

H B

291

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Two (2) Position Console	70,000
Twenty (20) Channel Logging Recorder	23,950
Stationary Equipment	108,494
Mobile Equipment Purchase	147,007
Modification of Existing Equipment	29,500
Office Furniture and Equipment	3,000

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 381,951

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 381,951

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES 333,618

TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE 63,916

BUDGET TOTAL 779,485

FY 82 ESTIMATED BUDGET 455,294

FY 83 ESTIMATED BUDGET 509,929

NIKISKI FIRE SERVICE AREA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RESOLUTION #81-02

WHEREAS, the citizens and taxpayers of the Nikiski Fire Service Area inhabit a very spread out area where time is of the essence when requiring fire or medical services; and

WHEREAS, the area has a significant population percentage of tourists, itinerant construction workers and fishermen and people with no private telephone; and

WHEREAS, other areas of the country have developed the "911" call number for fire, ambulance and police protection; and

WHEREAS, this area no longer has local telephone company operator assistance dialing service; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE NIKISKI FIRE SERVICE AREA BOARD OF DIRECTORS: that the Nikiski Fire Service Area Board request that the Chief proceed with all possible efforts towards obtaining a "911" capability for the Nikiski Area; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that should the Chief find that there are costs and other practical reasons why the Nikiski Area by itself cannot have the "911" service set up, the Chief is herewith empowered to develop for the board's consideration a joint approach with other emergency services in the central Peninsula area for a joint "911" program

APPROVED BY THE NIKISKI FIRE SERVICE AREA BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS 15th DAY OF January, 1981.

ATTEST:

Preston A. Williams
Preston Williams, Chairman
Nikiski Fire Service Area
Board of Directors

Carl Kimzey
Clerk

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB 261 HB 291 relocation.
Title An Act making a special appropriation to DC&RA for research and analysis on Aleut
Requested by Senate C & RA, House C & RA Date 3-18-81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Community & Regional Affairs
Program Category Affected Development
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Local Government Assistance
(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		\$165.0				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND		\$165.0				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME		0				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

No administrative costs assuming that existing Department of Community and Regional Affairs Legislative Grant administrative positions remain in the Governor's FY 82 budget.

IV. DATE

3/19/81

PREPARED BY

McKie Caswell

AGENCY

Dept of Community & Regional Affairs

PHONE

465-4735

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management

Central Peninsula General Hospital

Box 1268

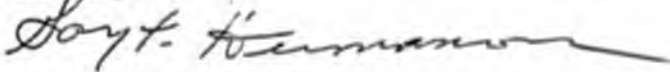
SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669

OPERATED BY
LUTHERAN HOSPITALS AND HOMES SOCIETY
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58102

To Whom It May Concern:

The Central Peninsula Hospital fully supports any effort that is to be placed into updating the emergency communication system within the Hospitals Service Area.

Sincerely,



Gary T. Hermanson
Administrator

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. .
Request for Funds from the Alaska State Legislature
January 1981

REQUEST: Historical Research Project

AMOUNT: \$135,498.00

JUSTIFICATION: In June 1942 shortly after the invasion of the Westernmost Aleutian Islands by the Japanese Army, approximately 1,000 Aleuts were involuntarily relocated from the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands and interned in special camps in Southeastern Alaska.

The Aleuts remained involuntarily in these camps for three years enduring loss of property and personal possessions and unfathomable neglect, suffering and loss of life:

"Once aboard ship the St. George doctor felt completely free of responsibility for his islanders. He did not come to assist even at the birth of a St. George baby or its subsequent death of bronchial pneumonia because of our inability to separate mother and child from other grippe sufferers. I recall this doctor attending the funeral of the poor little mite, such a tiny weighted parcel being let down into the deep waters of the Gulf of Alaska."

This is an eyewitness account of the wife of a Federal Fish and Wildlife Service employee on St. Paul. The child was the infant daughter of Innokenty and Haretina R. Kochutin, residents not of St. George, but of St. Paul. At the age of three days, the infant Kochutin became the first casualty of the Aleuts' dislocation in World War II.

Although there was no suggestion that the Aleuts might be a security risk, the fact is that non-Native residents of Alaska were permitted to remain in their communities while the Aleuts were maintained by military directive in camps as far as 1,500 miles away. The Aleuts found, upon returning to their homes after the war was nearly over, that their personal effects had either been destroyed by military order or vandalized by military personnel while they were away.

In summary, the property of the Aleuts had been destroyed, their homes burned down or ransacked, their bodies debilitated by disease, and their families reduced by death while in the Southeastern Alaska camps. They returned to their communities as refugees and aliens in their own country.

This event in the Alaska and Aleut history has never been seriously researched. A Presidential "Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians" will be conducting hearings on these matters this fall. This project would enable the Aleuts to present substantive documentation to this Commission and to have the injustices and indignities which they suffered, officially and publicly examined.

Additionally, this project would contribute new knowledge to an understanding of this portion of Alaska's history.

Soldotna Police Department

P.O. Box 2499
Soldotna - Alaska 99669



262-4455
L. H. Christensen
Chief of Police

January 9, 1981

Representative Hugh Malone
House of Representatives
State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Hugh,

Enclosed is the proposed legislation for the Emergency Services Communication Center, which is the product of all the Police and Fire Chiefs in a January 6, 1981 meeting. The fiscal note will be forthcoming awaiting technical assistance for the most economical and efficient system.

There are many options we find when dealing in communications, and would like to take the time to research those options.

We will forward resolutions and letters of support for E.S.C.C. as they are received.

On behalf of all the Chiefs, we appreciate your efforts in this matter.

Feel free to contact any of us for any assistance you may need concerning this legislation.

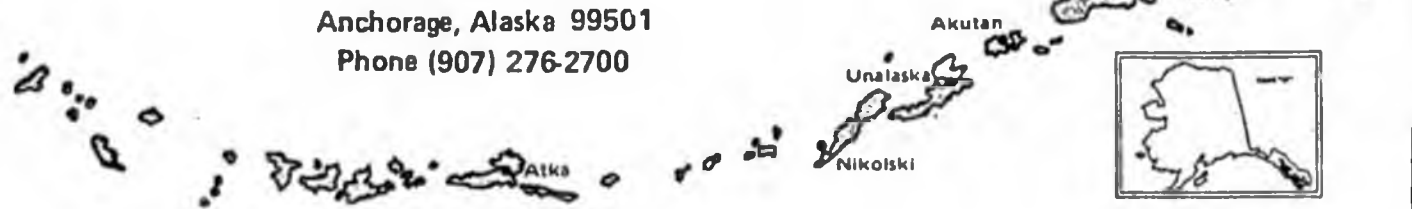
Sincerely,

L.H. Christensen
L.H. Christensen
Chief of Police

Enclosures
LHC/na

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

1689 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone (907) 276-2700



February 11, 1981

Mr. Eric Sutcliffe
Representative
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Eric:

The Board of Directors of the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association voted unanimously at its meeting of February 3-5, 1981 to request your support for APIA requests to the State Legislature with particular reference to our proposed WWII Historical Research project.

The purpose of this project is three-fold:

1. To conduct systematic research into the relocation and internment of Aleut people during WWII and present documented testimony on this event to the federally established Commission on the Relocation and Internment of Civilians.
2. To develop documented facts about this event for inclusion into history curriculums in the schools in the Aleutian/Pribilof region.
3. To educate the general citizenry of Alaska and the United States about this event.

As you are aware both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor have endorsed this project in concept, as has the full board of the Alaska Federation of Natives. We look forward to your continued support for our efforts on this proposal.

Sincerely,

Philemon Tutiakoff
Chairman of the Board

cc: APIA Board of Directors
Agafon Yrukoff, President, The Aleut Corporation
APIA Village Councils
APIA Village Corporations

ALASKA

STATE LEGISLATURE

MEMORANDUM

To: Ben
From: Linda
Re: HB 317

Date 3/24/81

Briefly, in researching this bill there are two steps that need to be dealt with if the bill remains in it's present form:

- 1) In addressing the analysis explained on the fiscal report from the Dept. of CRA, I have checked into the possibilities as to the Dept. that would administer the funds for the board and oversee the activities of the Center. Consequently, it has been recommended that the Div. of Telecommunications under the Dept. of Administration be the 'chosen one'. Since the enactment of E.O. 50, now state law, all of the divisions dealing with communications throughout the executive branch, have been placed under this Div. of Tele. and the Dept. of Admin. It would seem only fit that this program would also be administered and centralized in the same manner. (I have brought this to Rep. Malone's attention in suggesting this Dept. and am waiting for his response).
- 2) Consequently, if the Committee approves of this Department, it could then be requested that they prepare a fiscal note relating to the costs of organizing and operating their annual budget.

The attached information from Malone is strictly for setting up the actual operation on the Kenai and he plans to submit this amount as a direct appropriation as a capital expenditure. The bill itself does not address his particular interest but sets up the concept for statewide unity in the emergency services communications system.

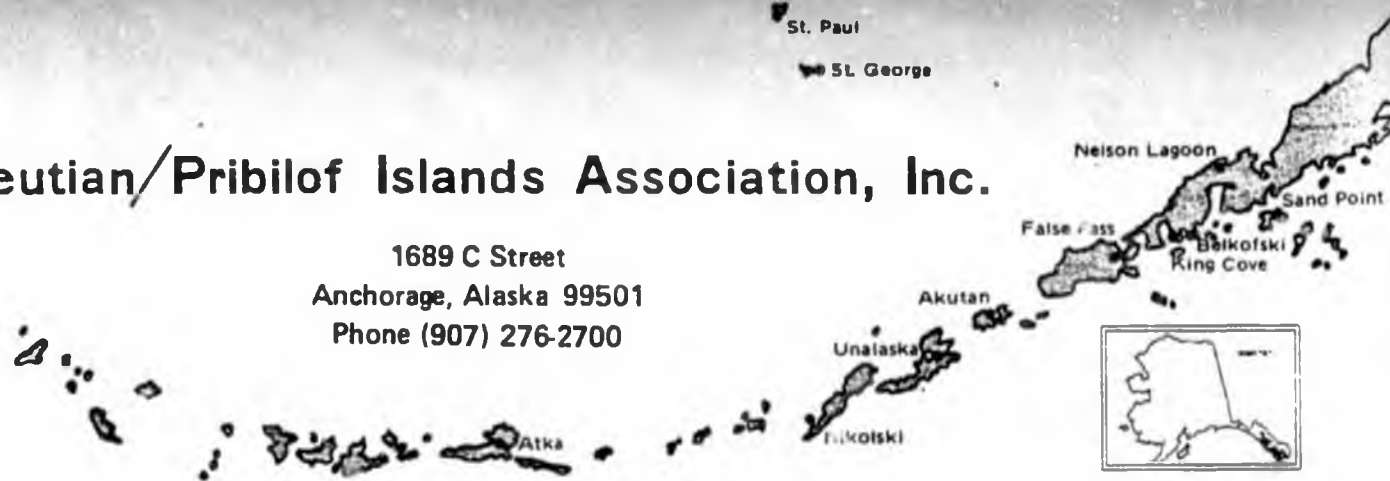
There seems to be alot of statewide interest in the creation of the center and there may be a valid need for a tele-conference. Presently, there are many systems in operation throughout the state but no centralized method for uses in emergencies, consequently most of these systems are inefficient.

St. Paul

St. George

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

1689 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone (907) 276-2700



February 24, 1981

Rep. Eric Sutcliffe
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Eric:

Attached is the detailed program proposal upon which APIA is basing its request for funding from the Alaska State Legislature to conduct historical research into the Aleut relocation and internment during World War II. This proposal is in the amount of \$165,498.

On behalf of the Aleut people we wish to express our appreciation for your support and assistance on this project.

If I may answer any questions or provide any additional information please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Gregg Brelsford
Executive Director

cc: Mr. Jerry Reinwand, Executive Assistant to the Governor
Ms. Karen Perdue, Office of Lieutenant Governor
Ms. Marie Matsuno, Deputy Commissioner, Department of
Community and Regional Affairs
Senator Ted Stevens, U. S. Senate
Senator Frank Murkowski, U. S. Senate
Donald E. Young, U. S. House of Representatives

Attachment

GB:alp

Benz

There was a suggestion to add direction of the Dept. of Admin, Div. of Telecommunications by inserting corresponding language into the bill. This was determined unnecessary by the Legal Services Division in a review of the bill. An appropriation submitted to fund any nonprofit corporation organized under this law would be guided through the Division of Telecommunications (more than likely) since EO 50 was enacted into law in directing all communication projects under the executive branch be placed under Administration. Therefore, unobligating the direction of funds would leave the corporations open to receiving grants throughout the system.

Linda



U.S. Colonialism in the Pribilofs

A Century of Servitude: Pribilof Aleuts Under U.S. Rule, by Dorothy Knee Jones (Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America, 1980), 190 pp., \$9.00.

Introduction

Dorothy Jones' new book, *A Century of Servitude*, presents an unusual history of hidden, internal colonialism in the democratic United States. What makes the story unique is that the federal government itself sponsored and promoted this colonial relationship with the Aleut inhabitants of the remote Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea. During most of the 100-year history of Pribilof colonialism, the government maintained a policy of secrecy about its operations there, so few Americans knew about it until after World War II. While parts of the story have been reported, Dr. Jones is the first to write the full history.

As the Pribilofs have been a federal reservation for over 100 years, Dr. Jones had access to a voluminous and rich record. She used these data to answer three central questions: How did a condition of internal colonialism arise in the democratic United States? What forces sustained it? And what signalled its end? Her answers to these questions, which form the body of her book, are summarized below:

From Russian to U.S. Administration

The Pribilof Islands are the site of the largest Pacific fur seal rookery in the world. Each summer the seals migrate to the islands to birth and breed. After the Russians discovered the Pribilofs and the seals in the late eighteenth century and found the islands uninhabited by people, they imported Aleuts to harvest the seals. Soon they established permanent villages at St. Paul and St. George. These are still the only inhabited islands in the Pribilof group.

By the time of the U.S. purchase in 1867, the Russians had established a profitable seal industry on the islands; in fact, its existence was one of the United States' main motivations for purchasing Alaska. But how to maintain these profits posed a problem, because shortly after the purchase, free traders plundered the rookeries and threatened the

extinction of the seals. Eager to protect this profitable industry, the United States in 1869 declared the Pribilofs a federal reservation, making it, in essence, the first national wildlife refuge. In 1870, Congress enacted legislation which gave the government authority to conserve the seals, protect the Aleuts' welfare, and grant a private company an exclusive 20-year lease to operate the seal business. The lease required a substantial payment to the federal treasury in the form of rent and royalties. From the outset, Congress and other government officials perceived the Pribilof program as a rich source of federal revenues. This expectation became embedded in the fabric of the Pribilof program and profoundly influenced the evolution of Pribilof management policies and practices. Profits and the conservation of the seals upon which the profits depended came first; the Aleut people came last.

The Reign of the Treasury Agent

The Treasury Department, responsible for administering the Pribilofs, sent agents to the islands to oversee the company operation and manage the people of the islands. Rather quickly, agents established totalitarian control over the people, regulating virtually every aspect of their lives. Concerned about the high and increasing death rate, and convinced it was due to low marriage rates, agents coerced Aleuts to go to other villages and find wives under the threat of exile if they failed. Agents disrupted the Aleuts' traditional political authority by appropriating the right to appoint and discharge chiefs. They assumed authority for the administration of justice, acting as lawmakers, police, prosecutor, judge and jury. They imposed punishments for disobedience and drunkenness that ranged from putting people in irons to exiling them. They restricted travel to and from the villages; they even regulated the Aleuts' money expenditures. Though the Washington office was informed of these actions through reports and Congressional hearings, officials remained silent, thus, by implication, condoning such acts. Washington's inaction probably reflected the official view of the Aleuts as a means to

ALASKA
STATE LEGISLATURE
MEMORANDUM

To: All Committee Members
House CRA

Date: March 26, 1981

From: Committee Staff

Re: Proposed amendments to HB 317

1) Page 1, line 14

After the word 'state' insert: ,federal or private

2) Page 1, line 16:

Insert a (.)period after the word 'area' and delet the rest of the sentence.

an end; the end was profits from the seal industry.

Sealing work occupied only a few months of the year. For the rest of the year, the government required Aleuts to work for it, usually at no pay. Nonetheless, with a plentiful supply of seals and high annual harvests, Aleuts earned a relatively good income. Though they received part of their income in goods and services, the major part was paid in cash. Their income (including cash and in-kind payments) compared favorably with that of other United States production workers. But this sanguine economic state did not endure for long.

From Wage-earners to Wards

During the second 20-year lease, 1890-1910, the Aleuts' economic status changed from wage earner to ward. Due to a serious decline in the size of the seal herds, the government greatly restricted the annual harvests. Since Aleuts were paid at a piece rate, the reduced seal harvests impoverished them. In 1894, Congress enacted legislation providing a relief appropriation for the Aleuts. Initially, federal officials perceived the appropriation as a wage supplement, as Aleuts continued to work for the government during the non-sealing season. However, they distributed the appropriation as a gratuity in the form of supplies at the government store. While the appropriation was seen as a temporary measure to weather an economic depression, paying Pribilof Aleuts in kind persisted until the 1960s. One wonders why? The Pribilof program was expected to produce a surplus, and during an economic slump, to at least reduce costs to the bone. As officials later asserted, it was easier to cut costs by reducing the quantity and quality of supplies than by reducing wages. In any event, Pribilof managers justified the payment in kind on the basis that Aleuts were wards of the government, not employees of the United States, even though, as later legal opinion indicated, Aleuts were not legally wards of the government at all.

By the end of the second 20-year lease, Pribilof management had codified practices informally introduced by agents in the past. Official policy now supported labor coercion, interference in the Aleuts' choice of chiefs, alcohol prohibition, exile as punishment, and secrecy about the Pribilof operation. These policies remained in force until World War II.

Sole Federal Jurisdiction, 1910-1918

The precipitous decline in seals continued, due in large part to the growing popularity of open-sea sealing, where, unlike the land-based sealing on the Pribilofs, many seals could not be retrieved. On the international front, the government was involved in negotiations to stop pelagic sealing; at home, Con-

gress decided to end the private lease system; government became solely responsible for the entire Pribilof program, including operating a profit-making business. After satisfactory conclusion of an international treaty outlawing pelagic sealing and a 5-year moratorium on sealing in the Pribilofs, the herd began to recover, and by 1918, the government was again receiving surplus revenues from the seal industry. The revenue surplus was sufficiently large to divert some of it to the support of other wildlife programs.

A Colonial Regime

And how did Aleuts fare under sole government jurisdiction? The 1920s and 1930s ushered in dramatic reforms in the nation—social security benefits, wages and hours legislation, collective bargaining rights, and an enlightened Indian Reorganization Act. The Pribilof Aleuts received none of these benefits; management defined them as ineligible since they worked for the government. But neither did they accord them eligibility for benefits to federal workers. For this purpose, they defined the Aleuts as wards of the government. As the wages and economic rights of the rest of American workers increased and improved, those of the Pribilof Aleuts worsened. Even the 1924 act according citizenship to all Native Americans had no impact in the Pribilofs.

From the 1920s on, the colonial relationship that had been evolving in previous years had become entrenched. Managers accorded Aleuts virtually no rights. They:

- Paid them near-starvation wages.
- Destroyed remaining cultural institutions by prohibiting the Russian school (the Russian Orthodox Church to which Aleuts had converted *en masse* had become an integral cultural symbol); suppressed the Aleut language; prevented Pribilofians from adopting relatives from other villages, thereby disrupting an age-old cultural custom.
- Continued to regulate Aleuts' choice of marriage partners.
- Regulated Aleuts in their private family hours, for example, by separating couples who argued.
- Required official permission to leave or return to the villages.
- Continued to coerce obedience by imposing sanctions such as reductions in sealing wages and deportation.

STATE OF ALASKA

Inter-Department Route Slip

TO:

MAIL STATION NUMBER 3100

DEPARTMENT

House Comm. + Regional Affairs

ATTENTION

Rep. Grussendorf

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval | <input type="checkbox"/> Note & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature | <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> Return As Requested |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact Me | <input type="checkbox"/> Return For Approval |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply | <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Your File | <input type="checkbox"/> Your Information |

Remarks:

Capt
Room 102

FROM:

MAIL STATION NUMBER 1200

DEPARTMENT

Public Safety

BY

Walt Lawson/Jannette DATE 5-4-81

To compound the degradation, all of the Aleuts' income (including sealing wages) was paid in supplies pre-selected by the agent and distributed once a week only to the family head. The meat and milk of domestic animals was distributed mainly to the whites on the islands. And racial segregation was official policy.

The system on the Pribilofs had come to resemble in fundamental ways a typical colonialism, including the ideology that Pribilovians were subhuman, neither wanting nor entitled to the basic human rights enjoyed by other Americans.

War Refugees, 1942-1945

In June 1942, the Navy evacuated all the Pribilof Aleuts to southeastern Alaska. Though the Aleuts were 1,500 miles from their home, the federal government continued to administer to them as "their wards." Conditions in the new camp matched those experienced by Japanese Americans in internment camps. The Aleuts were housed in an abandoned salmon cannery, where conditions were frightfully overcrowded—rooms separated by blankets, three and four persons to a bed. They lived in unheated rooms, drank impure water, and the eating facilities were located close to a "filthy" outhouse. The death rate increased and the record reported madness among Aleuts for the first time.

Eager to resume sealing operations as soon as possible, management tried to keep the Aleut group intact, suggesting to the selective service board that Aleuts were ineligible for the draft because they were government wards. When they discovered that the Aleuts had the right to leave the camp for jobs in Juneau, managers importuned the United States Employment Service to place the Aleuts in groups in isolated places and to pay their wages in a lump sum to the Pribilof supervisor. The employment service rejected this plan out of hand. Nonetheless, by keeping tabs on Aleuts who left the camp, management was able to round them up to return to the Pribilofs for the 1943 sealing season, even though the Japanese were still in the Aleutians.

The Turning Point: 1945-60

In 1944, when the Pribilovians permanently returned to their villages, management tried to restore the colonial relationship of the past. But times had changed. The Aleuts had become emboldened by contacts with the larger world, including members of trade unions, of an Indian Rights group in southeastern Alaska, and with several friends equally appalled at their condition. The Aleuts now wanted independence and had hopes that they could achieve it. At the

same time, sympathetic visitors to the camps, and Fredericka Martin, a nurse who had lived in the Pribilofs in 1941 and who had dedicated herself to emancipating the Aleuts, joined efforts in alerting Indian Rights groups and others about the Aleuts' plight. Among those who became involved were two prominent Washington, D.C. attorneys—James Curry and Felix Cohen (the foremost authority on Indian law in the nation).

The Aleuts and their allies exerted increasing pressure on Pribilof management for equality. At first, management responded with resistance, although the resistance took a more covert form than in the past. As the demands continued and as government department heads such as the Secretary of Labor became interested in the case, management began to make concessions. In 1950, it inaugurated a new wage plan which eliminated some (but certainly not all) of the economic inequities of the past. It granted to the Aleuts the right to be represented by attorneys; it also granted their application for self-government (under the Indian Reorganization Act).

The Abandonment Policy

Equality for the Aleuts, which threatened to significantly increase labor costs on the islands, came at a time when the seal industry was at a standstill. The Pribilof operation, once a significant source of revenues for the government, now threatened to become a serious liability. Management responded with a new policy, to eventually abandon the islands except for the summer sealing season. In preparation for bringing this about, the Fish and Wildlife Service (now responsible for administering the Pribilofs) concentrated on training Aleuts or relocation to other places. Another interim goal in the abandonment policy was to consolidate St. George village at St. Paul. At first, some St. George Aleuts moved voluntarily, but as agents exerted continuous pressure, they resisted. One of the main reasons for the resistance was that as soon as St. George Aleuts moved to St. Paul, managers burned their St. George houses so there could be no returning. After Congressional hearings exposed the demolition of houses, that practice stopped. And the abandonment policy failed—St. George Aleuts did not move to St. Paul in significant numbers, nor did a significant number relocate to other places.

In response to continuing exposes and pressures to give Pribilovians full equality, top managers reversed their policies in the 1960s; the goal now was to emancipate the Aleuts and equip them to manage their own affairs. Managers promoted racial mixing rather than segregation, legalized alcoholic beverages, allowed Aleuts to organize a police force and judi-

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SCS CSHB 317 (C & RA)
 Title AN ACT RELATING TO EMERGENCY SERVICES COMMUNICATIONS
 Requested by LEGISLATIVE FINANCE Date 04/22/81

I. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected AST, HSPA, FM of DPS, DIV. of COMMUNICATIONS of DOT and PF
 Program Category Affected _____
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Highway Safety Planning Agency
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL		45.0	35.0	25.0	15.0	15.0
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		45.0	35.0	25.0	15.0	15.0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND		45.0	35.0	25.0	15.0	15.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

Assuming fifteen (15) centers at one (1) meeting every two (2) months initially would be six (6) meetings each, or ninety (90) meetings. Further if each board has an average of five (5) members, (figuring AST, local police, local fire, local ambulance service, hospital or clinic). This would compute to 450. Figuring an average travel and per diem cost of \$100 each, assuming some will cost little because of no travel involved, and possibly only some meals, makes a total of \$45,000.00. Subsequent years should reduce as organization gets established.

If there were to be a lead agency to coordinate these boards, the total funds required should be appropriated to that agency. This fiscal note assumes that this lead agency would be Highway Safety Planning Agency.

IV. DATE 04/23/81 PREPARED BY Charles A. Smith
 AGENCY Highway Safety Planning Agency
 PHONE 465-4371 or 4372
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

ciary, ended federal restrictions on visitors to the islands and on Aleuts' freedom of movement. They also reformed the wage system, and the Aleuts finally gained full economic equality. With political autonomy and economic equality, the colonial system on the Pribilofs was moribund.

However, there was a hitch. In the past, when Aleuts' wages were meager, management had provided employment for every able-bodied man in the villages. Now, with revenues from the seal industry declining, with the Pribilof population growing, and with a wage scale comparable to that of other similar workers, the government anticipated an enormous deficit in its Pribilof program. To avert it, management established a policy of selective hiring and introduced a progressive reduction in the size of the Pribilof labor force. This brought widespread poverty. By the 1970s, only a small minority were employed full time. Income levels of most Pribilovians fell to or below the poverty level. What a contradiction—equality gained at the cost of economic security!

1971 to Present

The 1970s brought a new change in Aleuts' relationship with the government. The enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act established the basis for Aleuts to gain title to most of their lands. The Aleut region and the villages within it formed corporations, both profit and nonprofit. And the Pribilof corporations selected (and were granted) 95 percent of the land on St. Paul and 97 percent on St. George. The government also agreed to convey Aleut houses, property, and other facilities.

Still, poverty persists, and unless these islands,

dependent on marine resources, can find sums—very large sums—to construct boat harbors and finance a fishing industry, their economic future indeed looks bleak.

Conclusions

The Congressional expectation that the Pribilof program produce surplus revenues for the Treasury had a profound effect upon management policies. Profits from the seal industry and conservation of the resource that produced the profits were the main priorities. Aleut sealers were seen as the means to this end. This was the one most pervasive factor underlying the evolution of the colonialist system promoted by the United States government and the persistence of that system despite its frightful violation of national norms and laws. Only when unfavorable conditions in the seal industry combined with mounting pressures from individuals and groups, did management finally become convinced that emancipation of the Aleuts was in its interest.

A Century of Servitude closes with a plea to the U.S. government, who profited from Aleut labor for a hundred years, to help the Pribilovians establish a practical economic alternative to the troubled fur seal industry.

Dorothy Jones is a professor of sociology at the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research in Anchorage and has published extensively on Aleut and other Alaska Native groups. A notable previous work was Aleuts in Transition (Seattle University of Washington Press, 1976)

RESEARCH SUMMARY
Institute of Social and Economic Research
Lee Gorsuch, Director
707 "A" Street, Suite 706
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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SE-
00441

Long before a man named Howard Jarvis gained a clear but debatable "victory" with the popular initiative "Proposition 13" in California, government had encouraged and initiated many economy measures in its operations. Even in the essential public safety services sector, efficiency with effectiveness has long been sought and in many cases achieved. Northern New Jersey's Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network is one such example of achievement.

Regionalized Police Communications:

Economical, Efficient and Effective

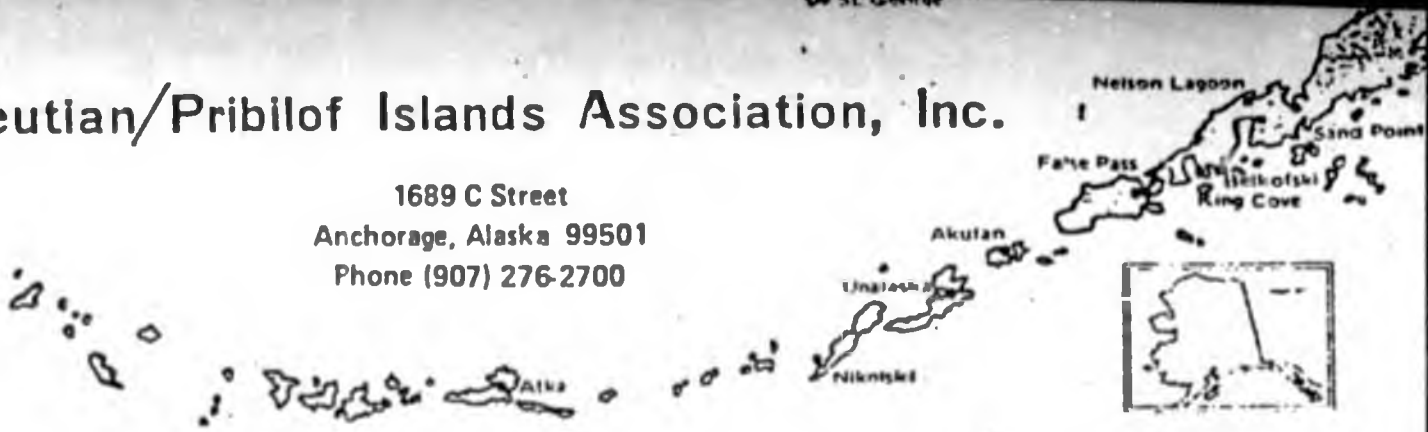
by Chief **ESKIL S. DANIELSON**
Byram Twp. Police Dept.
Stanhope, N J
Reading Time 10 min.



Photos by Det. Bruce C. Bidgood, Byram Twp. P.D.

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

1689 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone (907) 276-2700



THE TREATMENT OF THE ALEUTS:

• A WORLD WAR II TRAGEDY

ALEUTIAN/PRIBILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION WORLD WAR II PROJECT

Historical Perspective

Greater use should be made of inter-jurisdictional agreements whereby one system can provide complete radio communications for two or more jurisdictions.¹

Over a decade ago, this recommendation aimed at police communications came down from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Followed by funding through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration implemented by the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) this recommendation was strongly considered by several communities in New Jersey's "Lakeland Region" contiguous to Lake Hopatcong, the Garden State's largest lake.

Plagued by the ineffectiveness of citizens having to use alternate phone numbers in emergencies and by expensive long-mileage extension-off-premises (EXOP) telephone lines prone to storm and accident disruption of service, five communities actively encouraged application to SLEPA to help finance a regional network which would mitigate their problems and enhance economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

Application for funding was made by Hopatcong Borough Police Chief Howard Karl Jr. in early 1972 in the name of his community and for two sister Sussex County communities, Stanhope Borough and Byram Township, and adjoining Morris County communities of Netcong and Mount Arlington. The former three communities were then being serviced by Morris County Police Radio nearly 19 miles away and the latter two by 10 mile distant Dover Police Department which could offer emergency service only. Fire and rescue dispatch was even further disjointed being operated variously from these centers, an airport, a service station and even private homes.

The five communities cover 39 square miles which had a combined 1970 population census of 23,132 year round residents. Summertime population estimates ranged then to 40,000 due to the

¹Test Force Report: The Police, President's Commission On Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967, pg. 66.

Sussex-Morris Regional Police Comm. Chief Dispatcher Philip Serkin and Senior Dispatcher Charles Delaney answering both in-coming lines at once.

Byram Twp. Police Officer George Hickler assisting at scene of a recent fatal accident using hand-held radio.



many lake resort communities. Sussex County was and is the second most rapidly growing county in New Jersey and for this reason the 1978 population of the five communities is over 40,000 with seasonal peaks up over 55,000 people.

Early Operations

In late spring 1972 the grant approval was received from SLEPA and plans were undertaken to administer and operate the fledgling Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network.

A bi-cameral governing body was formed consisting of an executive committee and an operations committee. The executive committee consisted of the mayors of the five towns who were responsible for fiscal policy and personnel management. An operations committee was established for day-to-day operations consisting of the five police chiefs. Howard Karl became director and managed the acquisition of equipment and other financial matters under the grant. FCC approval of operating frequencies was sought and received.

Dispatching began in September of 1972 in a room adjacent to Hopatcong

Police Headquarters. The dispatch center was equipped under the grant with the following:

- a. two fully functional switchboards
- b. two fully functional radio communicator positions
- c. teletype
- d. multi-channel 24 hour tape (Dictaphone) recorder for all radio and telephone messages
- e. color coded map with vehicle status board
- f. alarm console
- g. multi-band radio scanner
- h. two dual-channel police radio bases
- i. time recorder clock (Simplex)

Also, under the grant the five participating police departments received the following:

- a. a new dual-channel scan 100 watt mobile radio (General Electric) for each car
- b. a 4 watt hand held portable dual channel radio (TEK) for each car
- c. a multi-channel scanner for each headquarters
- d. partial reimbursement for installation

Continued on next page

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Regionalized Comm. from 51

tion of new EXOP telephone lines based on volume.

A renewal grant in 1973 supplied an instant play-back telephone recorder and a portable playback unit for the 24 hour multi-channel tapes at network headquarters as well as new mobile and portable radios for each of the five towns adding patrol vehicles to their fleet that year.

Fire department, emergency squad and road department radio facilities were added at the expense of the municipalities thus bringing all public safety services into centralized dispatch.

Five full-time dispatchers were initially hired and supplemental part-time personnel were also trained. All incoming complaints or requests for service were recorded on I.B.M. incident cards and time-stamped for times received, dispatched, vehicle arrival and call completion. In addition, color coded I.B.M. cards coordinated with the status map colors were distributed to all patrol officers for their tours of duty, time-stamped for all assignments and reliefs. The incident cards were sent to a computer firm each month for key punch and readouts.

The Present Administrative Structure

In 1975 there became a need to more clearly establish the network as a truly regionalized facility and to become more independent of the administrative operations of the Borough of Hopatcong which, although a major advantage in obtaining the SLEPA grants, now had become a liability in dealing with personnel since a quirk of New Jersey Civil Service Law (Title II) placed the network employees under the sole jurisdiction of the Hopatcong Borough Council rather

than the Sussex-Morris executive board.

Reorganization began under the New Jersey Inter-Local Government Services Act (N.J.R.S. 40:8A-1 *et sequi*) in 1975. Resolutions were passed by each municipal governing body and the Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network was legally incorporated as a separate public agency in 1976.

The executive board remained the

Municipality	County	Service	Agency
Andover Borough	Sussex	Police Dispatch	Boro Constable
Green Township	Sussex	Fire Dispatch	Green Twp. F.D.
Green Township	Sussex	Ambulance Dispatch	Allamuchy-Green First Aid Squad
Green Township	Sussex	Road Dispatch	Green Twp. Road Dept.
Allamuchy Twp.	Warren	Ambulance Dispatch	Allamuch-Green First Aid Squad

The Sussex-Morris Network therefore now serves parts of three counties including agencies in eight municipalities.

Administrative continuity between the executive and operations boards is obtained by the executive board selection of a network administrator from among the police chiefs who oversees the book-keeping and fiscal matters which are audited by certified public accountants annually.

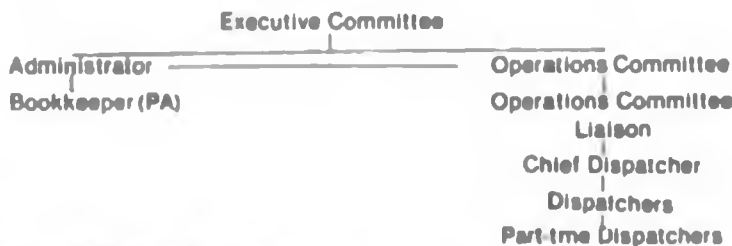
Day-to-day operations are directed by a chief dispatcher who in turn has a

same but the operations committee was expanded and now consists of seven members. Added to the original police chiefs were one representative each from two informal groups that formed to provide effective input for their services, the fire chiefs and chief emergency squad officers of those agencies served. Dispatch services are now rendered to several other communities on a fee basis. These are as follows:

liaison chief on the operations committee to resolve most routine problems. Serious personnel matters are channeled through the operations committee to the executive board when necessary. There are presently six full-time and a corps of about eight substitute part-time dispatchers serving 24 hours a day, eighteen hours with two people on duty.

Executive and operations committee members and the administrator serve *ex-officio* and without compensation.

Organization Chart Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network 1978



Senior Dispatcher Delaney answering a call on CB Channel 9 and activating an ambulance alert for an accident.



Aleut Relocation and Internment Research Project
Executive Summary

This is a request for funds to research and analyze the relocation of the Aleut people from their homes during World War II, and their involuntary detention in internment camps in Southeastern Alaska for three years. A federal Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians has been established to review this event and to "recommend appropriate remedies" to the Congress.

The existence of this Commission represents the first opportunity for the Aleuts to have the injustices and indignities which they suffered, officially and publicly examined. The results of this project will present the Commission with the documentation necessary to ensure that the Aleut experience during WWII is thoroughly understood and the need for appropriate remedies thoroughly considered.

This project is two-fold. First, the facts must be systematically documented. This will include review of appropriate military and governmental records and interviews with appropriate military and governmental officials and the Aleut victims themselves. Secondly, these facts must be presented in a fashion which will effectively educate not only the Commission but also the general citizenry of the United States as well. This will be accomplished through the production of a documentary film on the Aleut relocation and internment and the presentation of written and oral testimony at public hearings of the Commission in Anchorage, Unalaska, and St. Paul.

The project is composed of four components or phases which will run concurrently. These are identified below together with their time frame and budget:

	<u>Time Frame</u>	<u>Budget</u>
I. Aleut Depositions and Testimony	6 months	\$ 75,633
II. Videotape Documentary	6 months	38,590
III. Governmental Research	6 months	39,935
IV. Legal Research	<u>4 months</u>	<u>11,340</u>
Total	6 months	<u>\$165,498</u>

Fiscal Operations

From its inception in 1972 the municipalities of the Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network have operated with sound fiscal policy on a well-planned formula.

Certain essential aspects of network operations are considered to be equally shared costs equivalent to the equally shared executive-administrative responsibility. These costs include:

- a. rental of the communications room from Hopatcong Borough
- b. bookkeeping/secretarial costs
- c. accountant/auditor fees
- d. legal fees

When possible, these are assessed annually but, as is the case with legal fees, sometimes the bill is shared as rendered.

The operational expenses and salaries and wages budget is apportioned to the towns based on a formula which includes both population and use criteria. Sixty percent of the entire budget is assessed to each town based on the percentage of the five-town population they represented in the most recent decennial census.

The remaining forty percent of the entire budget is assessed to each community based on the workload generated by that community for the network in a recent base year.

Thus, taking a budget of \$100,000 for example, a community with 30% of the area population and 25% of the work load would be calculated as follows:

Population Assessment:

$$\$100,000 \times 60\% \times 30\% = \$18,000$$

Workload Assessment:

$$\$100,000 \times 40\% \times 25\% = \$10,000$$

TOTAL ASSESSMENT = \$28,000

Plus Shared Costs 800

TOTAL \$28,800

Presently the gross assessment percentages are as follows:

Hopatcong Borough	42%
Byram Township	17%
Netcong	14%
Mount Arlington	14%
Stanhope Borough	13%
	100%

The reasoning behind the 60/40 assessment differentials is the intended compensation on the one hand for

variously changing population bases, especially seasonal which affects only three of the towns, and on the other hand the heavier commercial workload generated by the other two towns. Neither population nor workload alone at this time can be used as a single criterion.

The budget for 1979 including shared expenses will be about \$92,000, a very economical figure considering that over 30,000 incidents are handled each year by the network.

Present Services Rendered Police Dispatch

On January 1, 1977 the five Sussex-Morris municipal police departments began to operate on the New Jersey Law Enforcement Internal Records System (L.E.I.R.S.) developed by the New Jersey State Police in cooperation with the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police.¹

Each of these towns supply the Sussex-Morris network with an adequate supply of pre-consecutively numbered four-part, carbonless paper, I.B.M. size incident cards which replaced the former cards. They are used in sequence and time-stamped by Simplex clock as the former cards were. All basic information is written on the cards by the dispatcher and the cards are forwarded at midnight via patrol to their respective towns after the fourth page is separated and retained as the network log.

Each day the individual departments then double-check the sequential order, code all the information according to L.E.I.R.S./U.C.R. codes and separate the cards into chronological order, nature of incident and patrol sector filling thus eliminating a log book in the departments. The preprinted sequential numbering and the network's copy of the incident card give the system a level of integrity at least equal to a log book. Investigating officers make full investigations as necessary on other L.E.I.R.S. designed forms.

Duty tour cards remain unchanged from 1972 but additional cards have been initiated to log motor vehicle inquiries not covered by L.E.I.R.S. protocol.

Continued use of the 24 hour multi-channel tape system and instant playback have proven their considerable value in reconstructing messages and circumstances that would remain unclear

¹For information write: Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, New Jersey State Police P.O. Box 68, Trenton, N.J. 08625.

otherwise. All routine telephone calls are immediately transferred to the respective headquarters during normal business hours. All emergency calls are handled by the dispatcher directly with patrol personnel without individual headquarters involvement.

Fire and Emergency Medical Services

The Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network dispatches fire and emergency medical services also. Equipped with two fire radios and two emergency medical radios the dispatchers are responsible to dispatch over two dozen fire trucks, one dozen ambulances, three heavy rescue units and one underwater recovery unit. This in addition to two dozen police cars. Fire and medical emergencies dispatched numbered over 500 and 3,000 respectively in 1978.

All fire and medical emergencies are dispatched through tone-alert radio equipment in the various volunteers' homes.

Road Departments

Although to a considerably lesser degree than the other services, some dispatch service is rendered to the road departments of the five contract towns and Green Township. These services are required generally during severe weather conditions, heavy rains, snow and winds and aid in the coordination with other emergency services.

Changes Ahead?

The Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network has proven its value in many ways.

It has been an economical agency eliminating prior costly dispatch methods and mitigating the need for local dispatch in each of the five towns.

It has been efficient in that wasted duplication of effort has been minimized and interagency and interservice coordination has been increased.

And it has been effective since dispatch time from receipt of call can be measured in seconds thereby reducing overall response time to the lowest possible level for each community.

Future engineering studies may call for a further upgrading of radio hardware and computerized data processing may be just around the corner. Continued sound management will keep the Sussex-Morris Regional Police Communications Network viable in its vital role for the Lakeland area. **END**

THE TREATMENT OF THE ALEUTS:

A WORLD WAR II TRAGEDY

The treatment of the Aleuts residents of the State of Alaska and citizens of the United States of America, will go down in history as one of the many tragic acts committed by humankind during World War II.

After an attack upon the Aleutian Islands by the Japanese in June of 1942, approximately one thousand Aleuts were dispassionately and involuntarily relocated from their homes in the Aleutian Chain and the Pribilof Islands to detention camps in Southeastern Alaska. These actions which deprived them of their basic human rights and destroyed much of their culture, heritage and society were carried out by the instrumentality of the United States Government.

The Aleut people suffered indignities and injustices during and after the relocation and for three years were kept in camps not fit for human habitation. The transport of the people from their homes to the detention camps was in itself outrageous and signaled the degree of less-than-humane treatment that was to become commonplace.

"Once aboard ship the St. George doctor felt completely free of responsibility for his islanders. He did not come to assist even at the birth of a St. George baby or its subsequent death of bronchial pneumonia because of our inability to separate mother and child from the grippe sufferers. I recall seeing this doctor attending the funeral of the poor little mite, such a tiny weighted parcel being let down into the deep waters of the Gulf of Alaska."

This eyewitness account by the wife of a Federal Fish and Wildlife Service employee tells of the death of the daughter of

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Please determine the FIRE and POLICE departments which serve you and write the numbers in the space provided below.

MY FIRE NUMBER IS _____ MY POLICE NUMBER IS _____

TO REPORT A FIRE

Homer Fire Department	235-8300
Kenai Fire Department	283-4828
Seldovia	234-7800
Soldotna Fire Department	262-4500
Unalaska	235-8300
North Kenai Fire Department	776-8200
Wildland Fires	283-3537

POLICE

Homer	235-8113
Kenai	283-4866
Seldovia	234-7640
Soldotna	262-4334

ALASKA STATE TROOPERS

North Kenai	262-4052
Soldotna	262-4052
Unalaska	567-8721
Homer	235-8239
Search & Rescue—Kenai Peninsula	262-4052
Alaska State Fish & Wildlife Enforcement	262-4052
BI	272-6414

AMBULANCE

Homer	235-8300
Kenai	283-4828
Seldovia	234-7800
Soldotna	262-4500
Unalaska	262-4500
North Kenai	776-8200

OTHER EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Crisis Line	262-9376
Kenai Peninsula Borough Disaster Office	262-5250
Or (24 Hour Service)	283-7823
Homer Hospital	235-8101
Homer Emergency & Rescue	235-8300
Central Peninsula General Hospital-Soldotna	262-4404
Coast Guard	
Search & Rescue Anchorage	Dial 101-277-2131
U.S. Coast Guard: Search and Rescue (Maritime Emergency)	ZENITH 5555
Water Pollution Incidents	ZENITH 5555
Aids to Navigation Outage	ZENITH 5555
Foreign Fishing Vessel Violation	ZENITH 5555
For oil and hazardous substances spills	
call operator & ask for	ZENITH 9300
Poison Information Center	
Children's Orthopedic Hospital-Seattle	Dial-101-(206)-634-5252

WARNING!

Alaska State law (Laws 1957, Chapter 102) makes it a punishable misdemeanor willfully to refuse to yield or surrender the use of a telephone party line to another person to enable such other person to report a fire or summon police, medical or other aid in case of emergency. The law also makes it a punishable misdemeanor to request the use of a party line on the pretext that an emergency exists when the person requesting such use knows that no emergency exists. An "emergency" is defined as a "situation in which property or human life are in jeopardy and the prompt summoning of aid is essential."

Innokenty and Heretina Kochutin of St. George. It tells also, graphically of the treatment they would receive during this dismal and shameful period of our history. At the age of three days and a participant only in the first stages of the tragic transfer, infant Kochutin became the first casualty of these outrageous acts commonly known as the World War II Aleut Relocation.

The argument that these actions were carried out to protect the Aleuts from the Japanese may have been more credible if the non-Natives of the Aleutian Chain had received like treatment. Documents, however, show that this was not the case.

Why this disparate treatment occurred we can only conjecture. Those who ordered the actions did so within their own perceptions of the circumstances of the Aleut people. It is not difficult to realize that the treatment was neither equal nor just and that reparation for the indignities and injustices must not be only outcome of this legislation: We must place into our laws assurances that such treatment of United States Citizens shall not ever happen again.

Those who carried out these acts may use the time worn adage that 'orders are orders,' but none can deny that these acts were at best, indefensible, and would have been so even if carried out against an enemy of the United States.

It has been three years since officials of the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. took action to place the issue of the treatment of the Aleut people on the same level as the treatment of the Japanese citizens of the United States. The legislation that was being considered by Congress at that time has passed. The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians is charged with reviewing events of the war period and to



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
465-3870

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Summary - HB 317, By Rep. Malone

"An Act relating to emergency services communications."

This bill states that a municipality may establish an emergency services communications center with one or more other municipalities and state agencies to provide the service to the same geographic area in which the municipality is located.

The Center shall be a nonprofit corporation. A board of directors shall be established and consist of:

- 1) Head of each emergency service agency participating in the center;
- 2) representative from each municipality,
- 3) representative from each state agency.

Section (1) of the bill gives statutory authority to 2nd Class Boroughs in establishing an emergency services communication center.

Section (2), placed under 29.73 - Miscellaneous Provisions, sets up guidelines for establishing and unifying centers throughout the state. Lists activities of the center.

"recommend appropriate remedies" to the Congress. This legislation will for the first time, enable the Aleut people who suffered through the relocation to tell their story; to document the deprivation endured and to reveal the losses which are to this day still being realized. It will only be through a clear and complete documentation of the facts of the transfer and detention of the Aleut people that the full truth can be known. And it is necessary to the security of all of the citizens of the United States that it be known.

The Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association has been gathering data and documentation of personal experiences in an attempt to build a strong and justifiable statement of their experiences. However, this has not been easy. They suffer a shortage of money and personnel, but most of all they suffer a lack of exposure of their project. Many people know of the ordeal endured by the Aleut people, but few have taken the time to truly understand what really took place in America's backyard and to her first inhabitants. This edification will require a major effort and a considerable amount of money. There is essential information in Washington, D. C. and other archives and depositories that must be documented. There are military and other federal records that must be researched. And most certainly, there must be the documentation of the personal experiences of those who suffered the experience. All of this will require funding and this proposal is being presented in the hopes that you will assist the Aleut people in their quest for justice.

EMERGENCY SERVICE COMMUNICATION CENTER

BUDGET PROPOSAL

FY 81

PERSONAL SERVICES

Communication Supervisor	(1)	30,050	30,050
Dispatcher #1	(5)	21,132	105,660
Dispatcher #2	(5)	22,440	112,200

TOTAL SALARIES 247,910

HEALTH INSURANCE	(11)	1,700	18,700
FICA		.0665	16,486
WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION			3,300
PERS RETIREMENT		10% Gross	24,910
OVERTIME		7% Gross	17,354
UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINGENCY		2% Unemp.	4,958

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICE 333,618

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Computer Services	17,516
Office Supplies	1,500
Postage	100
Telephone Charges	15,000
Maintenance of Communication Equipment	6,000
Small Tools	200
Travel and Subsistence	2,000
Training	1,500
Dues and Subscriptions	100
Accounting and Audit	6,000
Space Rent and Utilities	6,000
Contingency	2,500
Advertisement and Promotion	500
Insurance, Errors, and Omissions	5,000

TOTAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE 63,916

ALEUTIAN/PRIEILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION WORLD WAR II PROJECT

SCOPE:

The scope of the APIA World War II Project is as broad as time and funds will allow the organization to make it. Aleuts are scattered throughout the World and will pose a communication and logistics problem to those who are attempting to reach them. The records of the Aleutian Islands part in the World War II are also scattered across the World. Much of the needed documentation is in Washington, D. C. and much is in Seattle. Still more is in Japan. The Japanese records are probably lost to this project, as the cost of researching their records would equal the entire project now planned for the United States. The information needed, if the Aleuts are to have justification and buttressment for their statements is not readily available. The issue of the treatment of the Aleuts has been a sore subject for those in high places to consider and consequently much of the information that would normally be readily available for a search such as this one is going to be hard to find and difficult to obtain.

The full implementation of a program to right the wrongs of WWII will require a full-blown information dissemination program that will reach all of those who wish to testify. If that is not the case, the truth will not come out and therefore never be known. Those who work on the project will necessarily have to provide on-going news releases to keep the public informed of the progress of the project and develop the interest of those who may feel that their testimony is not needed.

The basic and most important thrust of the project is to reach all of those directly affected by the relocation and detention program. These participants will be the real strength of the

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Two (2) Position Console	70,000
Twenty (20) Channel Logging Recorder	23,950
Stationary Equipment	108,494
Mobile Equipment Purchase	147,007
Modification of Existing Equipment	29,500
Office Furniture and Equipment	3,000

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 381,951

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 381,951

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES 333,618

TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE 63,916

BUDGET TOTAL 779,485

FY 82 ESTIMATED BUDGET 455,294

FY 83 ESTIMATED BUDGET 509,929

documentation effort. It has been a considerable number of years since those fateful months and years of detention and relocation, but the scars have not all healed and much will be gained by the Aleut populace when they are able to tell of their ordeal and get it off their collective backs. As a people, they will find it much easier to live with once they are assured that such treatment was wrong then and is wrong today. If they are successful we will never see such a happening again.

PERSONNEL:

The personnel for this project will necessarily have to have the background needed to do research, compilation and documentation of a vast array of materials. One of the members of the staff must be fluent in the language of the Aleut people so that no portion of testimony is left to chance. The Executive Director shall have oversight over all aspects of the project and will do an on-going evaluation of the productivity of the project staff. The project evaluation will also be assisted by utilizing the APIA Board of Directors during their regularly scheduled board meetings which are held in Anchorage.

TIME FRAME:

There is an immediate need for the placement of a project coordinator who can hire the personnel mentioned above and begin the process. The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians is in the process of setting its hearing schedule and this places a great burden on the APIA to get the information needed to plan their testimony. It is hoped that the needed staff can be in place within the next few weeks as time is now of the essence.

The compilation of information should be completed within a four month period and the final two months should be dedicated to