas, that Republic will endure. "North to the Future" will be a world-wide phrase.

APPENDIX

ERNEST GRUENING
7926 W. BEACH DRIVE, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20012

1/23/74

Dear Joe:

Alaskans for Independence is a natural and praiseworthy reaction to an act of incredible usurpation and invasion of Alaska's rights by Congress and the Interior Department.

But I'm not ready to join yet: not until we have exhausted every effort to undo this outrage. We must settle for nothing less than a total rescission of the 80 million acre provision in the Native Claims Settlement Act, where it had no business whatever to be.

The project is even far worse than it appears to be --like Watergate, increasingly revelations will disclose the monumentalness* of this folly.

My views were set forth in the enclosed letter to the Juneau Chamber of Commerce.

Keep me posted. Let me know what the reactions are to "Alaskans for Independence."

You deserve a medal for starting it.

Cordially yours

Ernest Gruening

* I don't know whether there is such a word. But there ought to be for this monstrosity. So stet.

ERNEST GRUENING

7926 W. BEACH DRIVE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20012

1/23/74

Dear Joe:

Alashans for Independence is a natural and provisionally reaction to one act of irredeemable usurpation and invasion of Alaska's rights by Congress & the Interior Department.

But I'm not ready to join yet: Not until we have exhausted every effort to undo this outrage. We must settle for nothing less than a total rescission of the 80 million acre ^{provision} in the latest claim settlement act, when it had no business whatever to be.

The project is even far worse than it appears to be - like Watergate, increasingly revelations will disclose the monumentalness of this folly.

My news were set forth in the enclosed letter to the General Chairman of Congress.

Keep me posted. Let me know what the reactions are to "Alashans for Independence"

You deserve a medal for fighting it.

Cordially yours

Ernest Gruening

* I don't know whether there is such a word. But there ought to be for this immorality. So stat.

fairfield

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May 2, 1979

Mrs. Marylou M. Christenson
SR #50447
5 Mile Chena Hot Springs Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Dear Mrs. Christenson:

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Unfortunately, we are not set up for export. Therefore, we could not ship to any location outside the United States Mainland. Also, our products are so popular in the United States, that it is quite difficult to fill even the requirements of the domestic market.

We, therefore, do not foresee any change in our policy in the near future and regret that we cannot give you a more favorable reply. However, we could ship our goods freight prepaid to any point of embarkation within the boundaries of the United States. This point could be designated by you—it is usually a customs broker.

The customs broker could handle all export formalities, as well as repackaging materials for overseas shipment; freight; storage; etc. Of course, you would have to assume all financial responsibilities after delivery of our goods to the broker.

In the event that you wish to pursue this matter as outlined above, we will be happy to be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

FAIRFIELD PROCESSING



Fred Menkes
Customer Service Manager

FM:ns

P.S. Enclosed please find a POLY-FILO hang tag, which can be easily fastened to your handiwork. These tags are available to you in quantity at no charge, upon request.

Section Two of the Antiquities Preservation Act 16, USC
sec. 431 (1906)

"The President of the U.S. is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and pre-historic structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the government of the U.S. to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof, parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. When such objects are situated upon a tract covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tract, or so much thereof, as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of such tracts in behalf of the Government of the U.S."

Rec'd 11/29/79

Hot Words Over the Cold Land by William R. Hunt

The uproar among Alaskans over the Interior Department's classification of lands does not reverberate around the nation. But the fighting is intense with those involved with the struggle in Alaska and in Washington, D.C., although its ramifications are dimly perceived elsewhere.

Huge land dispositions have been an American western phenomenon. If Frenchmen had to confront real estate transactions of comparable scale, the resultant trauma would reduce the land pinching nation to hysteria.

Americans have a different heritage. We can give or take ten million acres without batting an eye. It does not really matter whether sixty, eighty, or one hundred million acres are up for grabs in Alaska. Such quantities of land are meaningless, even when acreage is defined in terms of other states. If the U.S. Park Service wants a chunk the size of Washington and New York, less a New Hampshire sized piece, with maybe the Texas Panhandle shoved in for spice, and leave out a wedge of Rhode Island--it sounds o.k. In fact it sounds like a John Owen recipe.

Our interpretation of the land fight depends upon our particular image of Alaska. Currently there are five major distinct views which derive from regional orientation rather than knowledge or good sense.

Number one: Alaska as seen by Grand Rapids and places like that. "Alaska is cold and far away. Anyone who lives there needs his head examined. But don't give us that underdog talk: you got the oil!"

Number two: Seattle's Alaska. "Alaska is part of our backyard. We understand what you need, probably better than you do yourselves. 'Scoop' has to fix you up with a few parks and refuges. It won't hurt too much. Those ecology boys are pushing hard."

Number three: Alaska of California and New York. "It's about time Alaska did the country some good. What's so bad about a few parks? Anyway, you people have been ripping off the Eskimos for too long. You should be flattered. Don't you realize we can save the nation by protecting your ecosystems?"

Number four: Washington, D.C.'s Alaska. "You can't believe the pressure here. We know Alaska. Things are going to hum when we reassign administrative staff up there to manage the lands. It will mean a big payroll and save you from Wally Hickel and those Teamster bulldozers."

Number five: Alaskan's Alaska. "This is the grossest land grab in history. We pioneered here. Nobody gave a damn, now they want to take our land away. Nobody knows how to protect the environment like we do."

Obviously, these five views could bear further definition and allow for more diversity, but they summarize issues well enough for illustrative purposes.

Now let's get to the crunch. What is the truth about Alaska's situation? Are Congress and Interior doing the right thing?

My personal view, as an Alaskan, is that right and wrong are not really issues. In a better world Congress would find a sensible compromise between the vociferousness of conservationists and the Alaskans who demand opportunities for future development. It may prove that Senator Ted Stevens was correct in believing that Alaskans got the best deal possible under the circumstances with the compromise he and Senator Henry Jackson worked out last spring.

What has really disturbed me about the long debate is the extent to which arguments are based upon misconceptions of national experience. The righteous, arrogant, and evangelistic uses of specious references to "Last Chance," "Last Frontier," and "Lost Wilderness" approach the level of earlier national crusades against booze and reds.

When Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus and others insist that Alaska represents a last chance for America to do things right for the first time, I am alarmed. God help us if we have to depend upon Alaska to save the nation from its past mistakes, or if "doing the right thing" now in Alaska is a panacea for the future. Besides that I worry about Andrus's family sentiments and humility when he argues that our ancestors fouled everything up. And that his duty is to avoid the reproach of his grandchildren. Probably someone has to be sacrificed in bridging generation gaps. Veneration of

ancestors has not recently held a high place in our culture.

Recently Ralph Nader introduced a book entitled The Last Frontier: the Marketing of Alaska (by Hanrahan and Gruenstein) with a remarkable sentence. "It would be tragic not to have our largest state benefit from the full lessons of human experience, only to find itself plunging into the vortex of corporate determinism." Well, all right. If we now have mastered "the full lessons of human experience," the proper disposal of Alaskan lands is a bagatelle. Surely the solutions to our major social and international problems must be near at hand.

The "Last Wilderness" and "Last Frontier" schools are related. Together or independently the phrases are evoked as if they explained something about Alaska.

Years ago in Virgin Land: the American West as Symbol and Myth, Henry Nash Smith explained some complexities of the wilderness in popular consciousness. Our veneration of the wilderness contained the negative doctrine that civilization was wicked, and the positive doctrine that untouched nature is a source of strength, truth, and virtue. True or not, these doctrines have dominated in western literature. Closely related to the wilderness symbol is the Myth of the Garden, the Jeffersonian ideal of the sturdy, self-sufficient farmer who sustains democracy. Sometimes the Wilderness and Garden symbols conflicted. Was Daniel Boone the standard-bearer of civilization on the frontier, or the child of nature fleeing into the wilderness before the advance of settlement? The duality caused some confusion; yet we needed both images, and western heroes had to accommodate both requirements. It worked pretty well because we had free roving trappers expressing their untrammelled freedom in the vanguard while settlers followed behind to create the Garden.

Everything was going well until historian Frederick Jackson Turner in 1893 announced that the frontier was closed. Although he was optimistic, others deplored the vanishing of free land. Now both symbols were in jeopardy: no more wilderness for our innocent primitivism, and no more free land for development by individuals. And it was not as if Americans were much more enchanted with cities and industrialization in the nineties than they are today.

So what did they do? Did they accept vast Alaska as an interrupted extension of the frontier? Indeed not. They stampeded for gold in person or in literature, and then tucked Alaska away somewhere. It was too cold and desolate even as a ground for wilderness adventures, and certainly it was no Garden.

Now we are told that Alaska is "our last wilderness." A wilderness is good, and presumably, gardens are bad.

I suppose people within and outside of Alaska can have conceptions of wilderness without doing any harm. The problem is in determining the number of acres needed to satisfy the collective wilderness longing. My own needs are very modest, but it may not be easy to give everyone in the nation his own exclusive wilderness. Some may have to rely upon the wilderness of their minds.

The "Last Frontier" expression is no more helpful than "Last Wilderness" as a guide to meaning about Alaska. The term "frontier" suggests the familiar pattern of settlement and development followed by other regions of the West as people flowed in and transportation linked them to the nation. Alaska did not follow this pattern. From the mid-18th to the late 19th century it remained a fur and fish colony. Briefly the gold boom gave the region's development the look of other frontiers, but as mineral production declined so did settlement. Neither agricultural, cattle, or any other industry developed to maintain growth. Profits from fisheries went to Seattle and San Francisco with the salmon, and even most of the cannery labor was imported seasonally. It took World War II defense construction to end the decline and spark new growth.

This boom and bust cycle accounts for the attitude of many Alaskans. Except when outside capital flowed in to exploit a resource, residents depended upon government payrolls. Traditionally citizens have longed for sustained development and clamored for means to keep some of the gains in the region.

Alaskans are not keen on a development which would reproduce New Jersey, nor is there any likelihood of it. Yet they are aware that the closure of land to development can prohibit a post-oil boom development. North Slope oil will not flow forever and thus far Gulf of Alaska explorations have not been encouraging. Now, for the

first time since the gold era, the state has an economic base in petroleum. When production stops, where will the next boom come from? Climate, distances, and costs will remain constants as inhibiting factors to development. If minerals or other resources are not found in sufficient quantity to justify the tremendous costs of production and transportation to market, Alaska will bust once more.

Within this historic framework the land use issue becomes very touchy. It is national land and the nation can dispose of it as it wishes, but it is not unreasonable to leave opportunities for some kinds of development on lands not reserved for special uses or protection.

A steady economic base would be a good thing for Alaska and the nation. Few of us can live off the undeveloped land, and neither a federal payroll nor a federal dole attracts everyone. Either we work here or go back to Seattle or Grand Rapids. There is little other choice.

Once we bannish all fuzziness of the "Lost Frontier" imagery with its echoes of innocence, a pristine nature, and manly virtues, we might begin to assess the region intelligently. Jack London fixed a strong image of the North in his books, and it is not too useful to the nation today. London passed through Alaska as swiftly as the Yukon River current permitted after his short sojourn in the Klondike, and we should not be transfixed by whatever romance his gifted pen created. Save his books, for heaven's sakes, but resource policies should emerge from colder calculations.

If patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel, calling up the last or lost frontier, or wilderness, is the recourse of the woolly-minded. For decades Alaska has been a predominately urban society hungering for substantial economic development. Now it has development and some new problems. Environmental protection is one of these, and it may seem a relief to turn from the Southwest's water shortage, or from New York's many travails, to the ripping up of Arctic tundra. But if Alaska causes alarm and does not teach us anything, and if we cannot gain any perspective on the national experience, the change of scene contributes little.

For years writers and government investigators have been re-discovering the "last frontier." More recently the writing trend is to lose the Alaskan frontier as an incident to finding it. It must frustrate Americans who have not been too keenly aware of Alaska to learn suddenly that the "last frontier" is lost. It is not lost--or last--or even a frontier.

But right now it is a battleground. The struggle is not between good guys and bad guys. There is some legitimacy on each side of the development-conservationist debate. Alaskans have no "right" to a land settlement which meets their dreams. And conservationists need not talk about "doing things right" as if they have understood the nation's history accurately, and understood Alaska's relation to their hopes for the future. They can reflect on their power since their misconceptions and propaganda fill some need of the nation's soul.

Doc 11/21/77

The Question of the State Income Tax

by Claus-M. Naske

The dramatic increases in the price of petroleum have given the state treasury an unexpected windfall, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Close on the heels of the announcements that the state treasury would enjoy surplus funds have come demands for the abolition of the state income tax. Such proposals, on the surface, sound great. Who, in his right mind, would oppose lower taxes or no taxes at all. What most proponents seemingly ignore is the fact that oil income is a one-shot deal. Alaska boasts of the massive Prudhoe Bay field, destined to decline in the 1980s, and declining Cook Inlet oil fields. No replacements are in sight. Yet state spending has become dangerously dependent on oil revenues. Less and less services are paid for from general taxes. This is an unhealthy trend. Furthermore, while abolishing a general system of taxation may be easy, adopting one is extremely difficult. The history of tax reform in Alaska certainly illustrates this.

In the late 1930s territorial Governor John W. Troy had asked the territorial planning council to make a tax study. The research was not completed until the fall of 1940. The research concluded that an annual revenue of \$10,000,000 was entirely feasible. They recommended the adoption of a modern tax system, and urged that the revenue obtained be invested in a soundly planned and economically executed program of permanent improvements such as roads, schools, hospitals, and public buildings. Ernest Gruening, Troy's successor, enthusiastically endorsed these proposals, made them his own, and

fully intended to push them through the legislature. The plan the governor presented to the 1941 legislature for adoption would abolish all obsolete mercantile taxes and license fees, imposing instead a very moderate income and profits tax, plus a nominal levy on property outside of incorporated towns.

Governor Gruening, however, had waded into deep water with his proposal for a streamlined tax system. The scheme immediately mobilized the ever-alert economic interests, such as the canning and mining industries who were in no mood to relinquish their privileged status in Alaska. Many residents, depending for a livelihood on these industries, were unwilling to antagonize them. These feelings were reflected in the mood of the legislature which flatly rejected the governor's tax proposals in every legislative session between 1941 and 1947.

Gruening called a special session of the legislature to convene in March 1946. The purpose was to have measures enacted designed to aid Alaska's veterans. Meeting for thirty days, the legislators passed most of Gruening's proposals. And although the governor was pleased, he was alarmed by a senate memorial which asked the President and the new Secretary of the Interior, Julius A. Krug, "to remove the present governor from office with all possible dispatch." It passed the senate by a vote of nine to six. Thereupon Steve McCutcheon, a Gruening supporter in the house, introduced a long memorial praising Gruening unqualifiedly. It passed by a vote of sixteen to seven. "The opposition," Gruening confided to E. L. "Bob" Bartlett, Alaska's Delegate to Congress, "are going to do everything to smear me in Washington."

Bartlett, however, reassured the governor that he "should not attach any particular importance to any Senate memorial so far as its influence here (Washington, D.C.) is concerned."

Complaints about the governor, however, trickled into Washington. Walter P. Sharpe, the territorial Commissioner of the Department of Labor told Robert E. Hennegan, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that the governor had done everything to split the Democratic Party in Alaska. "Put in anyone, but get rid of this 'pinko' who has no ties in Alaska," Sharpe counseled. The commissioner essentially resented the fact that Gruening made appointments based on ability rather than party affiliation. But despite sniping from various quarters, the governor survived in office. When talk about his replacement once again revived late in 1947, Bartlett persuaded Robert S. Allen of the Boston Daily Globe to analyze Gruening's predicament. Such an article, Bartlett hoped, might help to force the president's hand. On January 30, 1948, the Globe carried the piece entitled "Next on List of New Dealers to be Dropped by Truman?" Allen stated that Gruening, one of the few Roosevelt appointees still holding high office, had only an outside chance of being reappointed for another term. "As of now," Allen claimed, "President Truman does not intend to rename Gruening." That could change, however, continued Allen, because the governor had strong Alaskan backing as well as powerful administration support both in and out of Congress, including "equally powerful Democratic opposition," most of it centered in Washington State, particularly in Seattle. For years the governor had been at loggerheads with Seattle business and transportation interests, accusing them of exploiting the territory like a colonial possession. Washington's Governor

Mon Walgren and Nick Bez, Seattle shipping and fishing magnate, both Truman cronies, led the opposition to Gruening. The president faced a dilemma, Allen concluded, for he needed West Coast support in the upcoming election. Replacing Gruening, however, would upset the New Dealers whose support he needed as well.

It may have been the piece in the Globe which prodded Secretary Krug to see the president and urge the reappointment. In any event, on March 12, Truman sent Gruening's name to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee for confirmation. Bartlett was happy. "I won't forget ever," he told Krug, "that you went to the White House today and successfully urged President Truman to reappoint our friend, Ernest Gruening, as Governor of Alaska. It was a noble stroke of work." Unhappily, however, an informal poll of the committee revealed that the Republican majority favored "pigeonholing action until after the November election." One Republican member of the committee succinctly summed up majority opinion. "Why should we give a Democrat--and an ardent New Deal Democrat at that--a four year term when after the Presidential election we could put in a good Republican?"

Territorial Republicans were not satisfied with mere delays. The Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, owned by Alaska's foremost entrepreneur 'Cap' Austin E. Lathrop, long a Gruening opponent, urged that the governor be denied a third term. Lathrop argued that Gruening had enjoyed ample opportunities to prove himself as governor of Alaska yet he had failed. Instead of fostering a sound legislative program for Alaska during the last five sessions of the legislature, he had "tried to promote tax legislation which was not acceptable" to the

legislators. As a result, the territory's finances "are now as near complete disorganization as they have ever been." Even more disturbing, biennial territorial appropriations had increased from a modest \$3,511,510 in the 1939-1940 period, the last before Gruening took office, to a record \$8,476,309 appropriation passed by the last legislature. In short, Gruening had attempted "to use the power and prestige of his office and the resources of the federal government to transfer to himself the initiative and law-making powers of the citizens." Lathrop left unclear how the governor had appropriated to himself all of these powers. In fact, Lathrop's editorial was transparently self-serving, for he was a chief beneficiary of Alaska's totally inadequate tax system. His many enterprises, ranging from banks to motion picture theaters, and from construction companies to a coal mine paid only negligible taxes to the territory.

In any event, the anti- and pro-Gruening forces quickly lined up for battle. While Lathrop urged his friends and associates to communicate their opposition to the Senate committee, the pro-Gruening forces similarly gathered support. Lathrop, for example, praised territorial senator Chas. D. Jones for the fine letter he had written to U.S. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, a member of the committee considering Gruening's confirmation. Lathrop was convinced that a sufficient number of protests had reached the Senators to convince them that "right or wrong, he (Gruening) has engendered so much bitterness and dissension in the Territory that very little of a constructive nature can be expected until there is a new governor." Foremost among Gruening's friends, Bartlett solicited support.

Among many others, for example, he asked the Rt. Reverend John S. Bentley of the National Council of Protestant Churches to lend his ehlp in the impending confirmation struggle. Despite all the efforts, Senator Hugh Butler (R., Neb.) decided to allow Gruening's unconfirmed nomination to die.

In the meantime, however, territorial finances had run into trouble. On December 31, 1948, the general fund contained only \$6,289.40 and the auditor held legitimate claims against the territory amounting to \$758,209.59. It was only through individual and corporate pledges of \$200,000 of interest free loans, for example, that the doors of the University of Alaska had been kept open. Earlier on, the governor had rejected pleas for calling a special session, hoping that angry citizens would vote delinquent legis a-tors out of office. Gruening's hopes were largely fulfilled when Alaskans trooped to the polls in October and "threw the rascals out." At that point, the governor summoned the newly-elected body, not the lameduck legislature, into special session. Its only task was to consider the tax bills which territorial Attorney General Ralph Rivers had prepared in his capacity as legislative counsel. From the extraordinary session which convened on January 6, 1949, and the regular one which followed on January 24, there emerged, at long last, a basic tax system.

The first element of the new system consisted of a territorial income tax based on ten percent of the federal tax. A property tax of one percent was credited against the municipal and school district assessments, thus avoiding duplication. At the same time the territorial legislature took over and streamlined the old system of license

fees from the federal government. For each separate business an initial application fee of \$25 was charged. Beyond the initial fee, a sum equal to one-half percent above \$100,000 received during the income year were to be remitted to the territory. This levy applied to those concerns which, so far, had paid no monies whatever to the Alaska territorial government. These included steamship companies, air and bus lines, lighterage companies, banks and motion picture theaters, oil and construction companies, garage and service stations, newspapers, radio stations, and logging operations. Professional registration, examination and insurance levies were to be collected by the various professional boards. The legislature changed the tax on the fishing industry from a case tax to one based on the wholesale value of the pack, amounting to four percent of the value of the raw fish processed for salmon canneries to one percent of the value of raw fish for herring processing plants. Fishermen's license fees increased from \$1 to \$5 for residents, and from \$25 to \$50 for nonresidents. Fishing gear, such as traps, gill nets, and seines were also taxed. Excise taxes on liquor were raised, and establishments serving alcohol were regulated by fees which varied from \$75 to \$5,000, according to the type of business, the size of the town, or the volume of the business. In addition, the usual motor fuel taxes, vehicle and drivers' licenses and tobacco and various other miscellaneous taxes were modernized.

Gruening was jubilant, and understandably so. It had been a long battle, finally crowned with victory. The special interests were furious. When word reached Alaska that Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D., Wy.), the new chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular

Affairs, intended to hold hearings on Gruening's confirmation, a number of former legislators asked the committee to postpone any action until the territorial legislature had adjourned. Residents of Alaska, they maintained, should be given an opportunity "to present evidence and data supporting contention of many substantial citizens of territory that present governor's policies not only definitely destructive to territorial development but will almost stop flow of badly needed investment capital from stateside sources." These disgruntled ex-legislators also asserted that the "present session being quarterbacked by governor is travesty of American tradition and legislative procedure." But despite heated opposition, the Senate confirmed Gruening's nomination for another year.

Rec'd 11/29/79

TO: Future Frontiers
308 G Street, Suite 301
Anchorage, AK 99501

I would like the Alaska State Legislature to consider broadening the scope of the current Alaska Council on Science and Technology and to provide sufficient annual funding to meet more of the unique research needs of the state.

I would urge that the scope of the current Council be broadened, inclusive of the social sciences, the arts and humanities. The Council on Science and Technology was created to meet the unique research needs of the state in science and technology, as such information is indeed necessary for guiding the public policy and assisting the state's decision-making. I believe there are research questions in the humanities, the arts and social sciences which are of equal and vital importance to the state and which should be state supported.

As one who is involved in education, I am aware of the disadvantage researchers from our state encounter when applying for national research funds. Even when the national funding coffers are full, Alaska researchers have a difficult time justifying research expenses to proposal reviewers who know little of the state's needs nor of the costs of doing business in this part of the world. Nationally funded research is presumed to benefit large numbers of people directly and at little cost; these conditions, while appropriate in Lower 48 settings, are virtually impossible for us to meet in a state with a small population and high costs. Additionally, the benefits of research in Alaska are oftentimes unique and not applicable to the other states, diluting the possibilities of federal financing.

I believe that our state could benefit from according the social sciences, the arts and the humanities with the recognition as areas of importance in state-funded research.

Thank you.

Ronald K. Inouye

Ronald K. Inouye
3036 Riverview Dr.
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Buy Alaskan Committee

4604 BUSINESS PARK BLVD.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503

Rec'd 11/29/79

Co-Chairman:

Senator George Hohman
Representative Russ Meekins
Future Frontiers
308 G Street, Suite 301
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

November 26, 1979

Gentlemen:

The Buy Alaskan Committee is dedicated to promote Alaskan Businesses to Alaskans. Unfortunately, Alaskan Businesses are in a bad state of affairs, as is graphically illustrated by the following:

1. High unemployment
2. Record numbers of business failures
3. Slumping realstate sales
4. High business space vacancies
5. More families moving out of the state than into it

One of the solutions to the problem is for ALL Alaskans to purchase goods and services within the state whenever possible. When we say ALL Alaskans, we definitely include state and local governments.

Right now, the State of Alaska is legally spending tens of millions of dollars for goods and services outside of the state, which could and should be spent in Alaska. We would like to emphasize that these purchases within the state would support payrolls, inventories, warehouses, office space, vehicles, and taxes of all types.

While we realize that some goods and services are not available locally, the large majority ARE available on a very competitive basis right here in Alaska.

Several state agencies are also abusing their purchasing regulations by specifying "sole source" and "convenience" purchases that are not within the bounds of the law. Several of these instances have appeared in the newspapers recently.

A very good bill already exists that would correct many of these problems. Last year Senate Bill 114 was approved by the Senate by a margin of 17 - 2. The bill now rests with the House of Representatives Finance Committee.

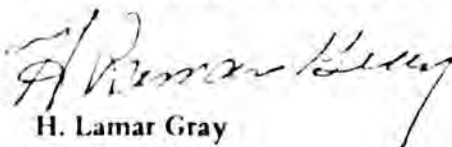
We were hopeful that the bill would be approved by the House during the 1979 session, but the last minute rush to pass the budget prevented the bill from being considered.

Gentlemen, we urge you to support and promote the Alaskan Businessman through Senate Bill 114. The sooner the bill is passed, the sooner the Alaskan business community and the citizens of Alaska will enjoy the benefits of doing increased business with the State of Alaska.

May we count on your support?

Sincerely,

BUY ALASKAN COMMITTEE



H. Lamar Gray
Chairman

11/28/79
Thor Brandt-Erichsen
P.O. Box 1766
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

November 29, 1979

Future Frontiers
308 G Street, Suite 301
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

In response to your call for "papers" dealing with Alaskan issues worth addressing, the status of mineral development, its contribution to providing employment and a program of evaluating the economic potential of Alaska's mineral wealth in a cost-effective, timely manner comes to mind. To be specific, for the purposes of this paper, mineral development pertains only to the exploration, extraction and utilization of naturally occurring metallic and non-metallic mineral substances, excluding hydrocarbon constituents of the earth's crust.

Historically, at a time when modern day geology, geophysics and geochemistry were yet to emerge as scientific tools for mineral development, Alaska presented a romantically enticing place to forage for gold, when the price was less than \$20 per troy ounce. The history of gold mining in Alaska is rich in the tales of men enduring the hardships of life in a primitive setting, when transportation of supplies and machinery entailed months and years of endeavor instead of our air freight methods used today.

Lifestyles, scientific methods, and mineral prices have changed markedly since those historic days of mining on the beach in Nome, in the Iditarod district, at Kennecott and in the many other mineralized areas of common knowledge throughout the state.

As a matter of record, Exhibit A, attached hereto includes a summary of "Trends of mineral production of Alaska, 1890-1939" from U.S.G.S. Bulletin 926-A, "The Mineral Industry of Alaska in 1939," as well as a figure depicting "Annual value of all mineral production--Alaska 1900-1965" from State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mines and Minerals Report for the Year 1965.

As an 18-year resident of Alaska, I have personally witnessed our population growth as well as economic change, and the growth in the metallic mineral mining industry has not paralleled the state's growth in other areas. It is my opinion, based on 18 years of observation,

that Alaska represents a storehouse of mineral wealth large enough to provide the Lower 48 states with raw materials to keep their economy rolling along, despite mineral shortfalls elsewhere in the world.

Repeatedly, I have asked myself the question: "If Alaska has this mineral wealth, why are there not more active mining enterprises providing employment for our citizens and helping develop a self-sufficient, stable economy in Alaska?" The only answer that comes to me is that the proper environment, incentive and utilization of available knowledge is not currently being provided by the Alaska Legislature.

Problems in the area of mineral development have been well publicized. Currently the most difficult area deals with land ownership, the D-2 issues and environmental vs. development considerations. It seems foolish to me that the land issue has ballooned out of proportion, when parties concerned with the issues have not inventoried the land on a broad and detailed basis as to its mineral composition and potential for economic mineral development.

The earth's crust is basically composed of only nine elements--namely oxygen, silicon, aluminum, iron, calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium and titanium, which all together represent 99.25 per cent of the rock globe we call our world.* The 3/4 of one per cent of the crust remaining represents all the other elements available to man. My view is that 3/4 of one per cent of the rock mass in Alaska is of vital economic value to mankind, and particularly to United States citizens and Alaska residents. Therefore, I feel it is urgent that a complete geological inventory is undertaken throughout the state at the soonest possible time.

Since private industry has shown a reluctance to pursue this endeavor due to lack of economic incentive, and the Federal Government seems more anxious to dwell on hydrocarbon resources within Alaska's borders, while environmentalists would prefer not to learn the truth about economic values at stake in the vast Alaska wilderness, the result has been a continuing lack of precise knowledge in the area of Alaska's economic mineral potential.

As a solution to this problem, and an aid toward expediting the receipt of a realistic assessment of Alaska's land, I propose that the Alaska Legislature proceed to set up a corporation for the purpose of carrying out mineral exploration in the State of Alaska, with the right to participate with others in mine exploration and

development, and to participate in bringing properties into production.

The organization of this corporation should have a guaranteed annual budget from the Alaskan Legislature in the neighborhood of 2 or 3 million dollars per year for a period of at least 10 years. Future production agreements could undoubtedly repay this venture capital.

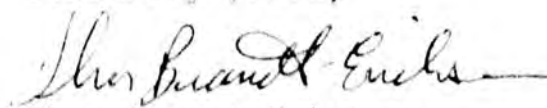
This is not a new concept. The provincial government of Quebec formed such a corporation in 1965 under the name "Quebec Mining Exploration Co. (SOQUEM)" and has continued to this day with marked success.**

With this approach, the vast exposures of precambrian rock in Alaska could be thoroughly examined through geochemical means, as well as more detailed exploration of the mineral-rich provinces in the state that have yet to see diamond drill core sampling beyond a depth of 200 feet, when Outside there are active mines that go well below 800 feet below sea level.

This proposal is presented with the hope that a detailed examination of its potential will be immediately undertaken by our state legislators in an effort to pursue the future of a self-sufficient, viable economy for our state.

My interest and expertise in the area of mineral exploration is derived from the study of geology at the University of California at Santa Barbara and more than a decade of prospecting in the Alaska bush.

Sincerely yours,


Thor Brandt-Erichsen

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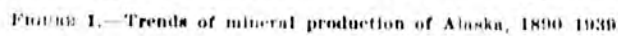
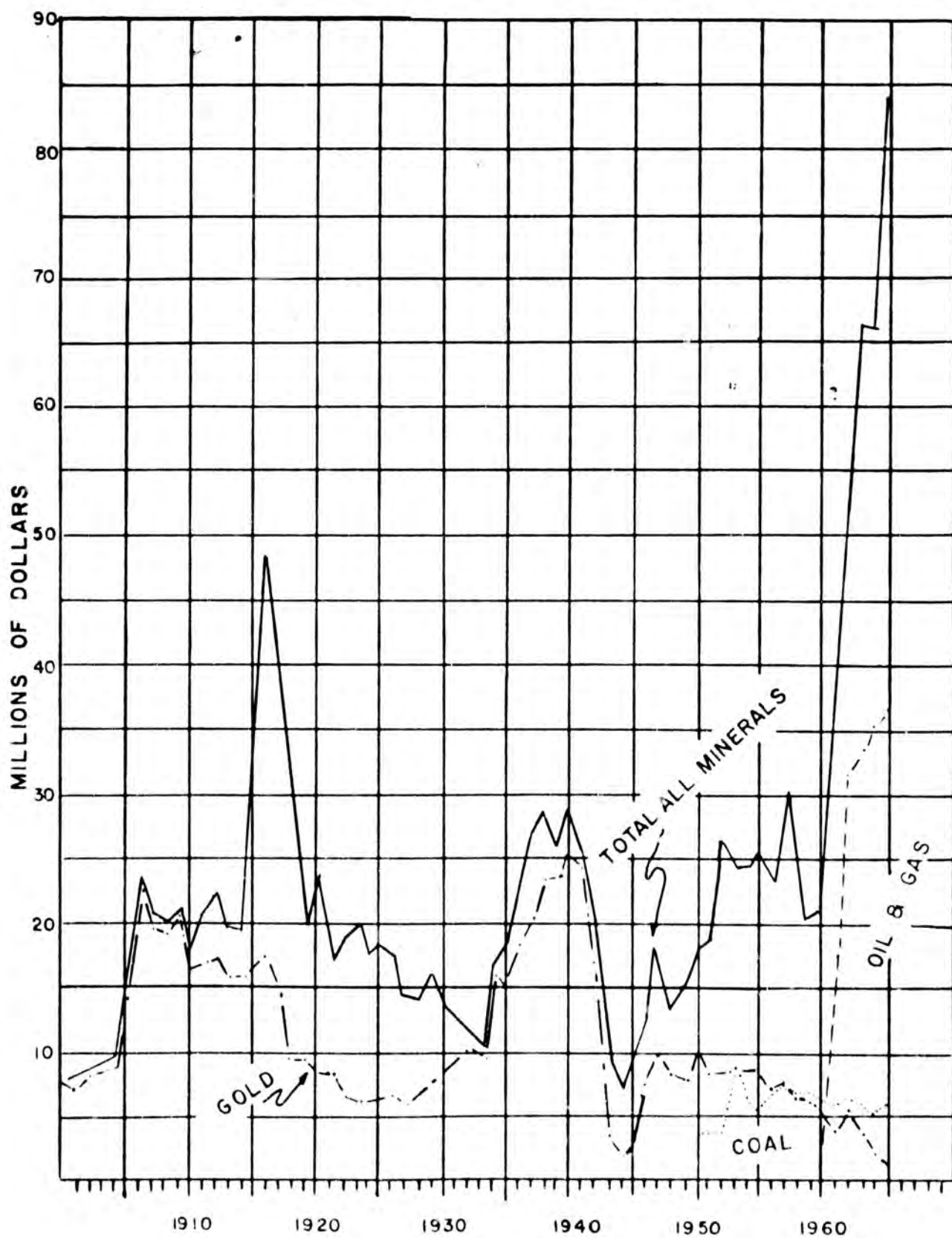


Figure 1 - Annual Value of All Mineral Production - Alaska 1900 - 1965



Rec. M/20/79

7111 East 20th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
November 26, 1979

Future Frontiers
308 "G" Street, Suite 301
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

ATTENTION: Senator Hohman and Representative Meekins

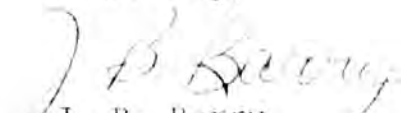
Dear Sirs,

Former Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Callifano stated the cost of health care in the United States is rising at the rate of one million dollars an hour. The costs will double and re-double in the coming decade of the '80s according to the estimate of the former Secretary.

The figures reflect "private" medical care. The high cost of getting sick in America.

The following chart and presentation will show the private sector falls far behind in costs when the State or bureaucracy assumes the administration of care to a handicapped individual.

Sincerely,


J. B. Barry
337-6718

BASIC COST OF CARE EXCLUDING MEDICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Program and Location	Number of clients	Ages	Locations	S.S.I. and Aid to Disabled/mo.	Cost of Care Per client Per day	Cost of Care Per client Per month	Cost of Care Per client Per year	Cost of Care Per year x Total served	Presently on Waiting List
Hope Cottage Anchorage	18	over 18	8	\$334	\$42	\$1,594	\$19,128	\$344,304	
Hope Cottage	24	under 18	6	\$220	\$44	\$1,540	\$18,480	\$445,520	50
Hope Cottage Foster Care	15					\$402	\$6,030	\$72,360	
Hope Cottage Intermediate Care Facility	30	under 18	2		\$100*	\$3,000	\$36,000	\$1,080,000	4
Harborview Valdez	92	all ages	1		\$100*	\$3,000	\$36,000	\$3,312,000	0
Satellite Home Program Anchorage	3	all ages				\$1,075	\$12,900	\$38,700	60
Dev. Center Anchorage	45	under 18	1		paid by parent				0
a) Day Care									
b) 24 hour Respite	8	under 18	1		\$65	\$1,950	\$23,400	\$187,200	0

*Funding is based on I.Q. It averages \$140 to \$160 per day according to figures compiled by Satellite Home Program.

THE REAL COST OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

The State of Alaska taxpayers could save a minimum of \$10,000 a month if the resident population of each Hope Cottage and Harborview were reduced by ONE. This is a minimum of \$120,000 a year. These figures reflect only the basic cost of care.

The \$10,000 does not include Medicaid, (another taxpayer expense) the burgeoning bureaucracy deemed necessary to administer to a handicapped individual or the special education expenses incurred by students from other school districts being placed in Anchorage or Valdez.

Currently at Harborview Developmental Center in Valdez, the State operated institution for the mentally retarded, 92 clients are served. In FY 78, 136 positions were funded for Harborview at \$5,566,800! That's over \$60,000 in salaries per client!

The \$5,000,000 is above and beyond the daily amount charged for the care of each resident, funds derived from Supplemental Security Income, Aid to the Disabled (more taxes) or any of the other extras listed. (still more taxes)

Additionally, Hope Cottages, Inc. maintains 14 cottages. These cottages need houseparents. Two additional cottages require houseparents and twenty four hour nursing care. There is also an administration building on Bering Street. To provide a more "home like" atmosphere, Hope is constructing two new 10 bed intermediate care facilities to replace an existing 20 bed facility.

Who pays for the upkeep, maintenance, the purchasing and building of all these physical plants? WE DO. Either by taxes or direct contributions, it's all coming out of the same pocket.

A good example to consider is the Satellite Home Program. They place only moderate to severely handicapped individuals presently residing in institutions. They pay \$1,075 per month to foster parents. Fantastic savings to the taxpayers compared to the tremendous cost of institutionalization. Sounds too good to be true, doesn't it?

It is true, but there is a major flaw. The program has been in operation for three years and has placed only three individuals. Three in three years!

It is safe to assume the level of payment to foster parents has remained constant in three years. Want to bet the administrative costs of the program have remained the same?

When I mentioned the possibility of giving the \$1075 to the biological parents to enable them to take their child out of the institution, it was greeted by the administrators with an abundance of silence. However, assurances were made that as soon as the foster network was perfected, the very next step would be home placements. At the rate they have established in the last three years, not many of us will still be on this earth to see it happen, nor will the royalty oil payments be here.

WHY IS CARING FOR THE HANDICAPPED SO LUCRATIVE?

Like too many aspects of government or welfare programs, the situation concerning the retarded and handicapped and its terrible consequent costs to the taxpayers, families, children and society evolved from the humanitarian ideal to provide care for the disadvantaged.

Follow the ludicrous evolution. First, lacking support services for the family, the child must be placed in an institution. Level one is created. The institutions are filling up.

Create a network of mini-institutions and call them "group homes". The public has an impression of the handicapped in a cozy home like setting and they just "eat up" that idea. Level two is created.

Now the bureaucrats are really getting somewhere. If "group homes" went over so great with the public, let's try foster homes. Take people out of "group homes" and put them in "for real" homes. One child per home. What a novel idea! John Q. Public falls all over himself applauding the concept. The bureaucrats are delirious! Level three is created.

Now they sit back and maintain nothing could possibly be missing from this plan of total and complete care for the handicapped.

THE IMPACT OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE ON THE FAMILY UNIT

Oh yes, the family. That pesky group of folks that have given hard working bureaucrats headaches and ulcers from day one. This very same group even has the audacity to demand the needs of their child take precedence over form filling and paperwork. Therefore, a plan must be perfected to put these pests in their rightful place--out of our hair!

First we place the institution so remote physically that it will be a real hardship to drive or fly to. (e.g. Valdez) The hotel rooms in the town would be \$56 a day. Of course, in the winter the rooms are only \$48 but that would be no major problem. The drive in the winter would be so hazardous, few would ever attempt it.

For those hardy souls that do make it to the institution on a winter weekend, we will make sure only substitute administrative personnel will be on duty. These people would know nothing of the weekday activities of the child and would write down all the parent's questions for us to answer by mail in due time.

To further discourage these family ties, there would be no private room available at the institution for visits. If they want to be alone with the child, let them take him or her to their hotel. If their room happens to be on the second floor of a hotel without an elevator and their child is 105 pounds and non-ambulatory, that's their problem, not the administration's.

They are welcome to visit in the resident hall. These parents realize what personal contact means to their child or else they wouldn't be there making pests of themselves. Why should they, of all people, begrudge the other twenty residents of that hall pulling, shoving and clammoring for their attention? Those other children need affection too, you know.

By really trying, we can make these parental visits so stressful they will soon cease altogether. The State can not bother with parental feelings of guilt, frustration, loneliness or anxiety. We have our priorities. We must make sure an increase in funding makes it through the Legislature this session.

Disgusting scenario, isn't it? It happens very day across the United States. Alaska is no exception and may very well be the leader.

The dehumanizing effect of institutions transcends the family to the child. The child is rewarded for following the "pack". Any individuality becomes "unacceptable" behavior. Children must fit the molds established by the institution. The change from the child the parents knew to the "institution child" adds to the stress and sense of failure to the parents. All their work with their child ends up with "proper, regimented institutional behavior".

Some parents turn to alcohol to ease the pain. Others block emotionally all reference to the child ever having been in their lives. Still others, unable to stand the combined strain any longer, get divorced.

Oh, but wait, you say! What about "group homes" close to the parents? That way the parents could have the child on weekends and holidays. How would you like such visitation rights with your child? Ask the thousands of divorced parents with these very rights about their frustrations. How many eventually stop the visits and the monthly checks usually stop shortly thereafter. Anyone can check the welfare rolls for verification.

The child has become a visitor to the life they once lived, confused and disoriented by two sets of people and two different locations.

What to do then?

THE MOST COST EFFECTIVE SOLUTION TO OUT-OF-HOME CARE

It should be fixed in the mind of every taxpayer that institutions and "group homes" are outrageously expensive and definitely deficient alternatives to home care and not vice versa.

The absurdity of foster placements must be made absolutely clear. How can money and support services be given to complete strangers for care of a child without even the slightest thought given to the parents?

No amount of training can teach a foster parent the subtle nuances of a child's behavior that signal an impending ear infection, the cutting of a new tooth or the beginnings of discomfort with a too snug orthopedic brace. The parallel would be a new baby's cry. The parents can tell if the baby is wet, hungry, scared or just lonely. To the outsider, it all sounds like squalling.

Perhaps all families are not able to care for their child in the home. No one knows. No one has ever cared enough to ask. It has become "against the system" to keep the family intact. Out of home care has become the first, not the last, alternative.

The following is a true story of what happened to an Anchorage family.

After 12 years of struggle in a system that harks you to "Walk For Hope", give to the less fortunate, support this, support that, etc., etc., ad infinitum, there comes a day you can no longer cope. To reach this point you can no longer do it alone, emotionally, physically or financially.

You call Hope Cottage. The only person who can help you with your questions is out of the office. He will return your call.

A very nice man tells you he will send a packet of forms to fill out and return. He then asks you about your child. You hear yourself reciting the terms you have heard and used for 12 years.

A 105 pound, 12 year old Caucasian female, multi-handicapped from Rubella Syndrome, including mental retardation, cerebral palsy, seizure disorder in the right hemisphere, non ambulatory without the aid of orthopedic appliances.

No matter how many times you have used this description, it always strikes you as an odd way to describe your beautiful, loving daughter whos one misfortune in life was being born of a mother that contracted German measles.

The nice man expresses surprise that you have kept your child in the home for such an extended period of time. However, since your daughter is non-ambulatory, there are only two cottages that could help her but--those two are full, of course. You will be placed on a waiting list. The waiting period? Six weeks to two years.

In desperation you cry out at this complete stranger. You tell him you can't make it another six weeks or two years. You need help now or you wouldn't be calling. One doesn't plan two years in advance for the day of desperation to get in!

He suggests the foster home program run by Clyde Farrington and Harborview in Valdez. You thank him quietly and hang up. You feel

like a fool for breaking down to a complete stranger. You mentally kick yourself for losing control and pick up the phone again.

You call Clyde first because you have known him for a long time. Your daughter was his first student when he came to Alaska on a Vision and Hearing Impairment Grant your organization had helped to secure. When a parents group was formed for the V.H.I. children, you were the first one called to lead it. You attended conferences on leadership, coping, advocacy and assertiveness on behalf of the group. Your home was the overnight hotel for out of state conferees to Anchorage workshops, parent advocates and special education people. Your relationship was expanded and ongoing with Clyde, not just the typical parent-teacher one.

He comes on the phone and expounds on the Satellite Home Program. Being such a fantastic program, there is a waiting list of 35 at that time. When you express shock at the program being around for three years and you never hearing about it the reply is simple. Their thrust is to get children out of institutions and into homes. You reply your thrust is to keep your child out of the institution and in the home.

Impasse established. No precedent for operating in such a logical manner. Not enough public support salaries will be generated if this revolutionary idea of home care catches on.

Out comes the phone book again. You call everyone in town who has been to or knows anything at all about Harborview. The opinions vary: never been there, too far away, better than it used to be, it's clean, an insane asylum, good school program, and nice place to visit but--.

The people you have spoken to are parents, legislators, advocates and medical professionals. The questions take on new meaning to all of them for they have witnessed your struggle all those years. So they answer your questions and they express regret that no alternatives are available.

You make the trip to Valdez already feeling the loneliness. You hold your daughter close, stroke her hair, memorize her every move and you cry.

But none of this prepares you for the trip home. The uncontrollable weeping as each mile takes you that much farther from your little girl. The opening of the door to a house that used to be a home. The bed she slept in two nights ago. Scattered toys. An idle rocking chair. Stuffed animals awaiting her return.

You take it a painful day at a time, knowing eventually the pain will have to lessen. The confusion on the faces of friends not knowing what to say when they realize she is home. The stammering

of the person who says "She's better off there with her own kind" when they see the crushed look that lightly tossed remark has caused. So you see, the real cost of institutionalization and the destruction of a family unit does indeed become most expensive to everyone concerned.

Let's put the astronomical waste inherent in this system aside. Take the \$1075 a month presently being given to strangers and offer it to the parents of children in institutions, group homes or on waiting lists. Let them purchase the services required to keep their child home. The money will be spent more efficiently by a caring parent than a paper pushing bureaucrat.

The most expensive institution care is for a multi-handicapped, non-ambulatory child. This care tilts the cash register at a minimum of \$36,000 a year for basic costs excluding medical. There is at least one family in Anchorage that would use the money to purchase a van with a hydraulic lift, drive Thompson Pass in the dead of winter and bring their child home. That one purchase by this family would save the taxpayers of Alaska over \$23,000 that year. The other benefits speak eloquently alone.

For the parents of the marginally or moderately handicapped, this money might provide enough income to allow a parent to stay home without wrecking the family budget. This in turn would provide the continuing support and encouragement needed for their children to become young adults with the self-confidence and abilities to hold jobs in our community. These young adults break the cycle. They become tax payers instead of tax burdens.

We don't need high priced consultants to figure out how to do this or to tell us "it should be done". There is a wealth of free talent here in Anchorage. The parents of the handicapped are doctors, attorneys, accountants, insurance agents, labor leaders. They have volunteered their time before and will be glad to do so again.

CONCLUSION

We can no longer afford to allow institutions, "group homes" or foster programs to flourish behind the banner of "helping those unable to help themselves"! Preying on the sympathies of the public has been too lucrative for too long. This vicious cycle of waste for out of home care must be stopped. The taxpayers can no longer be over burdened with three layers of bureaucracy to support an unwieldy system that will never be as cost efficient as the good old American family.

ALASKA UTILITIES ASSOCIATION

2300 Spenard Road • Anchorage, Alaska • Phone 277-6591

ROBERT B. SMITH

President

NORMAN C. BANFIELD

First Vice President

November 30, 1979

WILLIAM CORBUS

Second Vice President

THOMAS M. PEETZ

Secretary-Treasurer

Future Frontiers
308 G Street, Suite 301
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Legislators and Delegates:

We would like to suggest to the Future Frontiers symposium that consideration be given to providing a loan fund for all utility companies both publicly and investor owned, operating in Alaska particularly the smaller utilities. There were 211 certificated utilities in the state as of December 31, 1978. Of this number, only 21 had gross revenues in excess of \$1,000,000, and only 11 had gross revenues in excess of \$5,000,000.

The greatest problem facing utilities in Alaska is the difficulty in obtaining financing that has a term comparable to the life of the asset being acquired. In almost all cases, smaller utilities are limited to bank financing of 5 to 7 years maximum, even though the asset may have a life expectancy of 30 or more years. The utility, of course, is required to depreciate the asset over its useful life, not the life of the loan. The result is similar to someone buying a house. Instead of being given a 30 year mortgage, the homeowner is given a 5 to 7 year mortgage, but because his "family" is increasing, he is also expected to make the additions to his house every year. That is the experience of a utility operator today. Although we are now in a temporary slow growth period, future demands for increased and expanded services are anticipated.

Utility operators are basically "cost-plus" contractors. Their costs are submitted to the Alaska Public Utilities Commission, and after due process a rate is established. Included in those costs is the cost of capital. Although it is of greater concern to the utility companies to obtain a more realistic term (time

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Future Frontiers
November 30, 1979

period), if the state desired to make loans to utility operators at a rate lower than market, the savings would accrue to the rate-payer, since the cost of service is now lower.

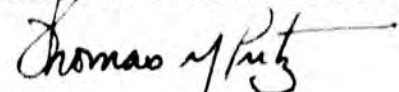
Our proposal is to create a procedure whereby utilities, both public and investor owned, could obtain monies from the permanent fund with a term to coincide with the estimated life of the asset being acquired, with a maximum term of 25 to 30 years. To reduce administrative costs, perhaps a bank's participation in a portion of the loan would be desirable. The utility would be responsible to show it could repay the loan. The major advantages to this proposal are:

1. The money is spent in Alaska by Alaskans for the providing vital utility services.
2. Utilities which are forced to make purchase decisions based upon the lowest acquisition cost could now evaluate "lifetime costing". A sound procedure not available to those who do not have access to reasonable financing terms.
3. There is an opportunity to reduce the utility's cost of capital, hence its rates, to the Alaskan people, if the legislature wishes to make loans at a reduced rate of interest.

We would be willing to meet with this group, or any other legislative group at any time. We feel Alaskan utility operators provide vital services to the people of Alaska and that the legislators need to understand their problems.

Very truly yours,

ALASKA UTILITIES ASSOCIATION



Thomas M. Peetz
Secretary-Treasurer

mb

Please note that our new address is 1301 E. 80th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99502, and new telephone number is 349-6444.

Thursday, Nov. 29, 1979

Future Frontiers
308 G Street
Suite 301
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

What constitutes a "month's rent" for a rental apartment? Is it a half month's rent..the deposit..part of the deposit or the full month..? Can three kids under 18 years of age move into a \$350.00 a month apartment, paying \$100 only and remain in the apartment with the protection of the police against the house owner? The answer is, unfortunately, yes. Because of the looseness of the prevailing rental laws here in Alaska, actual crimes are being perpetrated against landlords and much cheating owners of their due payment exists. Once the renters obtain ANY KIND of a receipt at all (even for the \$100 which was PART of a deposit) they cannot be put out without much expensive legal work, i.e. obtaining an eviction notice, serving them and then waiting out the 10 days for them to vacate...also an attorney must be hired to write the letters and set all of this in motion.

While I was in Florida during the months of April and May, 1979..I instructed my son to advertise (I wrote the ads) the nicer upper apartment of my duplex and try to get suitable renters..The ad read, "\$350 a month, \$150 deposit." *FURNISHED*
A girl 16 and a boy 17 answered the ad and said that they only had \$100 but would come up with the rest after they had moved in on June 1st...My son didn't know how to handle this and he got a friend, 58, to come over and this friend accepted the \$100 and made the girl, 16, sign a note saying they would pay the rest by June 8th.. He gave her a receipt for \$100...They said they were sister and brother but the boy was Jewish. TWO young men, another kid of 15, moved in at the same time as these two...They in turn, accepted some rent money from 3 other young people and put down mattresses in one of the two bedrooms of the apartment...sublet it, if you please..

*He never
received it*
I came back from Tampa on June 11th after a very long trip and many hours..I asked my son, "did you get the rest of the rent"..he said, "NO, they are sleeping up there"..this was 4:00 p.m...I went up, knocked on the inner door and much movement ensued..there were 4 of them resting in order that they might be able to perform much activity during the whole of each night that they were in my home...I asked if they had the rest of the rent money...\$400. They said they hadn't. I very calmly told them that they had enjoyed 11 days of free rent for 6 people and would they now just pack up and leave..The girl said, "We have a receipt;"...She got some counselor on the phone who screamed at me that "YOU CAN'T THROW THEM OUT, DO YOU HEAR!" I told everyone that they had not really RENTED MY PLACE AT ALL...that it did not constitute a real rental. I called the police to bear me out..They sided with the kids and said, "No, you will have to go down and get an eviction notice"..and then serve it and they can be evicted 10 days after serving this notice..I told them I did not have the money for any of this action..No matter..that was the way it had to be..

The police let me remove some fine books, afghans, Beethoven records, books, linen, pillows and quite a few nice things that had been left up there..This big moving business up and down the basement stairs I performed with asthma making my lungs ache and very short of breath, up and down, while the kids laughed...

They said they had paid \$200, not \$100...In two days time, I obtained the real receipt that this friend had them sign..It read that they would pay \$200 more on June 8 (which date had come and gone) and that they would have the entire \$500 paid "by June 31st". So, they had lied about having paid more than the \$100 for which they had a receipt. When I got home, I told them the news, ringing the front door bell and standing courteously outside on the porch. They excitedly told me that I had to get an eviction and that I could not turn off the hot water and heat and that I had to let them use the laundry room. They told me how I was going to run things or else. I called the police again..I stayed outside and did some weeding in the front yard and it needed it..

II

The police came out to tell me that they could not be evicted without the whole legal megilla and "don't turn off their heat and hot water either"...I said "Could I go in and get that large painting from over the couch"...It does not go with the apartment"... "NO" said Officer Shambaugh (?) I said, "You came with me, we'll go in there together"... He proclaimed, "Don't go in that apartment, don't touch that painting, put down that painting"...and with that last statement, he handcuffed me and put me under arrest, strongarming me and shoving me back and forth in front of 7 strangers...The girl's father and uncle had come over to see that this mean old landlady did not harm their amateur prostitute.

Officer Shambaugh rushed, shoved and dangled me outwards towards the door and in so doing my foot struck the male... "Oh", cried the arresting officer, "Assault and battery"...and lo, and behold, he took me to the station, I was before a woman judge there, who said, "It seems as if the kids paid part of the deposit and NONE of the rent"...this zealous officer said, "there was a promise to pay"...and I was taken to the woman's prison and booked and fingerprinted, the whole thing. It was an exhausting, humiliating and physically abusive experience. I was released in custody of my 26 year old daughter who has her own apartment on Barrow St.

Officer Shambaugh turned my duplex and all my possessions over to these strange and wayward kids. There was no relative of mine present during all this... He made large black and blue bruises on my arms which lasted for over 2 weeks...My thumbs were so numb that I could put pins in both of them (or either of them) and not feel it and this condition lasted over a month.

Socially I have suffered more than emotionally...friends of my two boys have taunted me with "Well, I have never been arrested". People tell me, "You can't be such a good Christian, I saw your name in the paper for assault and battery...". One so called friend said, "A lot of people saw this in the paper,"...I replied, "and a lot of people didn't"...Besides shame there was expense as I saw two ~~lawyers~~ lawyers.. Mr. Charles Tulin who said it was about the rottenest thing that could happen to a woman alone..that it would NOT have happened if I had been a couple or a man..The other attorney charged me \$97.50 for writing a letter, using strong terms to threaten the kids to move, which I never used with them.

LETTER

I endured their nightly party noises for 6 nights thereafter...so much banging and fighting going on that I called the police 2 more nights..I was alone in the basement apartment and afraid of them and of their condition. I've had no experience with any of this sort of person before..the police came once after 2 hours and the 2nd time did not respond at all..they told them to "quiet down" and then left.

They moved, in part, the following Monday, leaving so much behind that I was afraid to go in and begin to clean up..they did not turn in a key BUT PASSED IT AROUND TO ANYONE WHO NEEDED A PLACE TO GO FOR THE NIGHT..I would hear footsteps at night, either one person or two persons, and they would bed down. This also frightened me plenty. Finally, I changed the locks on the two front doors and packed up their things. A man, 24, came to get THE BOXES on June 24th..He had to come down and ask me for gain entry. He said he knew nothing about the whole thing, but had given the kids money to sleep in the apartment. He was not the same type as they were.

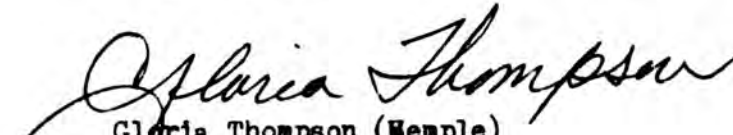
I have not rented the place again and have done without this extra money. I was a widow who remarried in 1970...this husband went to work on the pipeline and did not return after April 10th, 1977...We had a complicated 3 day divorce trial where he claimed half of my home here and other land. Therefore, I am not well off, but live mainly on my late husband's Social Security death benefits as my youngest son is 15. I could use a little financial help from a renter, but am too scared to rent anymore. P.S. Officer Shambaugh was named "Officer of the Year" much to my consternation.

It is up to the State Legislature to spell out and think it through "just what constitutes a renter"...present law does not answer the question.

III

Please be advised that I had rented to others, off and on, since Nov. 1977 and received as much as \$400 for the apartment and it is worth this. However, never did I run into anything like this last adventure. It goes without saying that had I been in command of my home these renters would not have moved in at all.. But, with apartments empty, there are many no-goodsx who are pulling this same stunt.

Please take it under consideration in the 1980 legislative session.
Respectfully,


Gloria Thompson (Wempe)
617 N. Irwin St.
Anchorage, Ak. 99504

277-9954

Note: I verbally reported this incident to the panel on the recent Commission on the Status of Women in September...violence against women in Alaska.

Copies to: Sen. W.E. Bradley
Rep. Randy Philips

November 29, 1979

Alaska need railroads, and the railroads need Alaska, But most important, Alaska's rate of growth may depend on rail carco transportation, and planning as well as investing for cargo freight from Canada and the lower 48 is vital now.

We cannot talk about Alaska, without mentioning the Alaska population. That population is along the railbelt. The Alaska population boom will keep unfortunately, along the railbelt. For whatever reason, the Federal Government is not going to open up the land. If the Federal opens the land, the railroad is the cheapest, fastest, and most efficient way to open that land.

It is more than utopian to think that the Federal Government will contribute to extend a railroad link from Alaska to Canada, when the Federal does not want to open the land now. In order to push the Federal against the wall to open the land, the state has to take concrete measures, to start building by its own effort and resource the railroad link. That will give a very good idea to the Federal, from where the state is coming from. If the most important problem for the Alaskan is to open up the land, we should forget about capital move, in which Alaskans are splited, and start concentrating on the railroad.

Without a railroad line that link to the lower 48, no mining will take place in Alaska. Without no mining, there is not too many reasons to open up the land. No private investors group will start to build a railroad without fiven to them the traditional so many acres as a grant along the entire line of rails. Nowadays, far from the railroad tycoon's age, nor the state, neither the

Federal is willing to give such a grant.

The railroad has to keep running in order to make per ton/mile costs meaningful. A railroad to be profitable MUST be interstate. And the same apply for almost any means of transportation, shipping, airline or trucking. And the more combination there are of all of them not excluding the railroad, the more benefits to everybody, mainly the consumers.

I think behind the government regulation and project lay not a big brother brand of creeping socialism, but always a private vested interest. Unfortunately, or fortunately, we do not have enough private vested interests. Otherwise, we will have seen not just one, but a few railroad links to Canada and the contiguous lower 48. After so much heresay by every body in Alaska, the only one that have suited the Federal Government is a mining company. With so many diversity of private vested interests. Behind environmentalism, such a company looks like David and Goliath.

I propose that we should forget about the capital move and concentrate in building a railroad link to Canada and the Lower 48. Because the benefit will be greater to the railbelt area without harm to the southeast.

Jose Peguero
c/o Alaska Skill Center
P.O. Box 615
Seward, Alaska 99664

Jose Peguero

Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 30 1978

First I would like to express my appreciation to the sponsorship of "Future Frontiers" by the State Legislature, the Chairmen, Senator Hohman and Representative Meekins, the Delegates present and of course an invaluable staff to ingest this task and putting it into a functioning product.

It is with great need that a huge and diverse country, with so much natural and human Resource, have a forum Review over such rapid strides since statehood. And to project and plot some of the best courses possible for our immediate benefit and to those Alaskans yet to be.

My thirty-Five years in Alaska have been exciting and fullfilling. I have traveled to at least 90% of this tremendous country and have lived in all the climatic zones with the exception of the Arctic Slope.

I have arrived at a few conclusions, and will do so given this Forum opportunity.

First I highly recommend to the Alaska State Legislature that it form and fund with impetus a Blue Ribbon (panel) Committee to study Certain (viable) resources, labor, markets-State, National, International for Manufactured Alaskan Products.

The flattening local, and national economy is something of a reminder (Anchorage) of being back to the pre-pipeline days, where nearly half of the local economy is generated by Government programs and jobs. This is often the continual case thru out the State.

To some extent this has been counterbalanced with great sales of Raw-Resource, fish, timber and now a strong state income on sales of Crude Oil.

Herein lies the problem, there simply is not a 'middle level', that can insulate us against permanent disabilities of sale of non-renewable resources including the permanent exclusion of vast amount of land to the use of Alaskans. Monuments are definitely an example of non-use resource or otherwise.

We certainly conform to the prevailing opinion of ecological use maximizing our preservation of the natural environment, but to our absolute exclusion?

I do know what the lack of controls can leave and as a youngster played among the desolate tailing piles of the Gold fields and the Copper pits of Kennecott, to name a few.

Again Alaska's contribution to the Gross National Product is indeed a peculiarity among the fifty states, basically hostage by small population and vast resource.

We simply manufacture little or nothing.

We leave it to economists who say labor is too expensive.

We leave it to entrepreneurs who wind up making the immediate dollar, retailing from national outlets.

We leave jobs, jobs-as catch phrases for political candidates or office holders as campaign fodder, but all too often basic development plans are lost in the work load of Legislature.

I just simply believe that our degree of technology, computer wizardry and the strong Spirit of Alaskans - is falling far short of the challenge.

It has become a 'state of mind', well " this certain product, is being shipped in by Sea-Land or Tote carriers." Self sufficiency of good Alaskans certainly sounds good but just isn't there in the material sense.

Well I feel we are sitting on this one.

The Nordic countries with numerous costs are simply more productive and spirited to these ends.

It is Manifest for us, writing Alaskan history, a state moving into its third decade to produce hand-machine made goods, rather than bear such a tremendous raw resource outflow.

Please, we must examine this and put it to Resolve, before the state and private sectors.

I would like to represent one other position briefly here. That is the possibility of a redistribution to Alaskans in some form a 'windfall' royalty from Alaskan crude oil.

The Governor's office has been ^{was} huddle and critized with regard to discontinuing the state income tax, or a viable tax credit (energy) to Alaskans.

I urge that an Energy Tax Credit be put on line on a sliding scale.

The Alaskan home owners would be receiving the maximum tax credit benefits and renters, leasees and down the line.

We must consider the homeowners as a prime target of energy tax credit. they support ultimately the many services that comprise our many cities and towns statewide. Consideration may also be given to the length of residency and home ownership such as given to Alaskan pioneers.

Again I cannot emphasize enough, giving the Alaskan homeowner a strong incentive in an energy credit not solely on energy used but saved!

Perhaps there will be a chance to expand on this during the Forum,
thank you,

John Nystrom, Anch. Ak. 99502
720 w. 53rd. Ave.
ph. 274-0336

To: Future Frontiers

From: Natalie Brooks
S.R. Box 520, Chugiak, Ak. 99567

Date: December 1, 1979

Subject: Problems Of Re-Entry After Incarceration

I have been involved with prisoners for the past five years because of the following activities: founder of a Visitation Ministry to Eagle River Correctional Center by the United Methodist Church of Chugiak, chairman since its inception of the Citizen Advisory Committee at Eagle River Correctional Center, and music teacher in the Arts in Prison Program at Eagle River Correctional Center and Ridgeview Correctional Center. As a result of these activities I have become involved in the lives of many prisoners and have experienced with them their difficulties in re-entering society upon release. I have become acutely aware of the near-impossibility of "making it" on the outside. The roadblocks in their way are nearly insurmountable and I am always amazed when someone is able to overcome the odds. What is being done in Alaska to help newly released offenders only scratches the surface of the need. The following programs are a sampling (some of these are not just for ex-offenders):

Glenwood (Halfway House) - Can only take a small percentage of those released on work or school release

Studio Club (and other alcohol and drug abuse programs) - can take only a small percentage

Jaycees Helping Hand Project - small

New Start Center - tries to find jobs for ex-offenders but it is difficult

National Alliance of Businessmen - provides a few jobs

Bean's Cafe - provides food and a warm shelter for Anchorage's street people during daytime hours

Criminal Justice Center TV Ads for hiring ex-offenders - Excellent in giving the public a different perspective and have helped the job situation

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation - helps a limited number of handicapped individuals in job training

Volunteers in Corrections - Has established one-to-one relationships with many prisoners and may carry over when they're out

Probation and Parole - Don't seem to have much impact on ex-offenders lives; have large case loads; not all ex-offenders have to report to them

Prisoners who do not go through other community residential programs (like Halfway House) are typically released with little or no money, no job, no skills or training, no place to live, no appropriate winter clothing. They often have no family to go to, no friends on the outside, no social connections. They have been totally dependent on the state for all their needs and suddenly they are expected to cope with meeting all their own needs. Imagine yourself in this situation: You are taken to a city in a foreign country where you know no one; you can't speak the language very well and you have only \$20.00; the customs and culture are strange; when people find out you are an American they refuse to have anything to do with you; you don't know your way around the city and must walk; no one will hire you and you can't find a place to sleep. That is the kind of situation many ex-offenders find themselves in. Its no wonder that many do something that will return them to security (i.e., jail) as soon as possible.

This may seem like an exaggeration but it is an accurate picture of many ex-offender's situation. I have experienced the frustrations, anger, fear and pain right along with several ex-offenders in this situation. And because of the high cost both in money and human suffering I would like to explore some of the causes of the problem and offer some suggestions.

I see at least eight reasons why people fail in their attempts to re-enter society. The first two are the most basic, with several relating to #2.

1. Lack of Money

None of us could survive very long in our society, particularly in Alaska, without cash, credit or collateral. Why do we expect ex-offenders to be able to do it?

2. Poor Self-Image

This is the root cause of many problems ex-offenders face. Subconsciously many feel they deserve failure (or only limited success).

3. Loneliness and Broken Connections

Often the only acceptance an ex-offender gets is from his peers. If he has been in jail long or if the jail is remotely situated his family and friend connections are often broken. Humans need social contact to survive and he may get this only in bars, from "street people", and from other ex-offenders.

4. Cultural Shock

Some kind of decompression experience is needed to make the transition from regimentation and dependency to a free society (which may be very different from the one he left on entering jail).

5. Reverting to Script

Also known as force of habit, or the familiar. Without strong support in changing behavior patterns or reinforcement of changes made while incarcerated it is almost inevitable that he will revert to his previous life script.

6. Despair, Depression, Giving Up

Only a very strong person could endure the rejection and hostility that come to an ex-offender daily. And it is my experience that none feel good about themselves to begin with.

7. Society's Refusal to Mark the Debt "Paid"

People convicted of crimes never stop paying for it. Our society is extremely stingy with forgiveness.

8. Miscellaneous Character Defects

Underdeveloped value systems, hostility, lack of coping skills, alcohol or drug dependency, etc. - the things that put him in jail the first time.

SOLUTIONS

There is no one magic answer. It is a highly complex problem which may be ultimately unsolvable unless prisons are eliminated (except for those who are a clear danger to society and probably wouldn't be re-entering). The problem exists because prisons exist. Accordingly, it follows that anything which keeps individuals out of prison is a solution. There are a number of alternatives to incarceration. One of the most sensible is restitution, which not only helps the victim, but relieves the victim and his fellow taxpayers of the \$30,569.00 a year cost of maintaining an inmate in an Alaskan prison. Several others exist, such as probation, drug and alcohol treatment centers, and community service.

Another sensible solution is shorter sentences. It is axiomatic that the longer a person is incarcerated the harder it will be for him to adjust upon release. Incarceration by its nature is psychologically destructive, so no matter how good the program within an institution it can't counteract the harm that being isolated from society does.

Anything that works to prevent dehumanization within an institution is helpful. When security is a major emphasis and people are treated like dangerous wild animals, they tend to fulfill that expectation. And of course when people are caged they tend to want revenge on the society that does this to them. When institutions are adequately staffed, when policy is consistent and not capricious, when trust exists and people are not labeled, then prisoners are able to have some dignity and feeling of worth.

Anything that gets the community into an institution and the inmates into the community will be a help in the adjustment process.

Some specific suggestions, some long-range and others more immediate, follow:

1. Child abuse programs. Studies show that a large percentage of prisoners were abused children; child abuse repeats itself, generation after generation; Alaska has one of the highest rates of child abuse in the country; and yet our legislature doesn't give funding enough to scratch the surface of the problem.

2. Money upon release. Alaska is one of only four states that gives no money to released prisoners. This is surely the hardest state to survive in without money. This is scandalous and incomprehensible to me.

3. Family sponsorship program. Several states have similar programs. A prisoner is assigned to a volunteer family before release. They can visit him and he can visit them on a furlough. They provide assistance in job hunting, perhaps lodging briefly, moral support, someone to turn to, a sort of "family connection". I tried to start a program like this four years ago but gave up when necessary legislation died after the Anchorage Times labeled it "the prisoner vacation bill". An example of the power of the media and the lack of courage of elected officials.

4. Halfway houses. Anchorage's halfway house doesn't begin to meet the need. Several are needed. If people must be locked up they need a place to adjust gradually to freedom.

5. No remote prisons. If any new prisons are built (which I personally am against) they should be in Anchorage when inmates can keep in touch with their family and friends. This is crucial to keep connections unbroken. It is even more important for the women, many of whom have children, that they not be moved to Palmer. There is no public transportation there and few prisoners' families can afford any other kind.

6. A chance to earn money while incarcerated. Inmates are presently limited to a maximum wage of \$3.00 a day. That amounts to slave labor in a country that abolished slavery quite a while ago. Inmates should be paid decent wages for work they perform and be given more opportunities to earn money. Some form of prison industry would seem to be the answer, but this could also be achieved by much wider use of work release. Prisoners could be a good source of manpower of state park projects but they should be paid adequately. A percentage of wages would go for room and board (as it does now) but decent wages would keep some prisoners' families off welfare and enable others to save for release.

7. Volunteer programs. There are many creative, successful projects with prisoners across the country. If the Division of Corrections were more cooperative, less concerned with rules and red tape, and had a Coordinator of Volunteers position I'm sure several programs would develop here. Some of the best work done with prisoners comes from volunteers, who are not hampered by cynicism, worries of job security, bureaucracy, etc. Volunteers bring enthusiasm and idealism and have been lifelines for some prisoners. The more "straight" people an inmate knows the better his chances of success on release.

8. Family Support. A program to help families of prisoners is desperately needed. Their needs fall into two categories:

(1) Basic Survival - warm clothes for the kids, how to get food stamps, how to get to the jail to visit, medical aid, emergency food, rent money

(2) Emotional Support - how to cope with having a family member in jail, teaching the kids how to cope with being teased about having a father in jail, feelings of shame and failure, someone to talk to

9. Peer Support Group. These could function something like AA: people who've been there helping each other. This could not be possible unless the law against associating with known felons is changed. This has the potential of being one of the greatest helps an ex-offender could have.

10. Public Education. Better communications (not just PR) from and withing all Criminal Justice agencies is needed. The public must be educated about the realities and the possibilities of the Criminal Justice system. The Criminal Justice Center as had a good start in this area. If the public were better informed it would be easier for legislators and administrators to make good decisions and to stick with a philosophy that works. As it is now every time there is public (or media) pressure the Division of Corrections changes course.

11. Education for legislators and key state officials (including: governor, attorney general, commissioner health and social services, commissioner public safety) These are the people who make the decisions and often act from ignorance. The Criminal Justice Center could provide a good two or three day training even that would vastly expand perceptions on criminal justice issues.

12. Advisory committees. Each major state correctional center should have a citizen advisory committee and there should be a statewide committee with a member from each center committee. These people could function effectively as liasons between the public and the institutions and assist in developing good relationships between them.

The constitution of the State of Alaska specifies that the purposes of imprisonment are protection and rehabilitation. It does not mention revenge or punishment. If we followed the direction pointed by the constitution we would have far less re-entry problems, a much lower recidivism rate, and a more crime-free society. In Alaska its not too late to do it right!

ALASKA FRONTIERS CONFERENCE - 1979

ALASKA

AN AGRICULTURALLY STRONG INDEPENDENT NATION

DAN C. HADLEY

ALASKA IS EITHER ON THE VERGE OF A BRILLIANT AGRICULTURAL FUTURE WITH THOUSANDS OF PROSPEROUS PRUDUCTIVE FARMS INCORPORATING MILLIONS OF FERTILE ACRES; OR WILL BE RELEGATED INTO A FEW THOUSAND ACRES, WATCHING ITSELF GRADUALLY DIE-OFF WITH LESS AND LESS VITALITY EACH YEAR. IN THIS ARTICLE I WISH TO SHOW: WHAT CAN BE GROWN HERE, HOW MUCH, WHAT QUALITY, WHERE IT CAN BE GROWN, HOW MUCH YEALD, HOW MUCH ACREAGE COULD BE INVOLVED, AND THE TREMENDOUS DOLLAR VALUE.

I HAVE LIVED IN ALASKA NEARLY 10 YEARS AND LOVE THIS PLACE CALLED ALASKA. ALTHOUGH I HAVE ONLY LIVED IN PALMER 5 YEARS AND FARMED A SMALL 5 ACRE FARM THERE, I HAVE STUDIED ALASKA AND ITS INCREDIABLE RESOURCES AND POTENTIAL SINCE I WAS IN HIGH SCHOOL. THE MOST REMARKABLE AND LEAST HERALDED PROSPECT IS ITS EMINENCE AGRICULTURE POTENTIAL.

MY FIELD ACERAGE IS SMALL, BUT EVERY YEAR WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE, RAPESEED, AND BUCKWHEAT MATURE IN BOUNTIFUL QUANTITIES WITH HIGH QUALITY. I GROW LETTUCE, ZUHCCINI, CAULIFLOWER, AND BROCCOLI COMMER- Cially, BUT I LIKE TO EXPERIMENT TOO. I HAVE SUCCESSIVELY GROWN WATER- MELLONS, CANTELOPES, BELL PEPPERS, SWEETCORN, TOMATOES, EGGPLANT, AND CUCUMBERS; ALL OUTDOORS. ALMOST ALL OF THESE HAVE TAKEN FIRST AND SECOND PLACE RIBBONS AT THE STATE FAIR IN PALMER. IN OUR HOME GARDEN WE GROW PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING WE EAT. BESIDES THE USUAL ALASKAN VEGETABLES LIKE CABBAGE AND CARROTS, AND THE WARM WEATHER THINGS MENTIONED ABOVE, WE GROW MANY TYPES OF SQUASH, POP-CORN, STRAW- BERRIES, DRY ONIONS, ACORN SQUASH, NAVY BEANS, GREEN BEANS, GOURDS, AND SUGAR BEETS. WE ARE PROBABLY THE ONLY COMMERCIAL PUMPKIN GROWER IN ALASKA GROWING BETWEEN 50 TO 100 LARGE ONES EACH YEAR IN THE STUMP- ROWS BETWEEN THE WHEAT FIELDS. IF ALL THIS WASNT ENOUGH, THERE ALSO BEEN VERY INCOURAGING RESULTS IN EXPERIMENTS IN APPLE, CHERRY, APRICOT, PEAR, AND BUSH BEY PRODUCTION. IT HAS BEEN MY GOOD FORTUNE TO HAVE ASSISTED IN A SMALL WAY IN THIS EXCITING AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

ALL THIS IS NOT INTENDED TO IMPRESS YOU ABOUT MY POWERS AS A FARMER AND GARDENER, BUT RATHER TO DEMENSTRATE TO ALL ALASKANS JUST WHAT CAN BE DONE UP HERE IF SELECTED U OF A TESTED OR SPECIALLY DEVELOPED SEEDS AND ROOT STOCK ARE USED ALONG WITH PROVEN AND NEWLY ESTABOLISHED CULTIVATING PROCEDURES.

AMONG THE SOURCES I USED TO COMPOSE THIS ARTICLE, I FOUND THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS MOST HELPFUL:

1. ALASKAS AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL, RURAL DEVELOPEMENT COUNCIL
 2. SOIL CONSRVATION SERVICE 1973 SUMMARY
 3. CREATING A NORTHERN AGRICULTURE, INSTITUTE OF AG. SCIENCES
 4. VARIOUS AGRIBOREALIS PUBLICATIONS, U OF A DIV. OF AG. SCIENCE
- OTHER SOURCES WERE MOST HELPFUL AS I HAVE TRIED TO KEEP UP WITH RECENT DEVELOPEMENTS, AND HAVE DONE SOME RESEARCH ON MY OWN.

MOST FOLKS FROM THE "OUTSIDE" ARE SHOCKED TO LEARN THAT ALASKANS ONLY PRODUCE 5 PERCENT OF THE FOOD THEY EAT, IMPORTING THE REMAINING 95 PERCENT. ITS SHOCKING TO NOTE THAT THE DELICIOUS LUNCH TODAY WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY IMPORTED. THIS IS NOT THE GREENLAND ICECAP. WHAT IS THE PROBLEM? IT SEEMS THAT INAVAILABILITY OF LAND, GOVERNMENT STRANGULATION, AND ADVERSE MARKETING SYSTEMS COMBINED WITH RESULTING SMALL SCALE OF PRODUCTION (MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR FARM SUPPORTIVE BUSINESSES AND CO-OPS TO SURVIVE) ARE THE CULPRITS. THE STATE GOVERNMENT IS AS GUILTY OF ALL OF THIS AS IS THE U.S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. IT HAS BEEN THE FEDERAL POLICY IN REGARD TO LANDS AND DEVELOPEMENT TO "INHIBIT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPEMENT SO AS NOT TO BECOME COMPETITIVE WITH IN-PLACE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS IN THE LOWER 48 STATES"

JUST HOW MUCH LAND IS INVOLVED, ESPECIALLY IF WE LOOK AT THE WHOLE PICTURE EXCLUDING THE ARBITRARILY DRAWN LINES ON THE MAP FOR CONSERVATIONIST WITHDRAWALS? AT ONE TIME IT WAS STATED THAT THERE WAS ONLY SEVERAL THOUSANDS ACRES THAT COULD SUPPORT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND THAT NEARLY ALL THIS ACREAGE WAS ALREADY DEVELOPING ON THE KENAI PENN., THE MATANUSKA VALLEY AND IN THE TANANA VALLEY NEAR FAIRBANKS. SINCE THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE (SCS) DID THEIR STUDY IN 1972 AND 1973 (AND SUBSEQUENT FOLLOW-UP WORK IN THE YEARS SINCE) LITERALLY MILLIONS OF ACRES OF PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED. THEIR FIRST REPORT STATED THAT THERE WERE SOME 16 MILLION ACRES OF LANDS CONTAINING CLASS I, II, III SOILS. SINCE THEN THE FIGURE HAS RISEN TO: 17.5, 20, AND 21 MILLION ACRES. THIS LAND, BESIDES BEING FERTILE ALSO IS CLIMATICALLY SUITED FOR THE MATURING OF ALL SMALL GRAINS (IE. WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS) AS WELL AS THE USUAL ALASKA VEGETABLE VARIETIES.

21 MILLION ACERS OF LAND IS EQUAL TO 32,815 SQUARE MILES, AND IS A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF LAND. THIS IS APPROXIMATELY EQUAL IN SIZE TO: THE STATE OF INDIANA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH AND SOUTH IRELAND COMBINED, AND LAKE SUPERIOR. ALTHOUGH ONLY IOWA FARMS MOST OF ITS ACREAGE, MOST OTHER STATES TILL ONLY THE FARMABLE LANDS WHICH ARE ONLY A PORTION OF THEIR STATES. FOR EXAMPLE: CALIFORNIA FARMS ABOUT 10 MILLION ACRES,

OREGON ABOUT 5M PLUS, AND WASHINGTON STATE LESS THAN 5M. COMBINED THESE THREE STATES FARM LESS THAN THE LATENT AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN ALASKA. ALASKA NOW FARMS ABOUT 17,000 ACRES OUT OF THIS 21 MILLION, WITH THE DELTA BARLEY PROJECT (SEMI-PRIVATE-GOVERNMENT OWNED) SOON ADDING JUST 65,000 ACRES. IN ADDITION TO THIS TREMENDOUS ACERAGE THERE IS ALSO ANOTHER 10 MILLION ACRES OF PRIME GRAZING LANDS, AND APPROXIMATELY 100 MILLION ACRES OF REINDEER LANDS.

JUST WHAT COULD BE PRODUCED ON 21 MILLION ACRES OF TILLABLE AND REINDEER LANDS? HERE IS JUST ONE PROJECTION OF WHAT COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED. KEEP IN MIND THAT ALL THESE ITEMS AND QUANTITIES ARE COMBINED TO FORM A WHOLE; THEY ALL ADD TOGETHER TO FORM A COMPLETE 21M PRODUCTION. (HELPFUL SOURCE: CREATING A NORTHERN AGRICULTURE, INST. OF AG. SCIENCE).

2,152 MILLION POUNDS BEEF
3,135 MILLION POUNDS PORK
 .8 MILLION POUNDS LAMB
 13 MILLION POUNDS REINDEER
530 MILLION POUNDS MILK
 18 MILLION DOZEN EGGS
 .4 MILLION POUNDS WOOL
 11 THOUSAND TONS OATS
 17 MILLION TONS HAY
 1 MILLION TONS VEGETABLES
 2 MILLION TONS FRUIT AND BERRIES

SOME PROJECTIONS AS TO AREA AND PRODUCTION PER YEAR:

(IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS)

AREA	BEEF	PORK	MILK	GRAIN
UPPER YUKON VALLEY	1,164	2,444		90
TANANA VALLEY	671	1,247	400	50
MAT-SU AREA	353	421	200	22

THE TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE FROM THIS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1975 DOLLARS WOULD TOTAL 5,415,680 DOLLARS. THIS WOULD ALSO EMPLOY A YEARLY INVESTMENT OF 73,882 MAN YEARS OF LABOR, PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT TO MANY MORE THAN THIS FIGURE SINCE FARMING WOULD UTILIZE PART-TIME HELP. TOO MANY OF OUR YOUTH ARE GOING JOBLESS, BUT WHY COULDN'T THEY BE HELPING THE FARMING ENTERPRISE WHILE EARNING AND LEARNING.

THE BUSINESS SPIN-OFF FROM ALL THIS IS EQUALLY EXCITING. JUST TO SUPPORT SUCH AN EXISTING FARMING STRUCTURE, THE FOLLOWING WOULD BE NEEDED ANNUALLY:

3.8 MILLION POUNDS OF FERTILIZER

278 THOUSAND GALLONS DIESEL FUEL AND GASOLINE

2,500 TRACTORS

627 PLOWS

75 COMBINES

THE EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES NEEDED FOR THIS MASS FARMING ENTERPRISE WOULD ALSO EMPLOY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE AS WELL AS MAKE POSSIBLE THE EXISTENCE OF MANY LUCRATIVE BUSINESSES IN THE SUPPLY AND SERVICE AREAS. WE COULD SUPPLY 20 PERCENT OF THE RED MEAT CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND PROVIDE FOOD AND FEED GRAINS TO MUCH OF EAST ASIA. THIS WOULD ENABLE ALASKA TO DO MUCH TO ALLEVIATE THE STARVATION AND SUFFERING IN ASIA AND THE WORLD, AS WELL AS ASSIST OTHER DEVELOPING NATIONS WITH THESE NEEDS.

ALASKA HAS 430 MORE HOURS OF SUNSHINE THAN THE CHICAGO ILLINOIS, THAT IS THE EQUIVALENT OF 36 - 12 HOUR DAYS. THEREFORE WHEN CONSIDERING

THE LOWER 48 STATES AND THE 3 MONTHS OF SUMMER THERE: WHILE THEY ARE HAVING 3 MONTHS OF SUNNY WEATHER, WE HERE IN ALASKA ARE ENJOYING 4 MONTHS IN JUST 3 MONTHS. ALSO WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT VEGETABLES ALSO GROW IN TWILIGHT OUR PLANTS NEVER STOP GROWING IN THE SUMMER (SUMMER NIGHTS ARE DARK DOWN THERE). NO WONDER OUR CABBAGES REACH 70 POUNDS AND MORE UP HERE AND OUR TURNIPS GROW TO OVER 40 POUNDS.

YIELDS PER ACRE ARE ALSO HIGHER. HERE ARE JUST SOME EXAMPLES.

AVERAGE YIELD COMPARISON PER ACRE BETWEEN ALASKA AND THE U.S.A.

	ALASKA	LOWER 48
CABBAGE (6467)	69,604	21,800
BROCCOLI (GEM)	17,338	7,700
BEANS (PROVIDER)	19,213	4,720
CUCUMBERS (TRIPPLE PURPOSE)	57,182	9,380

(ALASKA CUCUMBERS GROWN THROUGH CLEAR PLASTIC MULCH)

THE QUALITY OF ALASKAS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IS ALSO MARKEDLY HIGHER. WHILE SMALL GRAINS YIELD HIGHER AVERAGES PER ACRE THAN THOSE IN THE LOWER 48 (OCCASIONALLY BREAKING NATIONAL RECORDS), THESE SMALL GRAINS ARE CONSISTANTLY VERY HIGH IN PROTIEIN AND MILLING QUALITY. RECENTLY ONE OF OUR WHEAT VARIETIES WAS TESTED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MILLING INSTITUTE. ON A SCALE OF 100 POINTS, CHENA WHEAT GROUND FINE ENOUGH TO RATE 98 POINTS. ONLY ONE OTHER WHEAT EVER TESTED THERE SCORED HIGHER (99), AND OUR WHEAT WAS SAID TO BE THE SECOND BEST EVER TESTED THERE. VEGETABLES HAVE ALSO HAD SIMILAR SUCCESS. A TEST DONE AT THE MATANUSKA EXPERIMENTAL STATION A FEW YEARS AGO TESTED CELLULOSE THICKNESS (THE OUTER PROTECTIVE FIBER LAYER THAT CAN MAKE VEGETABLES TOUGH), AND SUGAR CONTENT. THEY FOUND THERE TO BE A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN CELLULOSE THICKNESS, AND THE SUGAR CONTENT TO BE ALMOST HALF AGAIN THE U.S. AVERAGE IN MANY VEGETABLES.

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN TO ALASKA AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION? FIRST OF ALL IT MEANS THAT WE CAN VERY WELL FEND FOR OURSELVES BY PROVIDING MOST OF THE MEAT, CEREALS, BREADS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, VEGETABLES, SUGAR, AND EVEN SOME FRUIT. WE CAN ALSO EXPORT A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION, FURTHER ENHANCING THE BALLANCE OF TRADE IN OUR FAVOR. THIS CONCEPT WILL ALSO ENCOURAGE SETTLEMENT OF LAND BY TURNING THESE VALUABLE ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, AND THUS BECOMING TAX-GENERATING INSTEAD OF A TAX BURDEN. THE SETTLEMENT AND USE OF OUR RICH LATENT AGRICULTURAL LANDS WILL ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE. BY SPREADING THE POPULATION OVER THE LAND A POTENTIAL ENEMY WOULD HAVE A MUCH HARDER TIME SWEEPING OVER THE LAND TO ELIMINATE DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS. A PEOPLE WOULD BE MUCH MORE RELUCTANT TO FIGHT TO PROTECT A HUGE PARK THAN THEIR OWN PRIVATE PROPERTY FARMS.

ALASKA INDEED HAS A BRILLIANT AGRICULTURAL FUTURE. EVERYTHING WE USE NEED NOT BE GROWN HERE, BUT THERE IS NO REASON FOR ANYTHING LIKE THE PRESENT SITUATION TO PERSIST. WITH MALNUTRITION RAGING AROUND THE WORLD AND THE ALASKAN PEOPLE STARVING FOR LAND AND OPPORTUNITY, IT IS A CRIME NOT TO UTILIZE THIS IMMENSE RESOURCE IN LAND. I'M TIRED OF LAND PLANNERS CLASSIFYING PRIME LANDS INTO PERPETUAL MOOSE-PASTURE, BUREAUCRATS HIDING FACTS FROM THE PUBLIC, AND SEEING CONDOMINIUMS SPRINGING UP LIKE MUSHROOMS IN ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING WE NEED TO BE A TRUELY "GREAT LAND"...WE HAVE
BOUNTIFUL OIL, MINERALS, FISH, TIMBER AND RICH AGRICULTURAL LANDS -

WAITING FOR THE PRUDENT AND HARD WORKING FARMER. EVERYTHING THAT IS
EXCEPT THE OPPORTUNITY TO ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS. ALASKA AS AN
INDEPENDENT NATION WOULD BE IN THE BEST POSSIBLE POSITION TO ENSURE
ITS PEOPLE THE FREEDOM, LIBERTY AND LAND THEY NEED TO BUILD ALASKA
INTO THE NATION THAT WE ALL DREAMED OF WHEN WE ASPIRED TO BECOME A
STATE IN 1958. INDEPENDENCE IS GROWING IN POPULARITY AT A RAPID RATE
AND WE NEED TO PLAN NOW A GREAT, STRONG AND FREE NATION KNOWN THE
WORLD OVER AS "ALASKA"

DAN C. HADLEY

STAR RT B BOX 7817

PALMER, ALASKA 99645

THE LAND IMPERATIVE

by JOSEPH E. VOGLER

NOVEMBER 30, 1979

Alaskans for Independence

API
P.O. BOX 7
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99707

JOSEPH E. VOGLER
Chairman

(907) 478-2344

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Joseph E. Vogler is a Real Estate Developer and Placer Miner.

He is a graduate of the University of Kansas, has a L.L.B Degree and a Juris Doctor Degree.

He has been an Alaskan since 1942 to the present time.

Joseph E. Vogler is the organizer of Alaskans For Independence and has been the Alaska National Chairman since its origin of February 3, 1973.

THE LAND IMPERATIVE
By Joseph E. Vogler

Alaska will have her land and Alaskans will use it. This is as inevitable as the march of the pioneers across America to the Pacific Ocean.

This will not be done as it was in the 48 by an endless path of broken Indian treaties and promises. The Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act has assured there will be no repetition of those injustices; but let all who would deny our people, their God given right to land, beware of the actions of people too long denied their due.

The nature-proven prime compulsion of all creatures for an exclusive territorial area for their life-need is too well recognized for argument. Ardrey's - Territorial Imperative, will explain this to the uninitiated!

Only the drivel of Bureaucratic fools will dispute this. It is to both this group and the citizens of Alaska, that this is directed; lest it become necessary that the people enforce their God-given unalienable rights by extreme measures.

Alaskans are a hard core of individualists and land oriented individuals. The desire for privacy, individual expression, the opportunity for the do it yourselfer, for self-reliance is rampant in Alaskans. It might well be well described as endemic.

Except for those individuals who come to Alaska to do a job on the people and the land, the majority of Alaskans either own or are looking for a piece of land that he or she can afford. Ask any subdivider or person fortunate enough to own land, what it is that our people want most. Only the shortage of private land or the price bars the vast majority from the land.

To see that this is not a recent development, let us examine our State Constitution. Article 8, Sec. 1 is most explicit in its declaration. "It is the policy of the State to encourage the settlement of its land and the development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with public interest."

Many officials in the executive, legislative, and judicial departments have taken their oath to uphold and defend this Constitution. What has been their performance? Miserably poor is the best that can be said for them, at the worst it is outright betrayal of trust. Dr. Mike Belrne tried in vain to remedy twenty years of inaction, only to have the Supreme Court, confuse the word appropriate with the obvious intended connotation, "to expend money for a particular use," a shameful dodge of words.

The Governors, six ways to get land, broadcast to the four corners of Alaska, just before the last election, borders on use of public funds for a personal campaign use and amounted to a despicable deception of the land hungry populace of the great land.

The sale of public lands, certainly is not making lands available for maximum use consistent with the public interest, especially when seniority made a shamble of our young peoples hopes.

The legislatures have hedged, dodged and ignored their duty, to their eternal shame.

The long time honored practice of granting homesteading, headquarter sites, trade and manufacturing sites, and homesites, under well established rules for use, occupancy and development, worked wonders in America and is a good example for the State to follow.

Until our Constitution is amended to mock the present "Lock-up" policies of the United States, it is nothing less than treason of our governors, judges, and legislators, to fail to make our lands available to our people. This must include the development of our resources, the minerals, timber, water power and all that goes with human utilization of this earth to promote a healthier fuller life for our people with less of the privations and difficulties, so prevalent just a short century ago even in America, and still so evident in the third world developing nations where human toil, want and misery are the lot of the multitudes.

I have difficulty in finding an example in the animal kingdom for such a shameful denial of living space to its own kind. For want of a better example, I can only reach back to my boyhood task of slopping the pens of hogs, when I found it necessary to rout with my boot, some of the fat sows, who delighted to lay lengthwise in the trough while swilling down the grain and denying the younger and weaker a space at the trough and their share of food.

Our people will have the land and its resources to provide sites for homes, work and recreation. Jobs, except at the public trough, come only from the use of our land, the harvest of our renewable timber and waters, or the wresting of our mineral wealth from the plains and hills and its processing.

The ongoing robbery of jobs from our people by exporting our oil without all refining processes is a crime against every able bodied man and woman in Alaska who wants to work. Many of our government employees are quick to say that the only reason they work for some branch of government is quite simple, their government jobs are the only ones available. They are just putting beans on the table with the employment that is available! No gas should leave Alaska without full processing for petrochemical uses to make jobs for Alaskans. Payrolls are the feed stock for other service businesses.

Many Alaskans, Native and non-native, who have been forced outside for employment would like to return home, if the opportunities were here for them to work!

This is the result of the culpable and criminal failure of our elected officials to carry out the mandate of our Constitution. When 28,000 Alaskans signed Dr. Beirnes petition, it is consistent with the public interest! And if it was not well-drafted, where was the legislature? And Governor?

We must utilize every gallon of water that runs back to the sea, it is a renewable energy source. As the Shah of Iran said years ago, "petroleum is too scarce and valuable to be used for energy or heat, it should be saved for pharmaceuticals and petrochemicals." Our coal must be fully utilized.

We must make homesteads available of at least 640 acres, in areas beyond the region surrounding population centers needed for habitation, including both industrial and recreation purposes. Only this will offer opportunity to our young potential farmers!

Our timber must be harvested, our minerals mined and processed, our farming developed to feed our people as well as other peoples not so fortunate in arable land. We must become efficient producers from the bounty of our land, as stewards to the world, to justify our position among the landed nations of the world.

Our land titles must grant both surface and sub-surface rights lest bureaucrats continue in the pattern of paternalistic squandering of our wealth. It worked in America and built the most noble nation. The individual is the best judge of the use of his or her land and its wealth.

If you doubt the truth of these statements listen to the people a bit, while they are still patiently waiting for their God-given dues. Why do they distrust, hate and damn every branch of government?

Read the opening paragraph of the Declaration of Independence and let it soak in, all of it, and tremble at the awesome truth of this noble document, lest it must be carried to its fearsome conclusion when the peoples, patience exhausted and tempers thinned beyond the breaking point, carry out their "duty"; to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security."

Let every elected official, every appointed hireling understand that the land belongs to individual people and not to the "Nation" so affectionately termed "the people" by all socialists.

Let every member of the news media realize that it is his or her duty to bring this understanding to fruition lest they be judged as partners in the conspiracy to deny land to the people.

Let every Alaskan become aware of this impending treachery so that he or she can prepare for any eventuality necessary to undo this revolution so brazenly announced in the policy clause of the B. L. M. Organic Act of October 21, 1976, wherein two centuries of magnificent demonstration of "land to the people" in the United States was terminated, 43 USC 701, Declaration of Policy, Sec 102: (a) The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States that (1) the public land be retained in Federal Ownership.....

If America would trod the blood and tear soaked trail to socialism, it is a very sad day for history, but this should not sway Alaskans from the eternal truths of the Declaration of Independence and the exercise of all their unalienable rights among which are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

The land of Alaska rightfully belongs to the peoples of Alaska and individuals! It is their right to grant such lands and powers to their government as they see fit! The government has no right to parcel out land and land use to the people! It is the peoples! How can one be granted or given something which one already owns?

The essence of slavery is the denial of land ownership. Only by thwarting the Territorial Imperative can a people be fully controlled, herded and harnessed to the will of an elitist minority enshrined in bureaucratic security, it is the Territorial Imperative against the Bureaucratic Imperative. If Alaskans would make slaves of themselves and their descendants, they need only submit to the tyranny of Federal Government by failing to demand their God-given right to land by failing to hold their unlawful masters bound by our contracts with the government.

Now for those who still have hopes that the United States will return to the principles which made her a shining example for all the downtrodden peoples of the world, it is only necessary to examine the course of nations through the pages of history. It will truly take a miracle of untold proportions to alter their course from seeking mass security, to once again seek individual opportunity. The ultimate security from birth to the grave is attained in the institution of slavery, the most degrading of all social systems.

The hope that 400,000 Alaskans can influence 228 million Americans is as if the last hair on the tip of a St. Bernards tail could bounce the rest of the dog up and down like a yo-yo.

As Abraham Lincoln said in his first inaugural address, March 4, 1861, "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

Alaskans inhabit Alaska - NOT the masses of the 48! It belongs to us! Let Alaskans determine our destiny. Let Alaskans control our land in individual

ownership with fee simple, surface and sub-surface rights, but if Alaskans disagree, let it be Alaskans and not outside special interests that determine our destiny. Push all government back in its cage, the limits of the Constitution, and subject to the will of Alaskans.

If America no longer esteems private ownership of land and espouses socialism, it is Alaskas destiny to preserve the original motivating force in Americanism, the private ownership of land and the only practical route to this end is Independence for Alaska with full and complete Sovereignty over the Great land!

Let all in the position of leadership in Native Organizations, business, government, education, the Church, labor, step forward in this righteous battle, as Alaskans seeking self determination for Alaska.

The urgency of 1776 is here today, but the route to its solution is a different path. A peaceful plebiscite, as man struggles upward from the day of the club in the relations between peoples of separated lands!

Colonialism is dying throughout the world; America born of the abuses of Colonialism must not be the last carrier of this malignancy of civilization.

Frederick O. Mayer

ALASKA'S FUTURE

INDEPENDENCE and DEFENSE

ONE OF THE MOST COMMON QUESTIONS POSED WHEN INDEPENDENCE FOR ALASKA IS DISCUSSED IS, "WHAT WILL WE DO FOR DEFENSE?" TO ANALYZE THIS QUESTION PROPERLY ONE MUST DETERMINE, WHAT IS OUR PRESENT DEFENSE?

NAVAL

TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE THERE ARE NO U.S. NAVAL VESSELS STATIONED IN ALASKA. EVIDENTLY SOME FEW NAVAL AIRCRAFT, MEANT FOR SUBMARINES SURVEILLANCE, COME AND GO IN THE ALEUTIAN AREA. FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES, ALASKA WITH A LONGER COASTLINE THAN THE ENTIRE LOWER 48, AND A CONTINENTAL SHELF LARGER THAN THAT OF ALL OF THE OTHER 49 STATES, HAS NO NAVAL DEFENSE WHATSOEVER. ACROSS THE BERING STRAITS, IN SOME PLACES A MERE 2 1/2 MILES FROM ALASKA'S SHORES WE ARE FACED WITH THE MOST POWERFUL MILITARY FORCE IN THE WORLD, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS IN THE LAST 15 YEARS BEEN ENGAGED IN A BUILDING PROGRAM WHICH HAS RESULTED IN THE SOVIET NAVY BEING THE MOST MODERN NAVY, AND PERHAPS THE WORLD'S LARGEST. BUT THE UNITED STATES APPEARS TO HAVE OTHER AND MORE STRATEGIC PROBLEMS WITH WHICH IT WISHES TO AMUSE ITSELF, RATHER THAN THE DEFENSE OF CITIZENS OF ALASKA, THE FEDERAL UNIONS LARGEST STATE.

AIR DEFENSE BY THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IS WOEFULLY DEFICIENT. THE AIR DEFENSE OF ALASKA EVIDENTLY CONSISTS OF BETWEEN 18 AND 36 PHANTOM II JET AIRCRAFT. THESE AIRCRAFT WERE DESIGNED 21 OR MORE YEARS AGO. THIS SQUADRON OF PHANTOMS IS NOT EVEN PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN ALASKA. SINCE ALASKA STRETCHES OVER SUCH A VAST AREA (FROM ATLANTA TO SAN DIEGO AND NORTH AS FAR AS WISCONSIN) IT IS APPARENT THAT THE U.S.A. CANNOT DEFEND ALASKA WITH THESE PITIFULLY FEW, OLD AIRPLANES. BY CONTRAST, ISRAEL IS 180 MILES LONG BY ABOUT 50 MILES WIDE AND THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS 500 AIRCRAFT AS A BARE MINIMUM FOR AN ADEQUATE DEFENSE. AND WE MIGHT POINT OUT, ISRAEL IS NOT A MERE 2 1/2 MILES FROM THE SOVIET UNION. THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER IS THAT THE FEW AGED McDONNELL DOUGLAS PHANTOM IIs ARE PART OF THE EARLY WARNING NETWORK FOR THE LOWER 48 STATES, AND ARE NOT AND COULD NOT MUSTER A DEFENSE FOR ALASKA OR ALASKANS.

IN TERMS OF GROUND TROOPS, ALASKA IS DEFENDED BY A SINGLE INFANTRY BRIGADE WITH SOME SUPPORT UNITS. THAT IS SIGNIFICANTLY LESS THAN ONE DIVISION. FURTHER THE QUALITY OF THESE TROOPS ARE IN SERIOUS QUESTION, WHICH BECOMES EVEN MORE EVIDENT WHEN ONE VIEWS THEIR NUMEROUS WAR GAMES LOSSES TO THE ALASKA NATIONAL GUARD. THIS FORCE COULD NOT CONTAIN OR DELAY EVEN A MODEST SOVIET ATTACK, MUST LESS ONE THAT IS WELL ORGANIZED AND DETERMINED. WE MUST NOT FORGET THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS A GREAT DEAL OF EXPERIENCE IN "FROZEN WARFARE".

FREQUENTLY IT IS MENTIONED THAT THE FUNCTION OF THE ARMY IN ALASKA IS TO HOLD THE AGGRESSORS OFF FOR A FEW HOURS OR DAYS, WHILE A RETREAT TO ALBERTA IS ORGANIZED. ALL VISIBLE EVIDENCE POINTS TO THAT AS BEING THE PROPER ANALYSIS. IT IS APPARENT THAT ALASKA'S PEOPLE, THEIR HOMES, CHILDREN AND BUSINESSES ARE NOT DEFENDED UNDER PRESENT U.S. DEFENSE POLICY. INDEED, NORTH AMERICA'S BACK DOOR IS WIDE OPEN. IT APPEARS THAT IT IS INTENDED TO BE THAT WAY, FOR ALASKA DOES NOT EVEN HAVE THE TACTICAL AIRCRAFT TO SUPPLY ADEQUATE GROUND SUPPORT FOR THE SMALL GROUND FORCES STATIONED HERE.

AN INDEPENDENT ALASKA WOULD HAVE A BETTER DEFENSE, FOR ALASKANS WOULD BE MORE WILLING TO PROTECT THEIR HOMES AND FAMILIES. THE PRESENT SITUATION OF BEING TREATED AS AN EARLY WARNING OUTPOST, A SACRIFICIAL LAMB FOR U.S. MILITARY POLICY IS INTOLERABLE.

ALASKANS FOR INDEPENDENCE
ORGANIZATION & PLANNING COMMITTEE

COOPERATIVE FIRE PROTECTION
IN RURAL AREAS

A Request for Consideration
by Ralph E. Crane

To qualify myself to the information submitted in this request, I offer you the following information on myself:

I am 29 years old and arrived in Alaska for the first time in 1959. Since my first arrival I have worked in and formally studied Fire Management as it applies to both wildland and structural fires. I have learned and taught at the college level. My major field of study has been in Public Administration with an emphasis on Fire Management. I have worked as a city fire department engineer in Alaska and a wildland/structure/rescue engineer and fire captain in California.

I can guarantee you I have no monetary interest in whether this concept ever materializes. My only interest in this is based on my own moral values and my ideas of governmental responsibilities to its citizens.

INTRODUCTION

With the current push to dispose land to private citizens, the State Forestry's ability to provide an acceptable level of wildland fire protection in these areas will be severely taxed.*

One obvious alternative to building up government forces to match the increased responsibility, is to recruit the assistance of interested groups of individuals in the more densely populated areas to provide initial attack on wildland fires in their local area.

The program I envision is one where the State Forestry would provide the assistance in organizing, equipping, and training these groups of people toward fire protection in their area. In return for this assistance, these people would agree to provide initial attack on all wildland fires in their area.

There are two primary advantages to this cooperative fire protection concept:

1. It assists the State in meeting its wildland fire protection responsibility in these areas without major increase in expenditures and government employees.
2. It gives the local people an organized, equipped, and trained fire protection unit for their local structures and improvements as well as providing our wildland fire initial attack force.

The other known advantages and disadvantages to this concept will be addressed further on in this report.

*By 1985 it is estimated that 12.4 fires annually will occur at a suppression cost of \$1,418,132 for each fire! These figures do not reflect the human impact on state lands resulting from the current land disposal program. This human impact will surely cause these figures to rise, however, to what degree they will rise is unknown.

INCREASE IN FIRE PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITY

As members of the State Legislature, you well know the land disposal task assigned the Department of Natural Resources. For the purposes of fire protection, this simply means that, not only are the values-at-risk increasing in these rural and wildland areas, but the man-caused fire risk is increasing at a rate with which the State Forestry is having problems keeping up.

These values-at-risk include homes, outbuildings, lodges, equipment, vehicles, planes, agricultural products, and most important - human lives! These values-at-risk are going to increase with the increase of land disposed. Indeed, in most cases, the condition of gaining title to the land is to provide improvements (values-at-risk) on it.

In turn, the man-caused fire risk increases sharply as these areas are cleared and burned. The fires on the Delta Barley Agricultural Project are examples of this which stick out like a 4 million dollar burnt thumb. This fire began because of land clearing operations in May of '79 and is still burning as I write this in December '79. It is fully expected to take off burning again in the Spring of '80. In 1980 however, the Southcentral District may not be blessed with the wet summer it had this year.

This summer, the Southcentral District could provide the majority of its firefighting forces to the Delta Fire because it was so wet here. This loss of forces in this District left less than the realistic amount of forces necessary to provide protection, should a large fire or a rapid series of smaller fires occur in the Southcentral District. What happens next year if both the Southcentral and Northcentral, possibly even the Southeastern districts experience extreme fire conditions? This state has extremely limited qualified firefighting manpower and equipment to protect its areas of responsibilities when compared to other state wildland fire protection agencies I am familiar with.

COOPERATIVE FIRE PROTECTION - AN ALTERNATIVE

What happens if two or all three Districts experience problem fire conditions? What happens when a wildland fire occurs in an area such as that

near Homer where the State Forestry has the responsibility for wildland fire suppression, but the closest fire control station is in Soldotna, 60 miles away? (By the time Soldotna forces arrive, the small fire has had at least 1½ hours to grow rather large!) These two questions both have an answer I believe warrants serious consideration; why not enlist the aid of local people to provide initial attack forces on those wildland fires in their local areas?

In my contacts with locals, they have certainly shown an extreme interest in providing fire protection for their own areas. Some have even shown an interest in firefighting outside their home area if an extreme need arises. These interested people range from a group of people unfamiliar with firefighting but interested in providing fire protection in their local area, all the way to a well equipped, incorporated fire department with a full roster of qualified firemen.

Thus, the people are there, and in some cases, the equipment is there -- why not use this to help meet the State responsibility for wildland fire protection? Section 41.15.030 of Title 41, Alaska Statutes authorizes the Commissioner of Natural Resources to "make contracts for forest protection."

There are two main reasons for not aggressively attempting to enlist this aid. First, they all need the training to safely and effectively attack wildland fires and most need organizing and equipping to be effective in initial attack. Second, the State Forestry is not currently funded to provide the necessary organization, equipment, and training services to these interested groups. These services are necessary prior to and during the cooperators assistance period to insure that the cooperators are being used in a safe, efficient, and cost effective manner.

The State Forestry is currently making a frustrating effort towards providing these services, without the necessary funding. A prime example of this frustration is the fact that, in an attempt to provide an area such as Chitina with a fire truck that is primarily for wildland use (although they will be using it for structure fires) the State Forestry was limited by cost to install ^{on the truck,} a small 12 gallon per minute pump. For a structure fire and any sizeable wildland fire, this truck could be compared to having a peashooter in an air raid! The hose used for a pump of this capacity is comparable to a garden hose. This water flow would barely produce a fog pattern through

a one inch combination nozzle -- substantially less in performance than the standard 1½ inch combination nozzle used by the effective firefighter.

THE COOPERATIVE CONCEPT - PROS AND CONS

I have endeavored to make a comprehensive list of the advantages and disadvantages to this concept. I realize it does not include every pro and con that special interest groups could identify. It does list the main points I feel important based on my background in fire management.

PROS:

Lower cost to provide both wildland and structural protection.

Provide structure and wildland protection in areas that currently have little or none.

Provide rapid initial attack on wildland fires in areas where quick response can be critical with the nearest State firefighters hours away.

Trains and equips locals in advance of major fires rather than being unskilled when the State needs them the most. An example of this is the Delta Barley and Browns Lake fires where there were many locals hired to fight fire, that had never even been on a wildland fire before. This not only limits productivity toward suppressing the fire (expensive), it creates an extremely unsafe condition with untrained people working around bulldozers, retardant planes, and the fire itself (lawsuits - very expensive).

Helps downplay the "Bureaucracy image" of State government by reducing the need for more State employees, new fire stations and more equipment that will be necessary to control wildland fires if the cooperative concept does not develop.

More cost effective. While the need for local initial attack forces is critical, full time State forces would be quite expensive when compared to using locals in the area when necessary.

Promotes a "self-help" attitude rather than a maternal "government will protect" attitude. With the current level of State Forestry forces, this "government will protect" attitude could prove fatal to the locals.

CONS:

Will not provide full time firefighters. This, however, must be weighed against the need for full time firefighters.

Will require close monitoring of local forces by the State Forestry to insure an acceptable level of fire protection forces.

Locals are less inclined to have State interests at heart which also

requires the State Forestry to closely monitor to avoid excessive fire "bills".

The State Forestry employees who monitor and manage this concept would have to be carefully selected individuals that are experts in the fields of fire management and public relations, among others, to insure the concept's smooth operation. These people must be dedicated to this concept to insure that any funds allocated to managing a cooperative fire program would not be misdirected into other programs within the DNR. The head of this program should be delegated the authority to prevent this "misdirection" from occurring. There is a past history of sympathetic legislators granting funds to the fire protection appeal with the administrators of these funds using them for other purposes.

SUMMARY

I know this concept, as I have covered it, still leaves some areas as yet uncovered. I do feel however, that the obvious benefits warrant this concept to be looked at very closely. With the current emphasis being placed on the big money (oil money, bottom fishing, pipelines, etc. - all important, I realize) projects, I certainly hope this idea is not placed on the back shelf "for future consideration." It is critical that something be done now to assist the State in wildland fire protection - before the next Delta Barley fire occurs on Anchorage's East side area, or Anchor Point, or Delta Junction. This concept not only serves this purpose; properly done, it allows a great number of Alaskans to put out a fire in their own house. This is what Alaskan Government is all about to me - helping Alaskans help themselves. Consider it seriously!

Rec'd 11/19/79

ELLIS, SUND & WHITTAKER, INC.

RICHARD WHITTAKER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

1285 TONGASS AVENUE

KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

907-225-6174

TO

Future Frontiers
308 G St Suite 310
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

DATE 17 Nov 79

SUBJECT

Herewith, my paper.

Richard Whittaker

FUTURE FRONTIERS

POSITION PAPER ON THE
ALASKA OFF SHORE FISHING OPPORTUNITY

By

Richard Whittaker.
1285 Tongass Avenue
Ketchikan, Alaska

THE PROBLEM:

The writer of this paper believes the State of Alaska is at a great moment of decision; the issue is the off-shore fishery, protected by the Fisheries Management Act of 1976 - the 200-mile economic zone, and whether the resource can be made a part of the Alaskan economy.

Postulated are notions that the current efforts of the State are generally inconsequential as far as the off-shore fishery is concerned because of the enormity of the fishery, and that what will probably happen over the next four or five years is that there will be the development of a fishing industry using great processing and catcher vessels, such as the Koreans, Japanese and Russians are currently using, and which will homeport out of San Diego, Los Angeles, Astoria and Seattle. Alaska faces the strong possibility of no involvement or benefit, once this happens.

Current trends in the fishery indicate to the writer the major Alaskan fishing companies, which are either owned outside Alaska, or in Japan, are juggling for position, because of the enormity of the fishing and the take-over process, but that when it occurs there will be no significant number of Alaskans in the fishery as fishermen; there will be no shore-based processing except perhaps at Dutch Harbor; there will be little or no Alaska investment and, therefore, no Alaska profits; and there will be no Alaskan tax revenues. In fact there may be very severe economic loss if the modest efforts we do make are frozen out.

Our goal for Alaska should be a vertically and horizontally integrated fishery such as is found in the Faroe Islands, where local people fish the North Atlantic, bringing the fish home for processing to local plants, and the product is sold into world markets through combines and systems owned by the Faroese.

SO WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The writer proposes a massive investment by the State of Alaska to capture this fishery. Such investment in shorebased processing facilities, in fishing vessels, and in marketing and management networks could control the volume of fish and its price to the point where returns from the fishery would make profits for the people of the State of Alaska and the State.

It is acknowledged that current prices for the off-shore fish are at a low level, but it is also generally understood that this is because of manipulation by the Japanese in the world markets, manipulation which, of course, is to their best interests. We must and can fight back. But we cannot do so within the current scheme of things!

The writer proposes a company called The Alaska Fishing Company incorporated and owned by the State of Alaska, and with directors, some of the best business talent in the State. The company would seek the immediate involvement of the University of Alaska and others in designing research necessary to understand and manage the control of markets as well as to design the research necessary to assure continued renewability of the fishery.

The Alaska Fishing Company would move, following the feasibility studies, to construct vessels and shore-based facilities in an integrated plan which would maximize the contact of every possible maritime Alaskan with the fishery, and which would have a management and marketing plan, totally integrated and leading toward the sound fiscal management of the company. The Alaska Fishing Company would have as its goal the utilization of the fishery only by Alaskans and for Alaskans to the exclusion of multi-nationals, agribusinesses and other outside interests as well as foreign interests. A two or three billion dollar investment

is probably necessary to have the impact on markets, and to produce the volume of product necessary to influence prices.

The Alaska Fishing Company would immediately contract with foreign fleet owners and their home countries to commence an integrated and long-term takeover of the fishery, guaranteeing supplies of fish to the companies, to meet their market commitments and the needs of their peoples, and to allow for reasonable phasing out and amortization of the foreign fishing investment.

The Alaska Fishing Company would seek to develop utilization of fish products in other markets besides the Orient, with emphasis on the American markets.

The Alaska Fishing Company has a potential of providing income to Alaskans far exceeding oil. The fishery is one which, if properly managed, would exist until the end of time, and would provide a high degree of stability to a large number of Alaskans.

The Alaska Fishing Company would provide jobs for the communities of maritime Alaska. The financial institutions, service and supply facilities of Anchorage would be heavily impacted as well.

Revenues from the profits of the company would increase the state coffers and, of course, taxes on the incomes of individuals

involved would provide a revenue base as needed in the future.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INVESTING ALASKAN STATE CAPITAL IN THE FISHERY

Alaska is faced with a budgetary surplus which has the potential of destroying Alaska as we now know it, due to avarice and greed.

The stability provided by a direction for the investment of a significant part of the oil surplus money into an industry which would rely on a sustained yield of products, would provide a focus for Alaskans for the near future and provide a proper forum as the company is developed and as the policies are debated by the people of Alaska, for discussing the future of Alaska. Jobs provided would be stable, long-term jobs, and although some considerable inflation and growth will be expected in every maritime community, this would soon be stabilized and probably would not change over a long period of time, witness the experience of the Faroe Islanders.

THE FUTURE, WHAT WILL IT BRING?

The Alaska Fish Company should have two goals: The first would be total utilization of every bit of fish the State could get its hands on; the catching, processing, and selling of same, at a profit. The second goal would be, once the industry was stabilized, to sell the component parts, except for the marketing umbrella, to the individuals and communities involved. The fishing ships should be sold to the local communities which provide the crews and to

the crews. The cold storage and processing facilities should be sold to the local communities and employees. The marketing umbrella and management probably should be maintained by the State, at least until such time as it could be purchased by the fishing and processing components, under a scheme which would guarantee unified and integrated management for the common good.

It is anticipated there would be considerable uproar by the fishing industry against such an idea. It is very important to watch where the uproar comes from. It is expected that those persons and companies which are nurtured by outside interests would be vocal in their opposition.

An important part of the development of the fishery would be the aspect and involvement of fishing companies wholly owned by Alaskans. There are a number of these companies which have great growth potential and which have management of high quality. They would be encouraged to expand and move into the fishing opportunity, supported with state funding. While they were developing their own opportunities in the fishery, their counsel and guidance would be of inestimable value to The Alaskan Fishing Company. New companies of Alaskans would also be encouraged.

It is an act of fate that the fish are available at the same time the capital is also available. Otherwise, we Alaskans

would be delegated to watching from the shore as our fish go elsewhere.

AN ACTION PLAN

The writer recommends funding and leadership by the State in marshalling on a crash basis of all resources in and of the State, including the purchase of services as necessary and the hiring of experts in fishing and market economics etc., to develop a feasibility study. The study would recommend the next steps toward the formulation of the plan. State policy could immediately then focus on the U. S. State Department and the Department of Commerce as well as the Congress in order to gain for the State the acceptance, by government, of the State plan. Such action should be well accepted by the Federal Government because of the recent removal from the Alaskan economy of massive amounts of land, and because nothing of great significance has yet happened in the 200-mile fishery by the people of any other state. This interregnum will soon expire, however.

A very well financed and staffed task force should be assembled involving the citizens who can work on the problem, if not full time, at least to a considerable amount of their time, in order to get the plan off the ground and rolling. Citizens' Committees from each of the maritime communities should be immediately formed, financed and staffed so that each Alaskan maritime community

or other community which feels it should have impact from the fishery could design and structure the involvement deemed necessary by those communities.

Areas where there is great economic distress should be given additional support to guarantee that the bountiful harvest will impact the remote and poverty stricken areas of Alaska.

A time table could well be as follows:

1. March 1, 1980. The Administration and Legislature agreeing on a working plan with time goals and budget for each phase.
2. March 15, 1980. Selection of the task force to head up endeavor. The financing and staffing of component parts, such as local community involvement.
- 3.0 April 1, 1980. Commitment of state funding for research in markets and supply, with a preliminary report of feasibility within 60 days.
- 4.0 June 1, 1980. State-wide discussion and evaluation of plan and decision by state leaders as to whether the State would move forward to implement the plan or not. Establishment of corporate machinery and funding package. Lobbying federal decision makers for support and such legislative change as is necessary. Commencement of negotiations with foreign fishing interests for the orderly takeover of the fishery.

A FINAL NOTE

The writer feels this opportunity is a challenge to the people of Alaska, and is one which could and should unify us. It can provide a focus, a platform, and a forum for the development of

the people of the state for years to come. The economic and social benefits from implementation of this proposal could well set the course for the future of Alaska.

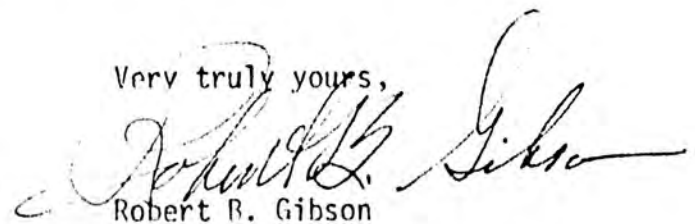
ROBERT B. GIBSON
P. O. Box 303
Bethel, Alaska 99559

FUTURE FRONTIERS
308 "G" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen;

While I speak from the point of view of a resident of "Bush Alaska", and a particular segment of it at that, it is my hope that the needs addressed and proposed approaches to their solution, may have validity on a broader scale.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert B. Gibson", written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and extends across the width of the text block.

Robert B. Gibson

Alaska has, since its first "discovery" by Western European Civilization and its American representatives, been a valuable source of raw materials, much as were other Crown Colonies of the European countries in other parts of the "New World".

This situation has not substantially changed since the days of Vitus Bering and Captain Cook.

Outside capital has not been, and probably will not be, willing to invest in industry within Alaska which will contribute to Alaska's internal economy or control of its own economic destiny, let alone its entry into the world marketplace.

Because of this historic lack of resident venture capital, and the relative scarcity of a large resident labor pool, both the control of the sources of our wealth in renewable and non-renewable resources and their marketing have remained beyond the control of either the citizen of the state, or its government.

Our gold built the port of Seattle, and the gold is gone. Our Fish have sustained it, and to this day most of the fish market is controlled "outside". Our Timber goes out as logs and is sold back to us after outside processing. Our petroleum wealth goes out on ships, and returns after processing at elevated prices. That same petroleum provides the fertilizer and energy that grows the foodstuffs and meat we import. Added to the processing costs we must pay, are the high transport costs (petroleum based) for all of our imports.

Our sole significant source of taxable wealth for the foreseeable future is our mineral wealth.

This wealth must be utilized to foster and, as required, support the growth of an Alaskan Economy, diversified and self-sustaining, which will assure economic independence for Alaska.

Those of us who live here have found a way of life satisfying to our own needs and requirements, and need to be able to afford to live here. But as long as this State remains a Crown Colony, it may be a mootly affordable luxury. In this light I should like to propose the following policies be given consideration by the Legislature and the Administration of Alaska.

ALASKAN OIL AND ENERGY

No more immediate threat, or challenge, faces this state than the current world-wide energy crisis. Alaska may be a major oil producer now, but the oil is a finite resource of increasing scarcity world-wide. It may produce revenue in the form of taxes, and some employment for Alaskans, but to depend on it as either a continuing source of funds for the state, or on the continuation of oil based energy beyond for more than twenty years is unrealistic.

Alaska will have economic independence directly as it develops a realistic and sane approach to the energy crisis. It is uniquely in a position to do this with oil revenues financing the transition. There is no question that the transition must be made. It is only a question of when. Alaska can and should lead the nation in meeting this challenge. To wait for a Federal Energy Policy based on factual imperatives will be akin to awaiting the Millennium. To this challenge we propose:

AN ENERGY POLICY WHICH WILL HAVE THE FOLLOWING GOALS FOR REALIZATION WITHIN THE TIMETABLE(S) INDICATED.

- I. By 1985 Alaska will have reserved, for use within the state, sufficient Petroleum reserves from proven resources, to meet the projected needs of its population for 50 years.
- II. By 1990, the refining and distribution system required to distribute this resource to all parts of the state shall be on line and operating.
- III. By 1982, a plan shall be developed which will provide that all technologically and economically feasible public utility systems providing electrical power within the state shall be converted to the use of renewable resources by 1995 and - -
- IV. By 1985, legislation an appropriate financial incentive for such conversion, either in the form of seed monies, tax incentives, or other means, shall be provided by the state from oil revenues, and -
- V. By 1990, such a conversion shall have taken place. (see III & IV)
- VI. By 1982 a state-wide building code be enacted, for both the public and private sectors, which will comply, as an absolute minimum with the provision of ASHRAE #90-75A, and that means shall be provided for the enforcement of that code.
- VII. By 1980, waste heat recovery in public power generating utilities will be statutorily recognised as an acceptable expense for incorporating into the rate structure of such utilities, or shall be deregulated completely.
- VIII. By 1980, legislative action will have taken place which provides that alternative Energy resource research and development, appropriate to the regions involved, will be adequately funded, and regionally administered.

(2) CONTINUED

AN ENERGY POLICY WHICH WILL HAVE THE FOLLOWING GOALS FOR REALIZATION WITHIN THE TIMETABLE(S) INDICATED.

- IX. By 1980, legislative action will have taken place which provides that alternative Energy resource research and development, appropriate to the regions involved, will be adequately funded, and regionally administered.
- X. By 1980, legislation will be adopted which will provide for and fund regional Energy Planning Councils throughout the state, said councils directing and controlling the implementation of such of the above policies and legislation as are applicable and enforceable within the region.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL INDEPENDENCE FOR ALASKA

The Agricultural potential of Alaska is one of its least developed renewable resources. At least 95% of the food consumed within the state is imported. Yet, with its vast land area and extreme variations of climate and soil conditions, this state has the potential of not only feeding its own population within a decade, but entering the world market as an exporter of grains and protein.

Many agricultural techniques practiced elsewhere in the world in countries of lower latitudes may be directly transportable and applicable to Alaska. Northern European and Siberian agriculture is already developed far beyond anything we have considered for Alaska. It should be studied for application in our own situation.

Perhaps the most quickly realizable agricultural potential (ties in the state Animal Husbandry field. The Aleutian Islands have already proven to be rich cattle and sheep grazing resources, useable as locations for large-scale ranching operations. This is a basic industry which cannot fail, especially in light of the protein deficient conditions of most of the nations bordering the Pacific Ocean Rim to the east.

With the dwindling of petroleum resources that provide the base for many synthetic fibers, wool will experience a resurgence in popularity.

There are vast hundreds of thousands of acres of tundra lands suitable for reindeer grazing. This potential could help turn many rural areas into economically self-sufficient units, with an export potential unlimited.

Basic attitudes and some legislation about reindeer will have to be changed. Siberian reindeer husbandry is a major industry involving more than 8 million animals. Alaska has less than 50 thousand domestic animals in small, localized herds, the meat from which is nearly all consumed locally. Restrictive legislation at the Federal level, which limits reindeer ownership to selective ethnic groups, must be repealed, and venture capital must be encouraged, with state loan guarantees and technical support provided to potential reindeer industry development.

Farming methods which enhance the fertility and quality of the soil should be encouraged. Specifically, organic fertilizers, mulching, and the return to the soil of fibrous matter is a must. Agricultural homesteading provisions should be fostered which encourage both the small and large entrepreneurs with appropriate subsidies available to provision of foodstuff for the Alaskan Market.

Legislation and policy implementation to achieve the following goals should be enacted within the next two years.

By 1985 Alaska should be producing 20% of its dairy requirements.

By 1985 Alaska should be producing 15% of its root and garden vegetable requirements.

By 1990 Alaska should be producing 50% of its animal protein requirements.

By 1990 Alaska should be producing and processing, within the State, all of its requirements for ocean protein indigenous to Alaskan waters.

By 1990 Alaska should be producing all of its fertilizer, and be a potent force in the export market.

By 2000 Alaska should be, for foodstuffs economically feasible to produce within its boundaries, self-sufficient.

TRANSPORTATION

Alaskan economic growth and self-sufficiency is utterly dependent upon an internal transportation system. Interior Alaska has some highway and rail service along the rail belt. The remainder of the state is served by water and air, with some local highways activity.

The water transportation of the state is centered in and controlled from Seattle. Such intra-state movement of commodities as takes place, beyond the reach of the rail belt, is by air. The speed and convenience of air service is attractive, but it may be actually impeding the development of the state's overall economy. By way of illustration, consider that:

Air transport is the least economical in terms of ton-mile costs, per unit of energy expended.

In an era of increasing petroleum fuel costs, freight and passenger rates are bound to rise.

The commodities that can be shipped intrastate by air may soon, because of increased air freight costs, be luxury items.

The first potential for Alaskan economic development should be the marketing of Alaskan goods in Alaska. Yet if transport costs make such a prospect economically unfeasible, we shall continue to be frustrated in such development.

Development of the sustained-yield renewable resource potential of the Alaskan "Bush" will be directly proportional to the ease and economy of transport of its products to internal and external markets.

Most of the state north of the Aleutian Islands is only seasonally served by Seattle-Based water transport.

The legislature should address the feasibility of several possibilities with the object of linking various parts of the state together by other than air transport, even though immediate prospects for profitability may be moot. Where appropriate, state subsidies, loans, or tax incentives should be provided for private industry. Where such an approach cannot be effected, the State should consider direct involvement, the precedent for which has already been established with the State Ferry System.

Innovative alternatives in modes of transportation should be studied, fostered, and encouraged.

Extension of rail service from Alaska to the rest of the United States (except Hawaii) through Canada should be encouraged and financially supported to lower freight rates on materials coming into Alaska from the East Coast and Middle West, by eliminating transshipment costs at rail/waterheads. ✓

Rail transport within selected areas of the state could substantially lower living costs for the areas served.

Regional highway systems, perhaps seasonal, could lower costs of distribution from Western Alaska Seaports and major distribution centers to villages served by them. Kotzebue, Nome, Unalakleet, St. Michaels, Bethel, and Dillingham seem good prospects for such consideration.

TRANSPORTATION, (CONTINUED)

Enlarged, diversified, flexible transportation within the State of Alaska will create its own market for services and revenue, by opening up areas not now easily or economically accessible. It will promote tourist travel.

Public Transportation can survive as an economical alternative to the proliferation of urban automobile traffic. The economics of gasoline and diesel powered automobiles may well provide the incentive on the part of the Public that no amount of exhortation to conservation can accomplish. Such public transport should be adequate, not only for the urban core of our large community, Anchorage, but for the suburban areas as well. Monorail trunk systems, with local small or miniscale feeders, would relieve main highway feeder congestion, and reduce the present passenger-per-mile costs of the busses. Monorails are less subject to weather disruption than surface transport, are very fast, safe, and attractive alternatives to automobiles. Electrically powered, they are non-polluting, and most economical of resources.

Inland Waterways have great potential for inexpensive, albeit seasonal, transport into and from areas otherwise unserved. As it is now, only salt water systems get attention from the Coast Guard. Where other federal agencies cannot be involved, the State should take an active part in dredging, channel marking, dock construction and other enhancement of the internal waterways in rural Alaska. Water transport is, and always has been, the most cost efficient means of moving large amounts of heavy cargo.

The Alaska State Ferry System should interconnect, either through Seward or Anchorage, with that portion that terminates at Haines, permitting passengers from the rest of the United States to access not only Southeastern Alaska, but interior Alaska as well, without the necessity of travelling by either auto or bus or air between Haines and SouthCentral Alaska. It would also encourage and foster Intrastate use of the system.

(5)
FISHERIES

With its vast coastlines and intercontinental shelves, Alaskan fisheries have been and will continue to be a major renewable resource. However, and this is of prime importance for the economic future of Alaska and the welfare of its citizens, much more Alaskan participation in processing, distribution and marketing phases of the fisheries industry must be developed.

The historically rich salmon fisheries of the Gulf of Alaska and Southeastern Alaska are seriously depleted. While much of this depletion has its historic roots in foreign fishing, its condition is correctible by state action. Other factors have contributed to spawning stream degradation and subsequent run depletion, such as earthquakes, pollution, habitat destruction and the like. These producing areas must be rehabilitated.

While fisheries are renewable resources, the present practices are more exploitive than husbanding and developmental. Catch regulation is only a part of the most effective series of options that ought to be applied.

To the extent that bottom fisheries can be enhanced, rather than selectively fished to near extinction, such measures should be actively pursued.

Many countries throughout the world are successfully rearing fish in aquaculture programs. This method of production is vastly more efficient than the present methods of depending entirely on catching fish in their "natural" state. For the species amenable controlled rearing and harvest, such programs offer the possibility of sustained profits, unaffected by the uncertainties of fish behavior, and requiring minimal investment in harvest gear.

The return to the state's people of a larger share of the market price of its fisheries will increase private income and state revenues. State participation in the world-wide marketing of Alaskan-processed fish products is absolutely essential. Such a State agency could be supported directly from appropriate resource tax revenues.

The following specific recommendations are offered:

A concerted program of regional hatcheries construction for the restocking and restoration of depleted spawning grounds, the development of promising new spawning grounds and the enhancement of present rivers and streams with hatchery reared young should begin immediately.

Experimental aquaculture programs should be initiated throughout selected areas of the State.

A State Board of Fisheries Marketing, supported by appropriate fisheries-derived revenue, should be established, with representatives of the industry and the state represented thereon, to develop world-wide markets, including transportation involvement as required, for Alaskan fisheries products.

Tax incentives, subsidies, or guaranteed loan programs to Alaskan owned and operated fish processing plants should be implemented.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Alaskan Post-Secondary Education should be considered as falling into two major categories, "University" degree programs leading to Bachelor's and advanced degrees, and the Community College system. At present both systems are administered by the University of Alaska, through its Board of Regents and President.

While the roles of these two systems should be complementary, they are, in fact, administered competitively, to the detriment of the effectiveness of both, and to the disservice of the people of Alaska. Such a competitive system assumes, ultimately, that one must give way to the other, and that they cannot coexist. In this state, there has been a concerted effort to achieve such a destruction of the Community College System, as it has evolved, in favor of the University. This has resulted in a disservice to the people of the state, unnecessary expense to the State, and an atmosphere of distrust surrounding the University, The Legislature, The Administration and within the University itself.

Legislation has already been introduced to effect a complete separation of these two systems. This legislation should be enacted without delay, and a delineation of the proper spheres of each accompany such legislation.

An assessment of education in Alaska presents us with a complexity of major social trends, technological developments and accumulating evaluative and projective data that are profoundly challenging to the existing education structures and rationales. Not only in Alaska but nationally, significant questions as to role, purpose and methods of instruction are being raised. The quantity of significant concerns appears endless, ranging from record keeping to revenue sharing to "relevancy". It's impossible to devote even a paragraph to each, so in this report I'll attempt to limit discussion of national issues to those which should be of vital concern to Alaska learning programs, while at the same time including those major Alaskan factors that are unique to our particular situation.

An overview of the myriad questions and issues relative to our topic points to four basic areas of educational concern. For purposes of discussion and whim, let's refer to them as the FACE issues of Function, Approach, Control and Economics. These 4 areas are what education is all about...and probably what any social institution is about.

Since the last two FACE issues -control and economics- will be discussed in other reports, we will dispense with their consideration for the purposes of this article but for three major points which have had and will continue to have significant, and perhaps determining, roles in establishing direction for Alaskan educational programs. These will be mentioned only briefly, although their impact is profound, merits a great deal of attention and, when you're dealing with education will occupy much of your time.

1. Education is big business. Roughly \$200,000,000 was spent in Alaska last year on education from grades K-12.

If we include university and college expenditures, vocational and in-service training, and educational counseling. Alaska probably spent close to a quarter of a billion dollars on education this past year. Any business this big is bound to have vested interests, intensive lobbying, and individual and group struggles for power and control. This is especially true in rural Alaska, where the economic impact of education dollars has a significant effect on the local economy.

In many villages the only full-time jobs are with the schools.

2. Education is publicly supported by local, State and federal funds, and is acutely subject to political pressure from all these levels. In addition, federal funds are presently a crucial factor in Alaska Native education. What happens in Washington has a significant impact on what happens in rural Alaska.
3. Education is an emotionally laden issue, dealing as it does with the welfare of children. This is a growing concern in rural Alaska, with the problems inherent in providing quality education for the bush students. This has expressed itself in strong movements toward totally local programming and local educational self determination as opposed to the centralized administration of education in the past which required rural students to leave home in vast numbers.

As stated, these areas of Control and Economics indeed merit consideration, and will have a significant effect on the first two components of FACE, Function and Approach, which we will now examine.

FUNCTION: There is at present a great deal of discussion relative to proper functions of Alaskan and especially Alaska Native education, although all points of view seem to point toward the socialization roles as being of prime import. The question is, socialization to what?

At present we find a variety of opinions as to this role. Should prime emphasis be placed upon education for local socialization, or for socialization within a non-local situation? Is a segregated system preferable to an integrated system? Should school emphasize prevocational studies, precollege, "Life-Skills" - what ever that means?...

Present trends seem to indicate a consensus that schools are expected to provide for educational needs of individuals ranging from early childhood through adulthood, and from the physically or mentally handicapped to the college-bound.

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

Interest in adult literacy and training is apparently increasing. Opinions solicited from local school boards indicate a feeling that career education is highly important. (Dropout studies also indicate that this is important along with the capability of adapting to the social environment of whatever the setting in which a given career might exist.) The themes of self-identity and cultural pride have also been strongly advanced over at least the past eight or ten years.

This may sound obvious, even trite - yet if we take one short, very brief step backward in Alaskan education - we see a one or two teacher school concerned only with teaching the average child the three R's - and feeling lucky to do that. In fact, though we don't often acknowledge it - that's still a major task in Alaskan education today - and rightly so.

That all these concepts are important seems to be at least generally accepted. However the degree to which they modify curriculum has created controversy in professional and lay circles. At one extreme are proponents of same-culture immersion, in which rural teachers, curriculum, language and academic approach would be totally Native Alaskan, based on three premises - or statements of philosophy defining Functions:

- a) Self and cultural identity and pride are necessary for success and the prime function of the academic experience is to instill these traits.
- b) The function of school is to develop thought processes and concepts. This can be done most readily when done within the framework in which the student habitually operates;
- c) The function of education being preparation for life, schools should offer only that which is relevant to the students' own culture.

This position limits severely both scope and clientele of the educational process.

The other extreme holds the position of majority culture immersion.

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

This position is also based on functional premises:

- a) Teaching of skills is an essential function of the school.
Many of these skills are necessarily tied to an understanding of the majority culture which has a high degree of utilization of the skill.
- b) Career training as a proper school function demands the ability to deal successfully with the culture in which many career opportunities exist.
- c) Students know their own culture through living it; it is not a school function to teach it. It is the function of the school to acquaint them with that culture they don't know.

This position ignores advances in learning theory concerning process, and basic rights of self-determination and self-expression. However within both positions are points of validity, and several appropriate school functions can legitimately be drawn from them.

Positive aspects from each extreme identify the following as legitimate Alaskan school functions on which valid, result-producing programs could be built:

- 1) To determine community and individual educational interests and priorities and involve all components of the community in this determination.
- 2) To provide, or act as referral agent for, the educational needs, interests and aptitudes of the broad spectrum of individuals living in the local community from pre-school through adult.
- 3) To develop competence in the functional skills essential for individual and societal success.
- 4) To develop analytical processes relevant to situational recognition and problem resolution-the skills of the self-starting, continual learner and independent thinker.
- 5) To prepare students for the world of work, either through entry level training or pre-vocational and pre-college courses of study.

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

- 6) To provide significant opportunities for the development of a positive self and cultural awareness.
- 7) To develop self-disciplined individuals with positive attitudes toward life and learning.

If these can be accepted as the major legitimate-though by no means exclusive-functions of an Alaskan basic educational program, we can proceed to an analysis of the means to making these functions operational-the Approach component of FACE.

APPROACHES:

The manner in which information is presented is currently known in the trade as a "delivery system." That doesn't fit my particular choice of acronym; therefore, the way the Iceman cometh in this paper is known as the Approach.

This is the action arena in education today-in terms of approaches we are in at least a reform-and probably a revolutionary-era. All aspects of traditional approaches to schooling are being challenged for a myriad of valid (and some less than valid) reasons. Among the more valid seem to be the following:

1. The Information Explosion: More data is being produced than can possibly be taught. The advent and development of computer science is causing quantum jumps in knowledge accumulation.
2. Learning Process Advancements: As other fields have advanced, so too has our understanding of ways in which learning occurs. This knowledge is being translated into functions and approaches.
3. Rapid Societal Changes: Changes in village society and its relation to larger communities over the past 20 or 25 years has been profound-and increased rates of change are in the offing. This is in part due to technological advances in transportation and communication, in part due to the Land Claims Bill and its economic and socio-political impact.

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

Changes and growth in Alaskan urban areas has also been profound - indeed overwhelming - in the last ten years. In boom and in bust, for good and for evil - the growth and changes are here.

4. Recent Technological Innovations: These have vast possibilities for application to education, making such terms as relevancy, immediacy, and self-pacing fact rather than fancy for bush education, as well as for the cities.
5. Changes in the Learner: Today's youth enter the educational system with different sophistications, skills and experiences than their parents. In addition, the increase in formal educational opportunities has correspondingly increased the spectrum of learner needs and abilities.
6. The demand for accountability and relevance: It's a generally conceded fact-as evidenced by recommendations of various federal, state, and professional groups - that change in the schools has not kept pace with changes in need and opportunity, and much that occurs in school may not be relevant to-in fact, may even hinder-positive development. Educators are being challenged to justify their actions with more than rhetoric. This demand is coming from educators, society at large-and students themselves.
7. "The Movement": -for want of a better term, that began with the civil rights activists of the late fifties and has since encompassed women, the aged, all minorities, youth and environment and peace groups. This major social evolution has led to a re-awakening, reaffirming and recognition of the rights of individuals and groups to justice and identity. Alaska, the home of the independent - be he escapist, individualist or opportunist - exemplifies this spirit. This has had-and will continue to have-a profound effect on Alaska education.

In summary, when we speak of Alaskan Education, we are speaking of a societal function designed to provide a broad spectrum of individuals with a wide range of cognitive, affective and psychomotor skills; with positive attitudes about themselves, their society, life and learning -

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

all this to be done in an arena of continual vast social upheaval, technological advancement, and increasing understanding of learning processes; under conditions which will vary profoundly according to the economic, political, emotional and rhetorical factors of the day. To say the least, a challenge!

It is through the approaches-or strategies-that we use to achieve these constantly evolving ends that our schools as instruments of society will rise or fall. Obviously, several tasks need addressing before this can be accomplished. To develop strategies competent to meeting this challenge successfully over the next several years requires an analysis of variables that includes the following:

1. Examination of those major trends and directions in Alaskan education which we can expect, with some degree of certainty, to expand and develop.
2. Familiarization and continual updating with developments in understanding the learning processes, and with those technological advances that can be used in education activities that stimulate those learning processes and/or increase knowledge and skills.
3. Ongoing determination of relevance between existing and desired educational functions and activities.

1. Examination of Trends:

Although often times education seems to be heading in more directions than there are students, I think we can identify a few major, significant long term trends which we can feel fairly certain will continue.

Again I hasten to point out that these are not all-inclusive and that there will be exceptions to each direction mentioned. However, as overall indicators, I think the following appear adequate:

- a) Continued decentralization of control
- b) Continued expansion of local village high school programs
- c) Reducation in non-local secondary options
- d) Expansion in scope of all education programs

MOM, APPIE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

- e) School population stabilization in villages. Growth in urban areas.
- f) Increased emphasis on career education and educational accountability
- g) Continued rural school facility development.
- h) Increased use of regionalized technical assistance support systems.
- i) Increased use of self instructional units - or multi-sensory programmed approaches to learning.
- j) Increased use of computerization and standardization of support functions.
- k) Increased use of satellite video and computer assisted instruction.
- L) Spread of community college programs into rural areas, and an accompanying growth in community interest courses in both rural and urban districts.
- a) Decentralization of control:

Present trends indicate that both rural and Federal BIA schools will be subject to increasing local control through school boards of the REAA's through local input into Federal funding for schools and through self-determination policies for Federal Native schools.

Along with this decentralization of control will come a corresponding need for local development of educational priorities and projects for federal grants. This will be necessitated by Public Law 89-10 guidelines as well as Indian Education Act regulation, [Public Laws 93-638 and 95-561], which call for local involvement in project development. As these funds play a major role in **Native** education programs, this will be a significant factor in the development of quality village school systems.

In addition, there has been a definite pro-localization movement in the technical assistance and administrative control policies of the Department of Education and the Federal Government. Vivid examples include the talent bank approach vis-a vis state "Specialists", the flexibility of graduation requirements, and the formation of REAA's.

- b) Expansion of local bush high school programs:

In the past 4 years, there has been a significant increase in the number of local high school programs. Recently more than a dozen new high schools have been constructed or are in the process of being constructed. This spurt, - based upon the legal implications of the now settled *Molly Hootch v. State Board of Education* case has caused this to become a dominant mode of secondary education for role high school students within the past two or three years.

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION , (Continued)

Although this is the direction in which most educators and Natives seem to wish to move, there is more than a little apprehension about the educational dangers and difficulties inherent in this shift. [In some quarters this is viewed as a potentially hazardous neo-isolationism!] These will be discussed in the section relating to strategy development.

c) Reduction in non-local bush secondary options:

In the recent past, over 1500 Native high school students were required to leave home for secondary school opportunities. This was accomplished through a system of boarding schools, "URBAN" dormitories in Bethel, Nome Kodiak and Kenai and boarding homes in Anchorage and other cities. If we relate bush enrollment projections indicating a short-term growth and a long-term stability or shrinking in secondary student populations to the above mentioned development of village secondary facilities, it became obvious that the non-local options as they have existed were underenrolled, and therefore too inefficient to continue operation. Indeed, this has become glaringly obvious. As this happened, several options for such boarding programs presented themselves:

- 1) Change to a functional secondary specialization for a selected bush student body attending on a full-time basis.
- 2) Change to a functional secondary specialization for a general bush student body attending on an intermittent basis.
- 3) Remain open for those students not reached by local secondary programs.
- 4) Develop programs related to educational needs other than secondary.
- 5) Shut down, or change to noneducational uses.

At present option #5 seems to be the only option taken under consideration.

[It would seem that, with thought, other education-related uses for multi-million dollar educational facilities might be developed.

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

However, these too can be discussed in strategy development.]

- d) Expansion of educational opportunities in terms of population and programs offered:

In a village which, twenty years ago, may have had only a single teacher, we today find a variety of programs for kindergarten, special education, bilingual education, and adult basic education. In addition, there are correspondence courses for State diplomas or for community college credit, numerous visits by education consultants in various fields, and in-service training sessions-all of which are designed to provide learning opportunities for those previously untouched by the educational system. Although these programs are far from perfect, they appear to be growing in number and quality. It is not likely that this trend would be reversed.

- e) Village Population Stabilization:

Statistical data indicates that village populations are, with few exceptions, in a state of relative stability, or in some cases, decline. The effects this will have upon the total education dollars entering a community and how these dollars will be used has yet to be determined.

- f) Increased emphasis on career education and educational accountability:

As the needs of Alaska and the regional corporations expand and become more visible, the school systems will be pressed to ^{as}assist in meeting these needs. In addition, as the urgency of meeting these needs run headlong into the apparently inevitable time lag in the establishment of programs in this direction, we will be seeing an increased demand for educational accountability. Movement in this direction will most likely be furthered as local control and awareness of school programs increases.

- g) Educational facility development:

Over the past five years that has been a burst of village school

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

facility construction. Most of these projects are for the provision of local secondary options.

It is likely that this trend will continue, it also is likely that as local school districts are formed, the replacement rate of older, existing facilities will increase. Possible, though by no means certain, beneficial outcomes for programs could develop from this construction activity. Regardless such projects also provide temporary construction employment as well as future school jobs. These are important and valid economic considerations.

h) Regionalization of technical assistance:

This has become manifest in Alaska in two unique and apparently effective systems:

- 1) The Talent bank - Most state departments of education hire and maintain individuals as "specialists" in curriculum areas. Their job is to provide technical assistance statewide in their "specialty" - which is usually far too broad to be a specialty. A rhetorical question: Can one individual reading specialist for example, be an expert in phonetics, in adult reading, in oral reading evaluation, in identification and diagnosis of reading disabilities, in nutritional aspects of reading handicaps, in transitional reading programs in developmental reading programs, in basal reading series, in interpretation skill analysis etc.---and make all these skills available for workshop, teaching program evaluation, project writing, while at the same time keeping current in the field and fulfilling administrative chores - Well, it's difficult but most states try.

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

However, the talent bank approach catalogs skills and interests of individual professionals around the state recognized by their peers for expertise in specific functions. When a specific skill is needed for a training session, project design or program evaluation, the names of individuals best suited for such activities are pulled, contacted and if free made available by D.O.E. money. And are again evaluated by their peers- the accountability factor mentioned earlier. Simple, but brilliant - and apparently effective.

- 2) Regional Resource Centers. With the establishment of REAA's came regional resource centers as supplemental support for those essential but expensive school services not affordable by a single small district alone. With minimal D.O.E. funding and dependent upon the school districts they serve for fiscal support, they represent an opportunity for an excellent symbiosis not present in most educational systems - the user of the requested service deciding whether or not the service is valid enough to continue paying for. Again - accountability. So far 4 of the 5 originally established RRC's are still functioning- so they must be doing something right. The hand-to-mouth nature of the Resource Center funding can generate conditions such as frantic searches for external support, essential political compromise with varying district demands etc - but these are not necessarily unhealthy realities but just realities. So far things are apparently functioning to the relative satisfaction of the concerned school districts.

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

i) Individualized Self instructional Units: There exists today the possibility of a machine-student "relationship" in tutorial learning situations that in many ways can be more "intimate" than the average teacher-student relationship. Some of the equipment making this possible includes:

1. The packaged unit:

Today, there are commercially available packaged learning "kits" complete with reading materials, filmstrips, cassettes, relevant "objects" to see, touch, and manipulate, lesson plans, objectives and evaluation tools. These are available for all levels and for nearly all subject areas. These range from elementary math tools such as quisenaire rods, to complete motorcycle repair and maintenance studies.

2. The 8mm film loop:

Short (1-5 minute) films on nearly any subject or "mini-subject" are packaged in a quick, slide-tape cartridge for use by individual students-or groups of two or three-in a small quiet projector. The films are usually in series, with each film showing one step in a series. For example, the method for dissection of a frog may be shown in various stages on 8 or 10 film loops. The films keep revolving on the loops in a continuous cycle for constant reference.

3. Programmed Learning Units:

First developed by the Armed Forces, these units consist of lock-step individual instruction in which a small amount of information and explanation is given. A question is asked and answered, and the answer checked by the learner. If he is correct, he proceeds to the next step. If incorrect, he is referred back to a pertinent section for review and retest.

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

j) Computer Support Systems:

At present we have just begun to tap this resource for educational support. Its significant in time and money savings potential is astounding. For instance school district offices are now plugged into an "EMS" - electronic mail system - whereby sameday, simultaneous two-way information transfer can be accomplished between Juneau and any or all of the remote school districts, and individuals in those districts. Anyone ever dealing with multi-community bush communications, will realize the enormous time and energy savings involved here.

In addition, by March 1st, several Southeast school systems will tie their budgets into the same computer capability. This will put instant budget data in the various funding categories in their possession when they need it - eliminating enormously time-consuming local data collection and retrieval functions.

k) Video and Computer assisted Instruction:

Adult Education programs and the now notorious t.v. town meetings are only two examples of recent use of televised or computer assisted instruction or information programs utilizing satellite link-ups. Still in the experimental stage, live two-way communications in Alaska will be a day-to-day fact of life in education. Tutorial type, programmable computers already exist in homes and in schools. As training in their operation and experimentation in their utility continue, we can expect to see computers taking an ever increasing role in educational delivery to individual students.

1. Community College and Community Interest Courses.

A notable event over the past few years has been the sudden deployment of community colleges around Alaska. The University of Alaska has 2 such facilities in operation around the State with 3 community college campuses here in Southeast alone.

With the simultaneous growth of small bush high school programs, the opportunity now exists for rural Alaskans to get the "basic +" of public education without leaving home - or at least without going far.

In urban areas as well, the community colleges and community schools concepts have added a new dimension to those long dark winter evenings.

More important perhaps, they are keeping alive the concept that everyone is a teacher - everyone is a learner. Thus a fly-tying course is taught by a fly fisherman, a mining course by a prospector, a lifeboat course by Marine Highways employee. Simple? Certainly - but the idea of not requiring a piece of paper to prove you are "qualified" to do something in a school is unique [though even the community college approve, no credit is given unless the program is signed off on by a "qualified" instructor of record.]

There is a bonus inherent with the community colleges in rural areas - they provide a center of intellectual fermentation - a catalyst for idea exchange and planning of community development. As with any new program, there are adoptions to be made and problems to be dealt with. However, the existing and potential for further successes is a cause for celebration in the rural areas.

2. Developments in Learning Process Theory and Educational Technology:

A great deal of research has been published over the past several years relating to the way we learn; i.e. the learning process.

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION, (Continued)

Rather than reiterate all that has been said, copies of several pertinent books are available for your review. These include HOW CHILDREN LEARN by Holt, the PROCESS OF EDUCATION by Bruner, EDUCATION AND ECSTASY by Leonard, and TOWARD A THEORY OF LEARNING by Bruner (ch. 2&3)

To summarize in a few sentences the divergent points of view represented would not be fair, but a few of the significant findings by these and other researchers appear to include the following:

1. Pertinent and frequent evaluation is an essential element of curriculum design from the point of view of the learner and the instructor.
2. A major goal of education should be to create in the learner a predisposition to learning.
3. Skill development is essential to growth in learning.
4. Accomplishment and gaining of understanding are internal rewards that can lead to further learning development.
5. Experimentation and experience are two essential elements of learning.
6. The curriculum must be relevant to the goals, needs, environment and experiences of the learner and the growth must be measurable.
7. Learning of the concrete must come before learning of the abstract.
8. Learning can be defined in terms of behavior changes to be developed, and therefore the learning and the effectiveness of the instructional strategies can be measured and evaluated.

MOM, APPLE PIE and EDUCATION , (Continued)

9. The cognitive skills have been classified and learning experiences prepared to assist in their development.
10. The cognitive skills of thinking are more crucial in today's world than the cognitive skills of remembering.
11. Individual learners have individual needs and interests, and individual rates of physical, emotional and intellectual development.
12. Immediacy of feedback from the appropriate external sources is a positive asset to growth in learning.

Although this is by no means an all-inclusive list, it does include some of the more relevant findings and development of educational theory, and should be reflected in the curriculum and strategies of the practitioners in our school systems.

CONCLUSIONS:

Using the information from preceeding sections, the true tasks of a concerned citizenry and their professionals would seem to be the evaluation of existing and planned educational approaches in the light of

- a) what is desirable - and should be striven for;
- b) what is possible - and should be achieved;
- c) what is probable or certain - and must be accounted for in planning.

How then, is this to be done? Well that, Gentle Reader, is the rub. It doesn't seem there can exist an answer only questions, data, processes and conclusions that must change with time, people and circumstances. And perhaps this is what judicial bodies, legislative committees and administrative agencies are all about - dealing with change. As alwasy we are the yin and yang, the problem and solution, the beginning and.....THE END.

Rec'd 11/28/79

November 27, 1979

Future Frontiers
308 G St. Ste. 301
Anchorage, Ak., 99501

Honorable Legislators:

ISSUE:

The state creates valuable permits, certificates or licenses by deciding to regulate entry into certain industries. Because entry becomes limited the licenses, etc., become valuable and salable on the private market. These permits become valuable regardless of the value of the business "owning" the permit. There are many cases where a business person sells his equipment for one price, the goodwill of the business for another, and the state license or permit for still another price. Even where a business is bankrupt the permit or certificate is salable.

The value of the permit is created by the state by limiting entry into the industry. If it were not true that the state allowed only a certain number of businesses in the industry (e.g., fisheries, air transportation, etc.) only the equipment, real property and good will of the business would be salable. The state creates the value in the permit or certificate; the value does not result from anything the company does or produces.

Although the Transportation Commission has tried to reduce the occurrences, the permittee now sells his permit and retains the revenue for himself. To me this procedure is an unconscionable transfer of income from the taxpayer to the individual selling the certificate. This windfall was created by the state for state purposes in the public interest. The vendor of the permit has not earned the revenue received from the sale of the permit; his gain is from the sale of his company's goodwill, if any and from the sale of property. In my opinion, the revenue from the sale of the permit or certificate belongs to the state.

RECOMMENDATION:

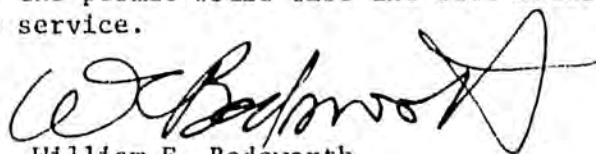
Where the state wishes to limit entry to an industry the permit should be placed at auction before qualified potential buyers. The auction could be held before the buyers were qualified, or afterwards. In either event the money from the auction would belong to the state.

Existing permittees and licensees in limited industries would merely turn in their permits to the state without selling them to private individuals. This permit would then be auctioned, if in the public interest.

Merely taxing away the gain from the sale of a permit would stimulate the growth of measures to avoid the tax. Vendors of permits would conceal the sale in the price of equipment, value of goodwill or assorted schemes such as "consulting agreements" after the sale. The right of the state to auction the permit would be clouded unless statutory.

CONCLUSION:

The windfall should be removed to the state where it belongs. With the auction there would be no need for public convenience and necessity hearings. The prospective buyer should make such a thorough investigation that he knows that owning the permit would be valuable. The public interest would still require that the buyer be a qualified person or company, but such matters would be determined without large scale hearings. The value of the permit would rise and fall determined by the profitability (public need) of the service.



William E. Bedsworth
3943 Deborah Lane
Anchorage, Ak., 99504

P.S.

The writer is a nonpracticing attorney who teaches part time for UAA (regulation of industry) and is a hearing officer for the Transportation Commission. Although speaking as a private citizen only herein, I would be happy to provide more information if desired.

Rec'd 11/28/79

FRONTIER CHILDREN, 1979

Margaret Fischer, Ph.D.
Alaska Psychiatric Institute
Anchorage, Alaska

(907) 277-6551 x 327

Paper presented at the 37th International Council of Psychologists Convention, Princeton, New Jersey, August 1979

Alaska is a vast expanse, one-fifth the size of continental United States with a population less than that of the state of Nevada. It is the largest and least inhabited per square mile of all the states. The weather varies from mild 50° to 70° temperatures in the long days of summer to frigid subfreezing temperatures in winter which drop as low as 60 below zero in the Interior. Coastal winters are comparatively mild. In such year-round ports as Valdez, as much as 26 feet of snow may fall during a season but the temperature rarely falls below freezing. The population of approximately 400,000 is comprised of Eskimos, Caucasians, and the Indian tribes, primarily the Aleuts, the Tlingits, and the Athabascans. The Native settlements are located on inland rivers or along the 26,000 miles of coastline of the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea. The Caucasians typically live in urban settlements such as Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. Russian, French, Norwegian, and English ancestries predominate, however, because of its close proximity to Russia (55 miles at the nearest point) the United States military forces account for a sizeable number of the Non-Native populace. The remainder are private entrepreneurs, government employees, oil pipeline workers, and Sourdoughs of various persuasions. Salmon, halibut, and crab fishing, lumbering, gold and copper mining, and tourism are the leading industries. One of the most striking aspects of Alaska's population is its relative youth. The average age for Alaskan citizens is about 26. Nearly 50 percent of the population consists of persons under age 18. Nineteen-year-old citizens have the right to vote.

The styles of life, the standards of living, and the social systems

which prevail among Alaskans differ measurably. The modern and the primitive coexist within comparatively short geographical distances. In the Native villages an ancient social system prevails.

A common misconception is that people in the Polar regions live in igloos which are dome-shaped shelters made from blocks of ice. The igloo is only used as a temporary shelter during travels or by Eskimos on hunting trips. In areas where timber is available homes are made of wood and turf. As no trees grow in the northern Arctic, houses are made of flat stones, driftwood, and peat. Windows are made from the intestines of seals if glass is not available. The house consists of one large room seldom more than 15 feet in diameter by 9 feet high. A wide platform is the family's sleeping bunk. At times as many as 12 persons may live in such a dwelling. The impossibilities of washing clothes in the low temperatures of the north along with the fact that Eskimos may rarely have a second set of clothes, make it necessary to go naked inside their houses while their clothes are being dried or cleaned of lice. It also allows them to get fresh air for their bodies. Therefore, from their childhood Eskimos are used to seeing men and women in the nude, and no shame is connected with the human body and its needs.

A hunter may have more than one wife or may borrow a friend's wife to help with the cleaning of skins or with homemaking chores while on a hunting expedition. Eskimo and Arctic Indian women as a group demonstrate a striking fecundity with a birth rate more

than double that for the United States as a whole (53 per 1,000 pop.). The high birth rate is more than offset, however, by the fetal and infant wastage evidenced by the high fetal, neonatal, and post neonatal death rates of the infants which is more than four times the United States average. Prematurity is the single most important factor associated with mortality in the neonatal period, which may in part result from widespread anemia and iron deficiency in the maternal group. Postnatal infectious diseases play a major role in contributing to the infant mortality rate. Tuberculosis, otitis media, and meningitis are epidemic, however, there has been close to a 75 percent reduction in the Alaska Native infant death rate over the last twenty years. In 1976 the expectation of life at birth was 62 percent. Compared to the United States total population the life expectancy for Alaska Natives is about ten years behind at birth and nine years behind at age one. At age 65, however, they show the same life expectancy as for the total population. The median age at death is 62.5 for males and 73.9 for females.

Native women who breast feed their babies do not wean them until the child is three or four years old, often later. While Alaskan Natives generally cherish their offspring, male babies are considered more desirable than female babies. A physically or psychologically handicapped child may be viewed as an embarrassment to relatives. The baby is seen as "broken" and rejected by the mother. The rule of survival of the fittest has unfortunate connotations for the handicapped child. Because of the high incidence of consanguinity

and incest in the small villages, hereditary defects transmitted genetically should be greater than the norm yet only a few are identified. For example, there are less than 100 severely/profoundly retarded children who are institutionalized in the state facility for the developmentally disabled when ordinarily that group represents about one percent of the population. The dearth of media may account for the low rate of referrals as many Native parents may be unaware that help is available. It also appears possible that an unwritten law of the Arctic that everyone should contribute to the struggle for food and clothing is an important factor. Those who do not or cannot are despised by all, and feel themselves beyond the pale of the community... the most terrible punishment to any Indian or Eskimo. People who are handicapped are not looked upon favorably and are apt to meet with "accidents."

Health services for the Bush communities are delivered presently by 100 public health nurses who schedule visits four times a year. There are ten native hospitals in Alaska with satellite health stations and village-built clinics throughout the state. Primary health care is provided by Community Health Aides. Hospital and dental care and medicines are free to all Natives. The leading health problems are ranked as alcohol abuse, accidents and injuries, chronic otitis media, and influenza and pneumonia. Epidemics of meningitis and tuberculosis have disastrous consequences on the young. Alcoholism, rampant among Native youth and adults, is a problem of immense magnitude. Alaska ranks fourth among 50 states in per capita alcohol consumption and first in the nation in

alcohol-related deaths. Among Alaska Natives, the alcohol-related death rate is approximately five times as great as that for non-Natives.

For the child in the Alaskan Native village, the school is a focal point of his life. To counteract poverty and malnutrition schools provide breakfast, lunch, and a snack. The schools are often open in the evening to allow children to take showers or they may serve as a refuge in case of heavy drinking or battering by one or both parents.

Since 1972 the schools have attempted to enhance the abilities of the Native children in both English and their native tongue. The lack of materials for the 23 native languages with their many dialectical variations causes English to be the main vehicle of instruction. While many Alaskan Natives speak both best and most often in their native tongue they write in English because they have never been taught to write in the native language. Non-English speaking Alaskans are limited in learning as the media (newspapers, radio, and television broadcasts, when they are available) are in English. The National Bilingual Materials Development Center of the University of Alaska under a Title VII grant develops materials in Native languages in a variety of subjects from music through literature. Finding trained teachers is a problem. In some villages no one can write.

Welfare programs seem to have created as many liabilities as they have benefits. It has given the Alaskan Native time for leisure activities and yet he does not have the options for recreation available to him that people in large communities have. If he cannot read or understand English broadcasts the long hours of dark and cold of winter are often spent drinking, and a vicious cycle ensues.

A comprehensive services network has been developed by the Department of Health and Social Services and by private Native associations to help the children of the Last Frontier and their families to develop to their highest potentials and to function effectively by making needed improvements in community support services on an ongoing basis. The primary objectives are to foster pride in the heritage and traditions of the Native cultures, to preserve their customs, folklore, and art and to promote physical, economic, and social well-being of the Alaskan Natives. It may take a prodigious effort but it is worth that effort to make the dream a reality.

Recommendations:

An Epidemiological Survey is proposed to assess the incidence of developmental disabilities including mental retardation and mental illness among the Native and Non Native populace in the State of Alaska.

Purpose:

1. to obtain accurate data on prevalence.
2. to ascertain the etiological makeup of the disabled.
3. to identify high risk populations.
4. to assist in ameliorative and preventative planning.

Margaret G. Lischer, Ph.D

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Rec'd 11/28/79

November 26, 1979

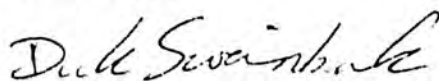
Future Frontiers
308 G Street, Suite 301
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a rather hastily prepared summary of mining in Alaska as seen by me in a global context.

I believe that stagnation will set in unless some positive actions are taken by the State in the near future, and hope that the suggestions offered might serve as a seed to that end.

Sincerely,



Dick Swainbank

DS/nh

INTRODUDUCTION - HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

By 2000 B.C. a flourishing trade existed across the Mediteranean between the Phoenicians and the Britons. The back-haul was tin. In Cornwall, the early Britons dug shallow pits into placer accumulations of cassiterite and with little capital investment produced the commodity so much prized by the traders. In the Middle Ages, the Cornishmen were digging shallow pits on the vein sources of the placers, and by the late 18th century and early 19th century, the scattered landholdings were being consolidated into well-managed mining ventures which followed the tin veins to depth. Today some of these veins are still worked, using modern mining methods at greater depths than was formerly possible. Metals such as molybdenum and tungsten for which there was formerly no use are also extracted.

The Cornwall area has a recorded history of some 4000 years of mining, and during the heyday (about 1800-1914), in excess of 2 million tons of metallic tin was produced, worth about 32+ billion dollars at today's prices. Thus tin mining in Cornwall was no boom and bust operation. Today, Cornwall is still one of the most scenic areas of the British Isles.

Similar histories can be documented for most of the world-renowned mining camps such as Central Sweden, Central Europe, Mexico, and the Andean Region.

At the beginning of the 20th century, mining was already in progress at many camps in the Rocky Mountains, such as at Leadville and Urad (Colorado), Bingham (Utah), Butte (Montana), and many others. The mining was small scale, for high-grade veins and replacement bodies of ore, with a high value for small volumes. In 1899, a young mining engineer, Daniel C. Jacklin, proposed to mine the low-grade copper ore at Bingham and almost the whole of the mining and financial world thought him insane. In 1904, the first year of operation, the mine, now the Bingham open-pit, made \$200,000 profit. In the 75 years of operation the mine has produced more than 22 billion pounds of copper, 10.5 million ounces of gold, 525 million pounds of molybdenum and 95 million ounces of silver. At today's prices, the market value of this bonanza would be \$32 billion.

Within a year or two of the start-up of the Bingham Pit, numerous other open-pit copper mines were started and many are still being mined 75 years later. Major mines now exist near the sites of some of the old vein-mining concerns--the Anaconda Mine at Butte, Montana; the Climax molybdenum mine near Leadville; the Henderson Mine at Urad. A recent discovery of high-grade ore near the Bingham open-pit--the Carr Fork deposit--promises to extend the mining life of the area considerably.

As in Cornwall, the history of these mining districts progressed from one or two-man operations, to consolidated holdings of a minor company, to large operations with each step requiring greater amounts of up-front financing, and each able to work progressively lower grades of ore.

MINING IN ALASKA - HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Around the turn of the century an overflow from the Yukon goldrush crept over the border into Alaska. These prospectors had arrived in the Yukon to find most of the placer ground staked, and they sought their fortune elsewhere down the Yukon. The gold placer camps in the Fortymile and Circle-Central were founded, and the operations began with one or two men, with little or no capital, working their chosen creek. Some walked over to the Ophir Creek diggings, and then on down to the site of Fairbanks to seek provisions. The great Fairbanks mining district was discovered. As the best ground was taken, the residue moved on. New mining districts were found and new "rushes" to these areas occurred. Most of the placer mining districts had been discovered by 1920, and by then the consolidation of the holdings had begun, though even today family operations feed possibly six hundred families in Alaska.

The consolidation of the placer ground led to dredging of the lower-grade gravels by companies such as the "F.E." in the mid-1920s. These operations, under the names USSR&M, UV and Alaska Gold continue today with an almost continuous 50 year history, hardly "boom or bust."

Lode gold was mined near Juneau from about 1880 to 1942, with about 7 million ounces production and a direct employment of more than 1000 persons. Except for government, few operations employ as many people today!

Thus, gold has, by and large, been the mainstay of mining in Alaska, though the great copper bonanza at Kennicott, which produced 1.2 billion pounds of copper and 9 million ounces of silver between 1907 and 1938, and the ongoing coal mining at Healy cannot be ignored. Minor production of antimony, mercury, lead, zinc, tin, platinum, silver and barite have in the past contributed to the Alaska economy, but the operations have all been characterized by relatively little capital investment, and should still be considered in the pre-consolidation phase of the historical development of a mining district in a world-wide context.

In the early 1960's, a new phase of mining began with the general availability of air transport, particularly helicopters, and the perception by major mining companies that only in frontier areas could ore deposits still be discovered near the earth's surface. The new impetus was helped by the interpolation of mineral zones in Alaska between known deposits in the Yukon Territory and Siberia, and with the discovery of interesting copper mineralization at Bornite. Exploration monies began to flow to Alaska, which was perceived as relatively stable in a political sense, and a good bet for the expenditures. Since then the type of commodity sought and the type of deposit (e.g., porphyry or massive sulphide) have changed in response to price fluctuations in the commodities market, but today exploration produces seasonal work for about 2000 persons and introduces about \$70 million in new capital to Alaska.

MINING TODAY, A COMPARISON

In the Yukon Territory, the Cyprus Anvil Mine, 350 miles from tidewater is as remote as anything in Alaska. The deposit was discovered in 1953, and mining began in 1969. It has a projected 15-20 year life and presently contributes 40 percent to the economy of the Yukon. Some 350 families derive their livelihood from the operation.

A review of the Yukon and Northwest Territories shows that the annual per capita income from mining is \$8,000 and \$6,300 respectively, and that the average number of people employed in the mines is 160 and 190 respectively. Canada-wide, the number of people employed in 50 open-pit and underground mines ranges from 10 to 670 persons, with an average of close to 200.

The geology of Alaska indicates that it has the same potential for mineral occurrence and mining as does the Yukon Territory and the Siberian area of the U.S.S.R. In both the U.S.S.R. and the Yukon Territory, the U.S. Bureau of Mines has indicated 31 or 32 prospects of merit. In the Yukon Territory, 8 mines are presently working. Within Alaska, some 236 significant mineral deposits have been identified, and a map was compiled by the Northwest Miner's Association with significant help from all portions of the industry in an unprecedented cooperative effort.

It is important that Alaska take the next step in the historical development of a mineralized area if mining is to be considered anything other than a scenic nuisance.

MINING IN ALASKA--THE FUTURE?

It is vitally important that a decision be made at the highest levels of State Government in the near future as to whether or not mining will be accepted as a welcome neighbor in the State.

Alaska is only a small part of the world, and exploration monies scheduled for Alaska are being diverted because of two major factors. The first is land withdrawals. It is obvious that without considerably less compromise on the part of the State, the Federal Government is going to withdraw from mineral development (i.e. appropriate) some 80 percent of the "significant mineral deposits" mentioned above. More worrisome to investors is the perception that if the State itself is apathetic towards mineral development, as evidenced by land classifications barring mineral location, by selection of mining districts for land disposals, by numerous overlapping restrictive regulations, by leasing proposals, and by the proposed creation of parks in former mining districts.

The second disincentive to expend exploration dollars in Alaska falls under the general heading of "taxation." Why would a company expend several million dollars in exploration for a deposit when the stated Administration philosophy is that "Minerals belong to all the people." The general attitude to that Marxist philosophy is to explore elsewhere.

It is of interest, in this regard, that the proposed leasing bills, HB's 410 and 420, were drafted by a highly regarded advisor to the State Administration, who is now considered to be a "most valued member" of the Alaska Coalition.

The experience of the oil companies in Alaska, whose successful efforts are penalized by ever-increasing taxation, is also viewed with alarm in mining circles. Only if the numerous failures can be recompensed by a successful venture will exploration capital continue to flow. Monies scheduled for British Columbia were diverted to Alaska in 1973-76 until their Marxist government, with their punitive taxation, ^{was} ~~was~~ finally ousted.

The Stanford Research Institute Report has been widely quoted, and the seven mines identified as being most likely to produce in the next ten years--Lik, Arctic, Eagle, Green's Creek, Quartz Hill, Picnic Creek, Bohemia Basin--are well known. If these deposits were to be mined, they could produce 9,500 new jobs in Alaska and add new monies to the amount of \$1 billion annually to the economy.

More important would be the momentum generated, and the incentive to further explore whichever of the 240 "significant mineral deposits" remained at that time outside of the National Parks and Monuments. It

is therefore extremely important that the State of Alaska and the Congressional Delegation begin to recognize that there are not only seven mineral deposits, but maybe as many as fifty or even one hundred.

The Quartz Hill deposit appears to be "World-Class," and as such, is likely to have a mining life of 40+ years, and perhaps, like Bingham, up to 100 years. Several hundred people will be employed, lifelong, if they wish. It is this kind of stability in areas other than tax-funded government which Alaska so desperately needs. Once Alaskans are trained for the jobs, it is unlikely that an influx of workers will arrive to work a 40-hour week, and so the boom-and-bust cycle could be dented, if not broken.

The S.R.I. report also notes that less than 0.2 percent of Alaska would be disturbed by mining, and the historical perspective of mining would support that contention. What higher use, even if no revenue were to derive to the State, would one-fifth of 1 percent of the land have above a stable future for 10,000 Alaskans? This future could be ours with little or no impact, except on one or two of the 5,000+ anadromous fish streams in Alaska.

If these dreams are to be realized, then the State must begin to look upon mining as a desirable co-equal partner in the economic framework of the State. There must be a cessation of the attitude that taxes derived

from oil and mining should be used to subsidize only forestry, farming and fishing. Finally there must be a realization that profits from oil and mining are different by orders of magnitude, and that the production cycles of the two are incomparable.

INCENTIVES TO MINING IN ALASKA

The most important incentive at this time is a solid statement that mining is viewed by the Administration of the State of Alaska as a desirable industry.

Several other incentives can be offered--a reduction in the mining license tax in return for concessions from the mining companies would be viewed positively. Such concessions might ~~be~~ be agreements to produce in a timely manner, to train and hire local persons, to return a portion of "windfall" profits to exploration in Alaska, to add "custom" treatment facilities to standard plant, or to provide infrastructure to operations other than their own.

A definite incentive would be to restructure, with little or no additional hiring, the Department of Natural Resources. A full Department of Minerals and Energy Resources could be split out from the D.N.R., and by use of people presently employed in other sections, would form a knowledgeable nucleus with the welfare of the industry at heart, rather than a tolerant attitude as at present. The Division of Lands would have their fundamentally important function reassigned to an Alaskan Lands Commission. A suggested organization chart is attached.

Though unpopular at present, consideration should be given to infrastructure, particularly transportation, subsidy by the State. Such investments have, by tariff charges, paid for themselves with dividends in Canada.

Basic data generation by such bodies as the Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, and the timely publication of the same, should be encouraged by the State, either by mandate or increased funding.

Consideration should be given to prospector and drilling or transport aid through some form of loan or assistance, since many mineral deposits later developed by major companies are discovered by the individual prospector.

Adoption of some of these suggestions would indicate to the mining companies that Alaska looks towards them as responsible and welcome partners in the future, and would help offset the decline in exploration activities which is certain in response to the present taxation policies and land withdrawals.

Rec'd 11/28/79

November 22, 1979

Chalkyitsik, Alaska 99788

The Honorable George Homan
State Senator
The Honorable Russ Meekins
State Representative
Co-Chairman
Future Frontiers
308 G Street, Suite 301
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Homan and Representative Meekins;

Enclosed is a paper expressing my thoughts on the Permanent Fund. I have kept it short and rather to the point since the message it contains is rather simple in it's context, however, I would hope that the basic idea behind this message would not be precluded.

Very Truly Yours,

William B. Fredson

William B. Fredson
Chief
Chalkyitsik, Alaska 99788.

NBF/ef

Chalkyitsik, Alaska 99788

November 22, 1979

A PAPER
ON AND FOR THE PERMANENT FUND.

The Alaska State Legislators and many of the people of Alaska are aware of the Permanent Fund, the basic idea behind the establishment of this fund, and the growth of this fund through the royalties of the State's share of gas and oil and the interest the fund draws from the banks.

Many ideas, schemes and proposals have been put forth by many people on and for the use of the Permanent Fund, some good, some bad and others down-right unrealistic.

Whatever the final decision on the use of the Permanent Fund may be, it will be made by the State Legislature in Juneau, by those legislators, elected officials all, who should be aware of this and understand that they are mandated by law to serve the people as a whole and not any few special interests which would violate the oath of office.

The spending of the 900 million that the State received from the sale of gas and oil leases is a case in point, and can only be hoped that this is a lesson learned, and will serve as such.

Whatever the recommendations are for the best possible use of the Permanent Fund, it cannot and should not be used for bigger government. To provide for better government efficiency and services, perhaps, but not to support a huge bureaucracy which would encumber itself through sheer size.

The very state of the economy of the State of Alaska and the Nation addresses itself to this. The economic forecasts for this country is not good and the effects will surely be felt by all of the industries here in Alaska in the near future.

My one firm recommendation on the use of the Permanent Fund is not to expend the funds to the point where it ceases to be for what it was intended.

Towards this end, I tend to favor the idea of a separate corporation to be set up by the legislature to be outside of the influence of State Government officials with the citizens of the State of Alaska to be stockholders who elect the Board of Directors, much as has been proposed by Senator Mike Gravel.

Should this idea not be favorable to a majority of the people, I suggest that a close watch be kept on the major expenditure proposals through propositions on the ballot, instead of the legislature having overall control of the use of the Permanent Fund.

Why? Because it has been proven through the ages that even our elected officials are sometimes wrong and do the wrong things which exceeds the authority of their office.

Take the recent televised town meetings which was an exercise in futility as evidenced by the reaction of a majority of the people.

But, more than that, take the actions of the President and the Secretary of the Interior in locking up vast acres of lands in Alaska in establishing national monuments, wildlife refuges, and study areas for (sic) the future generations of Americans. These actions will have a diverse effect which portends to be ill advised for the future of this country, and the State of Alaska.

For this reason alone, the Permanent Fund is highly important, and that dictates its wise use and investment for the future generations of Alaskans.

Perhaps this is already known. I can only hope that it is understood by all concerned, and that is why this is;

Respectfully submitted,

FOR MYSELF AND OTHERS.

William B. Fredson.

William B. Fredson

Chief

Chalkyitsik, Alaska 99788.

Rec'd 11/28/79

November 22, 1979

Senator George Hohman
Future Frontiers
308 G Street Suite 301
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Senator Hohman:

Dr. John Angell, Director of the Center for Criminal Justice, has written you about my investigation of the Alaska Bar Examination and has suggested that I write a paper for your Committee.

My study of the Alaska Bar Examination began for personal reasons but continued when the findings would no longer be of value to my son. He has been admitted, on the first attempt, to another states bar. A series of events and my own research have prompted me to continue and broaden my study.

Events which have prompted my search are:

1. Jury duty in the summer of 1976.
2. Attendance at a court session presided over by Judge Rowland.
3. A conversation with Mr. Gary Thurlow, former bar examiner.
4. A letter from former Supreme Court Justice Robert Erwin.
5. Conversation with a candidate for the Winter 1979 exam.
6. Inability to secure an appeals attorney.
7. Articles in the Anchorage Times and News concerning minority sentencing.
8. A discovery that a large number of repeat candidates are cultural minorities, particularly Alaska Natives.
9. Conversation with Mr. Neal Thomas, Human Rights Commission.
10. A feeling among citizens of my acquaintance that the legal profession is not open and responsive to the needs of the public. In fact that they are self serving.
11. Research which gives credence to my initial assumption The Alaska Bar Admissions is antiquated, and does not guarantee quality but limits quantity of legal practitioners.
12. No provisions for professional renewal for members.

I welcome the opportunity to appear before your Committee.

Verda Marie Jones
Circulation Supervisor
University of Alaska Library
Anchorage, Alaska
263 1827

SRA 31 J
Anchorage, Alaska
99507
349-4062

ADMISSION TO THE ALASKA BAR ASSOCIATION

LIMITED ENTRY

Professor Charles L. Black of Yale Law School, tells the following story of a Pawnee Indian brave named Peshwataro.

The law of the Pawnee commanded that on the summer solstice there take place the sacrifice of the star maiden. A girl was each year captured from a neighboring tribe and bound to a stake. At dawn, the Pawnee braves would ride in a circle about her. This was not done for sport, but because, like so much that seems cruel in so many societies, it was thought to be a cruelty necessary to the maintenance of the moral and religious order. Many Pawnees, through what process or influence I cannot say, came to disapprove of it and talked of doing away with it, but it was the law, and conservatism was too strong. Then one summer solstice at dawn this Peshwataro, a young man of high repute with the tribe, broke from the circle before an arrow was shot, rode furiously to the stake, freed the girl of that year, slung her in front of him, and escaped with her. He left her with her people and then rode back, much as Gandhi might have done, to submit himself to his fellows. As it happens, they did nothing. It was time, really, to stop this business and they had only needed an act of such courage to make that clear.

The second and seventh month of each year a similar practice takes place in the sovereign state of Alaska. It is also thought to be a necessary cruelty. Many have come to disapprove, but no young man of high repute has come forth to stop the practice. What is needed is a single act of courage. It is time, really, to stop this business. The Alaska Bar Admissions is in truth a limited entry program. Your Committee has the obligation to investigate, debate and legislate.

Alaska Constitution, Article I Section I: "This constitution is dedicated to the principles that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of the rewards of their own industry;..."

Alaska Constitution, Article I, Section 7: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law,"

United States Constitution, Fourteenth Amendment: Provides for due process of law and equal protection of the laws.

This paper deals with what the Alaska Constitution calls, and is dedicated to, a persons "natural right to...the enjoyment of the rewards of their own industry." The right to make a living is among the greatest of human rights.

Protection of the public is the only justification for prohibiting an individual from practicing his profession. A state may not, under the guise of protecting the public, arbitrarily interfere with private business or prohibit lawful occupations or impose unreasonable and unnecessary restrictions upon them.

The Alaska Bar examination is an imperfect instrument for measuring an individual's qualifications for practicing law. It does not protect the public. It does interfere with lawful occupation and impose an unreasonable and unnecessary restriction upon candidates.

Because the examination is such an imperfect instrument for determining an individual's qualifications for practicing law there should be a keen awareness of those imperfections on the part of the Board of Governors. The procedures followed by the Board do not evidence the careful use of awareness essential to an individual's right to practice his profession. The examination itself, the grading system, and the appeal handling do not satisfy the requirements of due process. The decisions of the Board are arbitrary and unreasonable and bear no relationship to the end sought (protection of the public), and is therefore a violation of due process.

Because the bar examination is such an imperfect instrument for measuring an individual's qualification it is especially important that due process be accorded to the examinee. It may be helpful to review the examination process and a few of its defects:

The Alaska State Bar Examination is a two and one half day examination given twice a year. One day is devoted to the multi-state bar examination, which is prepared by the National Conference of Bar Examiners and administered by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. One day is devoted to essay questions prepared and graded by the California Board of Bar Examiners. One half day is devoted to Alaska questions prepared and graded by the Alaska Board of Bar Examiners.

The multi-state examination consists of two hundred multiple choice questions covering six areas of law. A fact situation

is presented and a series of multiple choice questions are presented for the applicant to indicate the "best" answer. The examination is machine graded.

The California essay questions present a factual situation and request the applicant to write an essay analyzing the legal issues applying the rules of law to the facts presented. The California questions are written by the California Board of Bar Examiners and graded with California applicants.

The Alaska essay questions present a factual situation and request the applicant to write an essay analyzing the legal issues applying the rules of law to the facts presented. The Alaska questions are prepared and graded by the Alaska Board of Bar Examiners.

DEFECTS OF THE MULTI STATE BAR EXAMINATION

The Multi State Bar Examination is not a Valid Examination

1. There is no single correct answer to multi-state bar examination questions.
2. There is no provision for an applicant to challenge the examination.
3. No provisions are made to review the examination as a learning aid for subsequent examinations.
4. Pool questions have been leaked compromising the examination.
5. The examination is culturally biased.
6. The multi-state examination has no relevancy as to future performance.

In preparing the multi-state bar examination the examiners make more than one of the four choices offered very close to correct and students are told to choose the "best" answer. Joe Covington, Director of Testing explained "There may be more than one possible correct answer, but the committees drafted each item with what was regarded as one "best" answer."

The Bar Admissions Study Commission for the State of Oregon examined the multi-state questions and several took the exam. The Committee concluded that in some cases at least two of the choices were sufficiently close to correct that there might be a substantial difference of opinion as to which one could properly be chosen. For such questions applicants with equal knowledge and analytical abilities could choose different responses, and the student who chose the committee's "best" answer would receive points while the other candidate, with equal knowledge and skill would have no way of demonstrating that knowledge.

The Washington Bar Association eliminated the multi-state portion of the bar examination in 1977, in part, because there is no single correct answer to the multi-state questions. The Oregon Bar Commission appointed by the Oregon Supreme Court to study bar admissions has recommended that the multi-state portion of the examination be eliminated for the same reason. The study was completed in 1979 but has not been acted upon.

There are no provisions for the applicant to challenge the multi state examination. The examinations are brought to Alaska by Educational Testing Service and administered. No copies remain, or can be secured, for the applicant to use in challenging the examination. An examination that cannot be challenged is not a valid examination.

The State of New York passed a "sunshine" law in 1979 guaranteeing that everyone in the state who takes a test can receive a copy of his test and the correct answers. It requires the testmakers to explain on the record how they constructed the examination. Ohio legislators are discussing a similar bill and California enacted a weaker bill after educators lobbied frantically to dilute it. Theodore Weiss is cosponsoring a "truth in testing" bill in the House of Representatives. The New York Congressman argues that it will lead to fairer tests if the "testmakers" rationale becomes public.

There are no provisions for the applicant to review the multi-state examination as a learning aid for subsequent exams. No copies of the examination are allowed to remain in the state or to be reviewed. In subsequent exams the applicant may very well continue to make the same error. Failing to select the answer the committee has designated "best".

Pool questions have been leaked compromising the examination. The reuse of questions on the multi-state examination raises the problem of security. At the present time the National Conference of Bar Examiners have filed suit against Multi State Legal Studies in Federal District Court in Chicago for an injunction and other relief. Advertisements of Multi State Legal Studies of Philadelphia regarding a seminar it offered included the statement, "of the 200 questions, approximately 120 questions were reconstructed from questions which appeared in the 1978 multi-state bar examination."

The multi-state bar examination is culturally biased.

A number of papers have been prepared on the topic of bar examinations and cultural bias. Since trustworthy statistics are difficult to come by none of them can be considered conclusive. Because no questions on race or ethnic status are asked it is not possible to identify minority candidates. Partial statistics have been compiled by the Oregon State Bar Affirmative Action Committee and they verify a lower pass rate for minority candidates. Similar reports have come from studies made by Washington and California .

It is possible to identify more than a dozen Alaska Native applicants that have applied for admission to the Alaska Bar. Most of them within the past four years. Only four had been admitted by July of 1979. At that time a majority of the candidates had taken the examination more than once. One young woman had been examined three times. Black applicants are experiencing difficulties.

It is important to note that two hundred questions must be answered in 360 minutes. With little more than a minute and one half per question reading speed appears to be a requirement in the successful completion of the examination. Thus, performance will be enhanced among students who are able to read fast. Since reading speed is to some degree related to familiarity with the language of the test it orients the test in favor of middle class Anglo students.

The multi-state examination has no relevancy as to future performance. It is an examination which tests ability to remember rules of law and analysis of fact situations. It fails to measure abilities in legal research, negotiation, interviewing, oral advocacy, trial practice and any of the other skills which a lawyer might be called upon to exercise. There has been no attempt to show that the bar examination has any relevancy to the subsequent practice of law.

The multi-state bar examination is stressful, expensive and defective. It cannot be considered a valid examination.

DEFECTS OF THE ESSAY EXAMINATION

The Essay Examination is an Imperfect Instrument for Measuring an Individuals Qualifications

1. It "tests" three or four years of study in one and one half days.
2. There is no single correct answer for essay questions.
3. There is insufficient time to prepare an answer.
4. There are too many issues.
5. The quality of the question is frequently poor.

6. The essay portion of the examination covers too many subjects.
7. The essay examination requires a type of study which is often repugnant to a good analytical mind.
8. The essay portion and the multi-state portion do not select as competent or incompetent the same candidate. The degree of correlation between the two examinations is not consistent.
9. Issue spotting is a very limited form of testing for legal knowledge.
10. There is a lack of agreement among competent readers as to what the score for an essay paper should be.

The essay examination is expected to reveal the abilities of a candidate in a one shot qualification. It fails to take into consideration the physical, mental or emotional conditions of the examinee on the three days of his life that he takes the examination. Law school performance, and work related activities are not considered. The examinee must be able to cover all possible detailed questions. Three years of academic training are tested in three days.

There is no single correct answer for essay questions. Law is not an exact science, legal issues produce widely varying interpretations and arguments. A student who knows a subject well may view with extreme complexity what the board views as fairly simple issues.

As presently structured the essay examination emphasizes speed and endurance. Forty minutes is an insufficient time to read, analyze, and write a difficult essay. All issues must be spotted, all rules of law applied etc. The average answer prepared by my son was seven single space typewritten pages. The time factor discriminates against cultural minorities. Reading and writing speed are related to familiarity with the language of the test it orients the test in favor of middle class Anglo candidates. A single essay question may have as many as forty issues to spot and analyze.

Essay questions on the bar examination present too many issues to permit full discussion within the time allotted. The essay questions frequently contain so many issues that applicants cannot physically and mentally deal with the analysis or the physical necessity of transmitting the analysis into a written answer. The number of issues goes beyond any reasonable expectation for a response in the time allotted.

Questions are frequently poorly worded and confusing. Names used are similar, facts ambiguously stated, the call line misleading. Questions frequently deal with obscure areas of the law which are not usually covered in law school courses. Questions are designed to require discussions of phantom issues or an explanation of why an issue did not exist. Issue spotting is too limited and results in an examination that is too restrictive in methodology. Questions are phrased using the inductive method. Culturally different examinees do better when questions are phrased using the deductive method. An examination which tests ability to remember rules of law and analyze fact situations in light of those rules is too limited. The essay examination does not measure other important qualities necessary to the practice of law.

The essay portion of the examination covers too many subjects. A two day period is long enough for an effective bar examination. The code of recommended standards recommends twelve subjects. The Alaska applicant must prepare for the California subjects, the Alaska subjects and the Multi-state subjects. The examination is two and one half days. Oregon recommends two, down one half day from the present examination period.

The essay examination requires a certain type of study and writing, not just good legal knowledge, analysis and logic, but the "black letter law" approach. A good legal mind frequently finds this approach repugnant.

If the multi-state examination and the essay examination were correlated they would select the candidate as competent or incompetent in both areas. This is not so. Candidates frequently pass one section of the examination only to fail the other section.

The essay portion of the examination is concerned with issue spotting. Some applicants may not be able to demonstrate their knowledge under the standard essay format but could do so if faced with a different type of question. Some of the suggested question formats are more closely approximated to the way lawyers are required to apply legal rules than the standard issue spotting.

There is a lack of agreement among competent readers as to what the score for an essay paper should be. A series of studies has shown that answers to essay questions are scored differently by different readers and that even the same reader scores the answers differently at different times.

The Ashburn study of grading essay exams is acknowledged as one of the finest works in the field of testing and measurements. After an in depth study and experiment Dr. Ashburn

found a lack of agreement among the professors on each reading and inconsistency between the two readings for a given professor. He concluded that the passing or failing of about forty percent of the students depended, not on what they know or don't know, but upon who reads their papers. The passing or failing of ten percent of the papers depends upon when the papers are read.

Graders for the essay portion of the Alaska Bar Examination are failing candidates with scores of 69.4, 69.6 and even 69.9 on a scale where seventy is passing. It is not possible to grade essay questions to such a specificity.

Given the defects of the essay examination one must consider that it is an imperfect instrument for measuring the ability of a candidate.

DEFECTS IN THE GRADING PROCESS

The grading Process is Inappropriate and Unfair

1. The present grading process is a form of colonialism.
2. The grading process is not annonyomous.
3. Grading Personnel are not professional examiners.
4. There is a predetermined passage rate.
5. A standardized score of seventy is not consistent with scores of neighboring states.

The present grading process is a form of colonialism. Four fifth of the examination are graded outside the State. The California essay portion is graded with the California candidates. The multi-state portion is graded in Princeton New Jersey. The only part of the examination that is graded in Alaska is the Alaska essay section. This is a one half day session. The other two days are devoted to areas that are graded outside the State.

There is considerable discussion and assurance that the grading process is annonymous. Each candidate being given a number with the key to the numbers held by the Supreme Court. The candidate knows his number and can easily communicate it to members of the examining committee. In the 1979 exam a bar examiner worked in a large legal office. Members of that office were assured by her that they would pass the Alaska questions. There is no such thing as annonymity in grading.

Grading personnel are not trained in testing and measurements. They are frequently new attorneys themselves. They are rendering decisions that are of extreme importance without the training to do so. There are no model answers provided for the graders to follow. The result is that unqualified individuals are admitted to practice and qualified candidates are excluded.

The Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association deny that there is a predetermined pass rate. However, in the past sixteen examinations the pass percent has only twice been above seventy nine percent. That was the year when candidates filed a group appeal against the Board of Examiners protesting grading procedures. The winter 1979 pass rate was 69 percent. Almost 40 percent of the candidates failed.

The decision to set the score at seventy is not consistent with neighboring states. Washington is 65, Oregon is the same, Utah is 60 etc. By setting the multi state exam score at seventy percent many candidates are excluded. By moving the passing score from seventy down to sixty five Pennsylvania changed the pass rate from sixty two percent to ninety eight percent. The majority of the failed candidates do not fail by a large number of points. The total points by which my son failed three examinations is less than four. The third examination by six tenths of a point.

THE APPEALS PROCESS IS DEFECTIVE

Applicants who wish to appeal their failure of the bar examination must do so on the limited grounds of fraud, improper conduct or arbitrary use of discretion on the part of the Board. This does not afford a meaningful review for unsuccessful applicants who contend that mistakes were made in the grading of their examinations.

Appeals to the Board of Governors are usually met with a refusal to hear the applicants appeal. The appeal can then be filed with the Supreme Court. This is a lengthy and costly method of attacking the problem. Douglas Luna a black candidate who failed the examination in 1975 finally received the word that his appeal was turned down in the fall of 1977. I was unable to find an appeal that was found in favor of the applicant. If an applicant is to have any chance at all he must have a very good appeals attorney. A really good appeals attorney will not take cases of this nature. The fees are not as lucrative and they have little hope of winning the case.

Vesta Marie Jones

ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION
and LIMITED ENTRY PERMITS

Commercial salmon fishing has been a main way of life for many Alaskans. This has involved heavy investment, hard work and risk of life in the treacherous waters of Alaska. Fishermen have frequently suffered financial loss and marginal profits because of lengthy breakdowns, loss of vessels and gear, restricted fishing time to ensure adequate escapement and poor salmon runs due to the catch of salmon by foreign fleets on the high seas. Recently there has been a dramatic improvement of the salmon runs due to the enactment in 1976 of the 200 mile limit and the elimination of the foreign fleet from the migratory waters of the salmon on the high seas. Now many of these fishermen have been deprived of the opportunity to fish while a favored few are reaping extraordinary profits. This is an issue of paramount concern to myself and many other fishermen that are at this time and will be in the future excluded from participating in the harvesting of a common Alaskan resource. Alaskan fishermen, including myself, are forced into waging lengthy and costly legal battles against the ill-considered Limited Entry Permit Program instituted and enforced by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. At present there are numerous suits in the Courts of this State on this issue and many fishermen are waiting to see the outcome of these court actions.

In 1973 the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission was created to promote the conservation and the sustained yield management of Alaska fishery resources and the economic health and stability of commercial fishing in Alaska by regulating and controlling entry into the commercial fisheries in the public interest and without unjust discrimination. Among the powers and duties of the Commission was to regulate entry into the commercial fisheries for all fishery resources in the State and to issue entry permits to qualified applicants.

The statutes and regulations pertaining to the issuance of Limited Entry Permits states:

"Each applicant shall personally operate or assist in the operation of the licensed fishing gear."

"The Commission shall accept applications for entry permits only from applicants who have harvested fishery resources commercially while participating in the fishery as holder of gear licenses."

"Applicants shall be assigned to a priority classification based solely upon his qualifications as of January 1, 1973."

A substantial number of permits were issued to persons not qualifying under Alaska Statutes governing limited entry.

Below is a partial list of minors who have been issued Limited Entry Permits. I have omitted the names.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>LICENSE #</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH OF PERSON ORIGINALLY ISSUED PERMIT</u>
Bristol Bay Drift Gill Net	SO3T 61140L	12-15-1960
" "	SO3T 61382F	4-27-1957
" "	SO3T 61291B	6-19-1957
" "	SO3T 60993X	12-18-1959
" "	SO3T 60594G	4-10-1957
" "	SO3T 60426W	1-6-1957
" "	SO3T 60425F	10-15-1959
" "	SO3T 598070	4-16-1959
" "	SO3T 583630	9-17-1959
" "	SO3T 58254A	11-21-1957
" "	SO3T 58230K	1-21-1960
" "	SO3T 55853N	8-27-1960
Bristol Bay Set Net	SO4T 612540	5-24-1960
" "	SO4T 60934G	7-3-1959
" "	SO4T 60928C	4-11-1963
" "	SO4T 60926R	9-8-1963
" "	SO4T 60908H	5-19-1965
" "	SO4T 60870S	11-20-1961
" "	SO4T 60869C	8-28-1959
" "	SO4T 60854R	7-22-1961
" "	SO4T 60839J	4-11-1965
" "	SO4T 608220	3-27-1960
" "	SO4T 60802S	2-18-1960
" "	SO4T 60593P	12-11-1965
" "	SO4T 60302A	1-28-1963
" "	SO4T 60279X	6-10-1968
" "	SO4T 59045E	11-16-1966
" "	SO4T 59042B	7-16-1965
" "	SO4T 57461Q	6-24-1963
Cook Inlet Set Net	SO4H 61437I	7-19-1963
" "	SO4H 61285U	1-26-1970
" "	SO4H 61283K	7-15-1963
" "	SO4H 61196B	11-26-1963
" "	SO4H 61070R	11-27-1966
" "	SO4H 61016K	11-8-1963
" "	SO4H 61015R	9-28-1966
" "	SO4H 60750J	10-7-1963
" "	SO4H 60748A	9-17-1965
" "	SO4H 60415E	8-1-1964
" "	SO4H 57631K	4-3-1963
" "	SO4H 56521F	10-3-1963
" "	SO4H 56520M	2-8-1965
" "	SO4H 55984F	11-25-1965
" "	SO4H 55652A	5-30-1964
" "	SO4H 55639B	2-11-1967
Kodiak Set Net	SO4K 60674Q	9-10-1961
" "	SO4K 60673Z	9-9-1963
" "	SO4K 59058Z	7-25-1960

I have irrefutable evidence that hundreds of minors were issued permits by the Commission. It is obvious that the Commission could not have unknowingly erred in the issuance of so many permits to unqualified applicants. Criminal conduct must be suspected. Many of these fraudulently obtained permits have been sold. Their are also cases of families, husband, wife and their minor children, all receiving permits. One family in Summerville, Oregon, husband, wife and three minor children, the youngest child having been 5 years of age at the time of qualification, was issued the following 5 permits; SO4T 59041J; SO4T 59042B; SO4T 59043S; SO4T 59044L and SO4T 59045E. Another family with five minor children, as young as 7 years, received a total of 9 permits. The seven year old daughter was issued permit # SO4T 50432C. Two permits each, a Drift Gill Net and a Set Net, were issued to two of the sons. One could not have effectively operated both a Drift Gill Net and a Set Net simultaneously. It is apparent that the members of the Commission have little or no knowledge of the use and operation of salmon gear. Elderly men, some over the age of 85, were issued permits and upon receipt immediately sold them. An example is Permit # SO5B 552022, birthdate 11-2-1886. Some permits are in the hands of individuals who are not United States citizens. They fish in Alaska for a few weeks and then return, with U.S. Dollars, to their homes and families in foreign countries. I fail to see how and why these individuals were issued permits, when I and other fishermen who did participate in the fisheries for years were denied permits.

The guidelines for awarding points in the implementation of issuing permits have many serious defects and constitutional questions that are being challenged in the Courts today. Some of these are:

The Commissions method of awarding more points for 1972 than are given for previous years. 1972 was the year that the Governor of Alaska was forced, in the case of Bristol Bay area, to declare it a disaster area because of the low salmon run which was only 55% of the forecasted run predicted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game of 9.744 million. Many fishermen were discouraged from fishing that same year by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and were offered jobs as forest fire fighters by the State. Fishermen that decided not to fish that year because of the poor predicted run and helped promote escapement to enhance future runs by not fishing forfeited many points and, therefore, did not qualify for permits.

Points awarded on income dependency are a form of penalizing the fisherman who elected to work during the off-season and avoided joining the ranks of the unemployed or going on welfare and becoming a burden to the State. A total of 4 points for 1971 and 6 points for 1972 was awarded to the fishermen who had little or no other income than from fishing. Keeping in mind that the salmon fishing in Bristol Bay actually only lasts approximately six weeks (three weeks King Salmon fishing and three weeks Red Salmon) this means that a fisherman is discriminated against for having had another line of work for the other 46 weeks of the year.

Under availability of alternative occupation, an additional 4 points are awarded based on the population of your place of domain. This is violative of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Because I have resided in Anchorage for the past 18 years, I was awarded 0 points. Individuals living in outlying areas, with a metropolitan population of less than 10,000, in Alaska and other States were awarded up to 4 extra points. These points were awarded irregardless of if the recipient had full time employment and participated in commercial fishing during their summer vacation.

Due to the increased salmon runs in Alaska, the permits are becoming extremely valuable and Bristol Bay Drift Net Permits have sold for up to \$125,000.00. One of the former Commissioners of Limited Entry is now involved in the commercial venture of brokering Limited Entry Permits. Under the present system, fishermen are greatly tempted to sell their permits as the value goes up. Only the wealthy or front men, backed with financing and guarantees by canneries and processors are able to afford permits. A large number of canneries and processors operating in the state of Alaska are controlled and owned by foreign corporations. This foreign influence is increasing annually. The processors are able to manipulate and set prices that otherwise would not be acceptable if the fishermen had operated independently. This results in not only a financial loss for the fisherman but also to the people of Alaska, through lost tax revenues because of the lower prices received for their resources.

Many unqualified permit holders are leasing out their permits for the season to the highest bidder and they are, because of the high value of the permit, receiving the major portion of the earnings derived from the salmon catch without having participated in the fishery.

The Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission must realize that the limited entry program has caused tremendous pressure, discontent and hostility and that it is unworkable in its present form. State Legislators have indicated that limited entry has some serious constitutional questions. An attempt will be made to salvage the concept of limited entry because of the possible financial liability of the State to individuals who have purchased permits. However, I feel that since many of the permits that have been sold were fraudulently obtained, through falsifying documents submitted with applications at time of issuance, the burden of liability rests on the Seller and that CAVEAT EMPTOR applies.

If limited entry was totally eliminated, all permit holders, regardless of their status, will still be able to participate in the fisheries and, therefore, are not at any loss. I do not agree with a buy-back program by the State. The permit holders have had the use and benefit of the permits and are not entitled to receive further compensation from the State. Individuals who have purchased permits for investment or speculation are not entitled to consideration as this is not the intended use of the permit.

The Apprenticeship Program being considered opens the door to new avenues of favoritism, fraud and bribery. Can State bureaucrats astutely judge the expertise and abilities of a fisherman? The past handling of the awarding of permits should answer that.

Non-transferrable Permits would be unworkable as well. For example, upon the death or retirement of a permit holding fisherman his permit would revert to the State while his vessel and gear would go to his heirs. Hardship would occur as what use would the heirs have with the vessel and gear without a permit? If the State awarded the heir a permit, it would then be guilty of discrimination and creating a class of individuals that inherit the right to harvest a common resource.

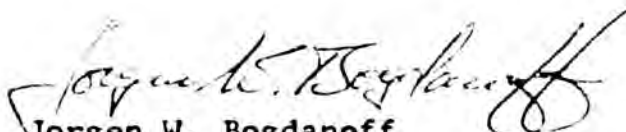
The State's loan program to assist fishermen in the purchase of Limited Entry Permits is an inflationary factor in the prices paid for permits. It creates a hardship for the fisherman by becoming another interest-earning indebtedness for a paper that does nothing to improve productivity.

I challenge anyone to formulate a limited entry plan that is effective, uncorruptible, equitable and non-discriminatory.

I recommend that the limited entry program be completely eliminated. The fact that the voters of Alaska did approve this program does not preclude its elimination. Many voter-enacted laws have been subsequently struck down by the Courts on grounds of unconstitutionality. Alaskan voters were led to believe that the enactment of limited entry would promote aqua-culture, that all fishermen that had participated in the fisheries would be enrolled in the program and would be allowed to continue fishing. As I have documented in this letter, there is no evidence that the above has been accomplished.

The Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission may attempt to take credit for the improved salmon fisheries. But the credit must rest solely with the enactment of the 200 mile limit, the westerly movement of the Japanese salmon fleet from 175W to 175E Longitude (480 miles) and the elimination of the foreign fleet from the migratory waters of the salmon on the high seas. Strict enforcement of the 200 mile limit, regulations governing vessels and gear, and escapement management by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game can adequately enhance and conserve the fisheries. This method of management guarantees equal protection under the law to all citizens.

It is not the duty of the State to insure a profit to the participants in a fishery by limiting their numbers. The market place will govern. Fishermen have always been aware that commercial fishing involves taking a certain amount of risk. The fisherman wants to make this decision on his own. This country is built on a belief in private enterprise without undue interference by governmental agencies. Americans demand freedom of choice and freedom of opportunity. Bureaucratic attempts to take these freedoms from the individual only creates constant friction between the State and it's citizens.


Jorgen W. Bogdanoff
4127 Apollo Drive
Anchorage, Alaska
99504