

RESIDENT

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CLIPPINGS

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## Prudhoe Bay commuter

Ronald McDonald, above, is a construction worker from Kennewick who commutes 3,000 miles every four weeks to his job on the oil fields off the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

**B1**

# Construction worker has reindeer under feet

By BOB WOHLER  
Herald columnist

If you go north to Alaska past the Arctic Circle, up around Prudhoe Bay, you won't hear reindeer on the rooftop, but you may hear reindeer under the floor.

That's what Ronald McDonald says.

Before you think I'm talking about some clown who sells hamburgers, let me straighten you out. The Ronald McDonald I'm referring to is a construction worker from Kennewick who commutes 3,000 miles every four weeks to his job on the shores of the Arctic Ocean.



McDonald has been doing this for two years and swears he's not getting stir

crazy when he talks about reindeer rubbing their antlers under the floor.

He said in the spring and summer, Alaska's mosquitos are at their nastiest, "and you have to experience those mosquitoes to believe them."

The reindeer seek any kind of relief from the constant buzzing and biting, but shelter is hard to find when the nearest tree is about 500 miles south.

Construction workers like McDonald, who work in the oil fields just off the Arctic Ocean, live in dormitories built on stilts because permafrost prevents normal foundations.

Often the floor is three to four feet above the ground, just right for a reindeer to hunker down for a little protection from the pesky mosquitos.

"We hear their antlers scratching along the floor. It's a strange sensation"

# Fai

By BOB WOHLER  
Herald farm writer

The new County Farm problem is down to year.

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Another strange sensation for McDonald is the change in temperatures between the Arctic and the Tri-Cities, although this winter the weather played a dirty trick.

"When I came home in December, it was 28 degrees at Prudhoe Bay and 12 degrees in the Tri-Cities. I almost wanted to turn around and go back north."

But he remembers one time last spring when it was 35 below at Prudhoe Bay, with the wind chill about 60 below. "I stepped off the plane at Pasco into 85-degree temperatures and kept stripping off clothes the closer I got to home."

Generally, McDonald wears an entire suitcase of clothes when working in the Arctic, where he says the temperature once reached a wind chill factor of 138 degrees below.

Typical garb for a day of working on the ice-covered Beaufort Sea is starting out with thermal underwear and a couple pair of wool socks, followed by some goose-down coveralls, a wool shirt or two, heavy insulated pants and an Arctic parka with hood.

A face mask and several pair of mittens completes the outfit, except for special heavy thick rubber-insulated military-type boots called "bunny boots."

"You aren't too nimble. Just putting it on makes you tired."

It also helps to have a beard and most of the workers at the oil fields do, said McDonald, who sports a full, curly beard.

McDonald laments he's seen very little of the Alaska pictured in tourist brochures.

"I spend most of my time hanging around the Anchorage airport and the rest working, and when you've spent 15 minutes at Prudhoe Bay you've seen all there is to see in the Arctic."

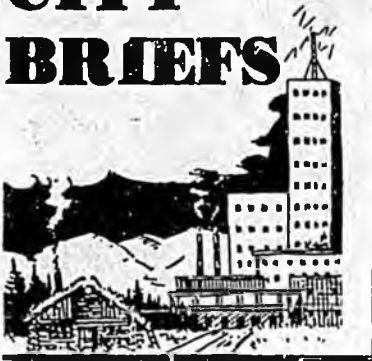
There is one Arctic habit McDonald finds especially hard to break.

"In Alaska, we keep the vehicles running all the time because it's so cold. When I come home, I forget and leave the family car's engine running. I usually catch it from my wife Chris."

Added his wife: "We also have to watch him (at the store) when he first comes home. Because up there he can pick up what he wants at the company store without paying."

# Alaska/Fairbanks

## CITY BRIEFS



### TODAY

7:30—Animal Control Commission meeting, Borough Building Leha Room. Information: 456-17.

8:30—Interior Democrats meeting for House Districts 18-21, Carpenter's Union Hall, 315 Fifth St. Information: 479-2628.

### TUESDAY

9 a.m.—Randolph for Governor Finance committee meeting, Jeffrey's Restaurant. Information: 2051.

10 a.m.-2:30—Blood draws at Fairbanks Community Blood Bank, Fairbanks Memorial Hospital, 1st Floor, 1st Floor, 1st Floor. Donors of all types needed, appointments preferred. Information: 452-8181, ext. 467.

7:30 p.m.—Credit Women International meeting, Elks Lodge. Nathomas from the Fairbanks Cooperative Extension Service will speak. Information: 456-6671.

8:30 p.m.—House Judiciary Committee public hearing on HB438, historic preservation, Legislative Information Office, 315 Barnette St. Information: 452-4448.

9 p.m.—PEO Sisterhood Chapter meeting, Dorothy Green's home, 16th Ave. Information: 456-17.

7 p.m.—Borough Planning Commission meeting, Borough Assembly Chambers, 809 Pioneer Road. Information: 452-4761.

8 p.m.—"Jury of Her Peers" and "Stout's Garden" films celebrating Women's History Month, Wien Library. Information: 456-17.

## Hotline set up for North Slope workers

JUNEAU (AP)—A hotline for North Slope workers with complaints or comments about Alaska's labor policy begins working today, giving oil and construction workers who normally are on duty during Department of Labor office hours a chance to contact state officials.

The idea for a hotline grew out of labor officials' recent three-day trip to Prudhoe Bay, where workers said they had little chance to comment on local hire, wage issues or health and safety.

"It was not all that simple for someone with a problem to get hold of us, especially since many of the folks up there work 12 hours a day—7 in the morning to 7 at night—and can't get hold of us," said Deputy Labor Commissioner Bob Landau.

Landau said communication was further hampered by a lack of phones that could make long-distance calls.

The hotline number is based in Prudhoe Bay, so North Slope work-

ers can call on local lines, although the calls will be channeled to the Labor Department office in Anchorage.

During the regular working day, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., callers will have to compete for a limited number of lines into the department's temporary quarters, where it was moved because of health problems in its regular Anchorage building.

From 5 p.m. to midnight, however, North Slope workers will have a dedicated line, answered by department staffers who will work shifts to answer the calls, said Don Wilson, deputy director of labor standards.

Wilson could not estimate how much it will cost to operate the hotline, and said he presumes Gov. Bill Sheffield's office will pay for the program. The governor's office did not have an estimate of the cost.

Sheffield said in a news release that he expects the hotline to be operated for a three-month trial period.

The hotline number is 659-2323.

## Historian

By TRICIA OLSEN  
Features Editor

Terrence Cole loves a good mystery.

For the last year, Cole, Alaska historian and author, has been toying with the pieces of a puzzle in a small project jokingly calls "the opposite Michener, both in scope and profitability."

Cole is the author of a book E.T. Barnette, the man who founded Fairbanks, and an Alaska Geographic book on Noni. He has been editor of The Alaska Journal for three years.

As keynote speaker at the Tanana-Yukon Historical Society banquet Saturday night, Cole joked about his friendly obsession with the word Klondike and the mystery that surrounds it.

Cole said "Klondike" is a twisted version of the Han Incan word "Tron-duick." Whitehorse linguist told Cole that the Yukon traders who preceded the miners somehow changed the name to "Tron-

## Leisure left behind, as

There was very little vehicle traffic on the stretch of Noyes Slough outside my window this weekend.

Even so, it was pretty much the same mix we have become accustomed to—about half three-wheelers and half snowmachines. Most of the drivers were very young, few wore helmets and almost without exception, all were driving very fast. None Sunday were what I think of as worst-case examples—speeding youngsters towing toddlers in saucers, which we saw from time to time last winter.



Jane Pender

girls on a snowmachine drove slowly past in the other direction. Two kids whizzed by on a motor bike and earlier in the day, a bicyclist, unmotorized, chugged upstream. The

wall vehicles. Still, it does illustrate what has been happening on the slough over the past couple of years.

Up to that time, whole families strolled past, sometimes towing a youngster on a sled. Another family we looked forward to seeing sauntered by with children riding on a placid horse. We had dog teams and skiers and runners and walkers, and one youngster skijoring behind a friendly dog. Occasionally the resident moose would climb the bank to look for kelp in the

# Local hire hotline taps Slope workers

By SUE CRIDSS  
Associated Press writer

JUNEAU — A hotline for North Slope workers with complaints or comments about Alaska's labor policy began working Monday, giving oil and construction workers who normally are on duty during Department of Labor office hours a chance to contact state officials.

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# Witness testifies Peel used him for alibi

KETCHIKAN, Alaska (AP) — John Kenneth Peel's former skipper testified Monday that Peel may have tried to use him to set up an alibi after all eight crew members of the fishing boat Investor were killed.

On his seventh day of questioning, Larry Demmert Jr. said that after September 1982 slayings occurred aboard the Investor, Peel stressed his presence on Demmert's boat, the Lib-

by 8. Both boats were tied up at the same dock in Craig.

"I think he was trying to tell me he was on the boat (Libby 8) Monday night," the night of the slayings, Demmert said. "I think he said, 'Don't you remember, I was on the boat?'"

Demmert's recollection came during hours of cross-examination at the hands of Phillip Paul Weidner, one of Peel's defense lawyers. Weidner

again hammered at Demmert's uncertain recollections of details surrounding the slayings.

Peel, 25, of Bellingham, Wash., is accused of killing the Investor crew and then setting the boat afire to hide evidence of the crime. Demmert, a key prosecution witness, last week testified he saw Peel standing on the dock with a rifle the night of the killings.

Weidner tried Monday to

portray Demmert, 26, as a man who had a Valium hangover and was afraid of being prosecuted for withholding evidence when he appeared before a 1984 grand jury.

"You were hardening your testimony in 1984, weren't you, Larry?" Weidner said. The defense argues that investigators intimidated Demmert to testify against Peel, a long-time friend.

# ka

## ds in botulism

Alaska (AP) — The number of Alaska rose dramatically last year, especially high rate of the disease that is attributed to traditional methods of preservation of food.

ases of botulism poisoning in 1985, 1984, officials at the state health department said. The highest rate of botulism in the world, "said the state epidemiologist. The disease produces a toxin that can cause muscle paralysis and death.

## iseload peaks

— The Alaska State Commission for Road from more than 3,500 people in continued a steady caseload increase agency.

s this week are looking of the commission report, which showed more cases, and more inquiries than the agency the peak of inquiries during the years being built.

Officials have said they hope the statistics might cut as the state tries to make up

the increase in the number of newly he agency must report that its progress at the close of the year twice the size of 1983 year-end in-approaching the all-time record levels pipeline construction days," said the

## oad financed

NBA Financial Quiz #1  
**DEFINANCING**

## Outsiders getting Slope jobs? Facts are tough to determine

By STAN JONES  
Staff Writer

Are Alaskans being kicked off of North Slope jobsites and replaced by Outsiders?

Or is it a matter of union workers, Alaskan and non-Alaskan, being displaced by non-union workers, also Alaskan and non-Alaskan?

While anecdotes and arguments abound, hard data on one of the most passionately debated subjects in the state are as hard to find as \$30-dollar oil.

On one hand are Alaska's labor unions with tales of jetloads of oil-field hands from Louisiana and Texas zooming over Anchorage and Fairbanks on their way to Prudhoe Bay, with Southern accents thick enough to clog a drain bit and pointy-toed boots sharp enough to slice permafrost.

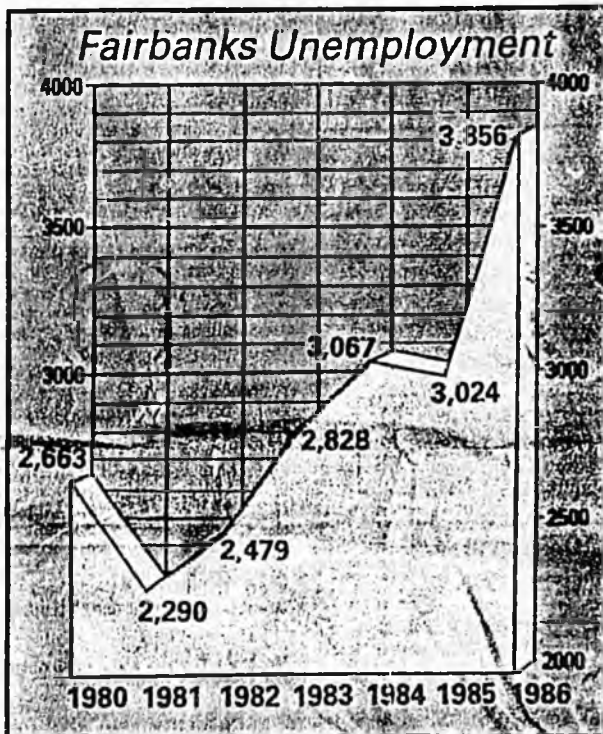
On the other are oil companies and oil industry contractors boasting of Alaska-hire rates of 90 percent and more, and reporting Alaska-first hire policies going back to the mid 1970s.

Who's right?

What facts are available suggest that substantial numbers of Outsiders were working on the North Slope well before the issue came to a head as the oil companies moved to merit contracting this year, and that substantial numbers are still at work on the Slope.

Until the end of 1985, most oil company contracts on the North Slope went to union firms, as required by project labor agreements signed in the mid-70s to assure a ready, steady labor supply during construction of the trans Alaska pipeline.

When the agreements expired,



**JOBLESS BENEFITS**—February unemployment in Fairbanks rose from 3,024 people last year to 3,856 this year, an increase of 27.5 percent. The chart shows how many Fairbanksans received regular or extended unemployment benefits during an average week in February. The February jobless count bottomed out in 1981, at 2,290 people, and has been rising ever since. Since the low point, it's up more than 68 percent.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor

however, the oil companies switched to merit contracting, meaning union and non-union firms alike could bid for the work. The result has been a substantial loss of union jobs, with the oil companies who issue the contracts saying their goal is to give about half the work to union contractors and about half to non-union.

But whether the fraction of Outsiders has gone up, gone down, or stayed about the same under merit contracting is unclear, although an Alaska Department of Labor survey now in progress may shed some light on the question within a few weeks.

First the past. What was the Alaska-hire rate before merit contracting?

The most pointed evidence on the subject is a study the labor department conducted last year, examining the non-resident hire both by industry category and by geographic area for the year 1984.

The Alaska industry employing the largest fraction of Outsiders was food processing, with 65 percent non-residents on the payroll.

By contrast, heavy construction—statewide, not just on the North Slope—was eighth on the list, with non-residents making up 32 percent of its payroll. "Oil and gas mining," which is the labor department's classification for the petroleum industry, was 22nd statewide, with 24 percent of its employees non-residents.

And on the North Slope? Mining (virtually all of which would have been oil and gas mining) and construction (which would have included North Slope Borough pro-

(See **JOBS**, back page)



Kindy Skille... were at work land parking lot. The trio ging of the sculptures will

Mike Belrose/News-Miner

FAIRBANKS  
ICE  
FESTIVAL  
MARCH 7-16, 1986

## Union members brace for long layoffs

By STAN JONES  
Staff Writer

receptionist, and Bob Showalter (l- ousen he might have to sell his

panies who operate Prudhoe Bay changed their contracting proce-

pany construction and main-tenance work on the North Slope

# Back Page

Sunday, March 16, 1986



**TLING UP**—Tom and Pat Brown used their 1985 income tax refund to pay off a h of small bills. When Tom lost his job on the North Slope, they asked their itors to hold off until the tax refund arrived. Also shown is Rusty, their Golden iever. Rusty's full name: Sir Russell, Son of Bristol.

*Stan Jones/News-Miner*

enstein, and Showalter d Fairbanks these days, and far worse, facts and figures overall impact of the situa- the North Slope are hard to by.

question is, how many Fair- ans actually work on the Slope? The most recent data : point are now four years old, ; been collected in 1982. Dur- survey of oil-related work- on the Slope, state resear- found 1,094 Fairbanksans at

That figure presumably states the real number, be- some North Slope workers Fairbanks would have been ve during the survey. Nor t take into account jobs in

ular or unextended unemployment benefits each week, up from just over 3,000 a year earlier. That's an increase of more than 27 percent.

The February figure has been rising steadily since 1981, when only about 2,300 Fairbanksans were getting benefits. January and February are historically the peak unemployment months in Fairbanks, partly because of the seasonal character of construction work.

The fact that the February job- less count has been rising for five years could mean that—if it is re- lated to conditions on the North Slope—it reflects an ongoing slow- down, probably because the initial phase of opening up the oilfield-

ports processing 27 foreclosures in January and March of this year. Last year, they handled nine in the same period of time.

On a smaller scale, Tom Brown notes that there's a house for sale on just about every block on his street.

Whatever the statistics mean, all the laid off workers feel that their personal hardships—combined with the plight of others in the same boat—will eventually mean hard times for Fairbanks as a whole, if they haven't already.

"I bought a house here, my kids are in school here, I support Fairbanks activities, I pay assessments

## JOBSS . . .

*(Continued from page 1)*

jects as well as oil industry pro- jects) employed about 38 percent non-residents in 1984, according to the survey.

Another labor department sur- vey, conducted in January 1985, fo- cused on specific oil industry con- tractors, some union and some not and found non-resident hire levels running from zero to 37 percent.

But that was before merit con- tracting took hold. What's hap- pened on Alaska hire since then? Because it happened only a few weeks ago, facts and figures are virtually nonexistent. The few that exist suggest that Alaska hire ratios still vary widely.

ARCO Alaska Inc. encourages its contractors to hire as many Alas- kans as possible and gets regular Alaska-hire reports from them during the course of their work.

In early March, ARCO's contrac- tors reported Alaska hire ratios ranging from 52 percent to 97 per- cent, according to figures provided by Lee Nunn, ARCO's North Slope construction manager.

Of the two contractors on Nunn's list that reported the lowest Alaska hire ratios, one was union and one was non-union.

The union firm was H.C. Price, which employed 83 percent Alas- kans on a work force of 227 people. But Nunn noted that on large jobs, such as the Price contract, it is often hard to find enough Alaskans to fill all the slots.

The non-union firm with the lowest Alaska-hire ratio was Veco, Inc., a frequent object of the criti- cism of Alaska-hire advocates. Veco's low figure of 52 percent came on a small, 25-worker job in- volving the installation of high vol- tage outside power lines. Accord- ing to Nunn, most Alaskans who can work high voltage outside pow- er lines work for utilities, and don't need or want to face the rigors of the North Slope to find a job, mean- ing the specialists had to be im- ported.

Veco is also doing a pipeline job for ARCO at Kuparuk, a new oil- field near Prudhoe, said Nunn. On that job, Veco started out with ab-

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down, probably because the initial  
phase of opening up the oilfields  
was substantially completed by the  
1980s, with the inauguration of  
merit contracting providing an ex-  
tra boost this winter.

Other indicators also suggest an  
economy beginning to come under  
stress. Fairbanks Title Agency re-

Service said Fairbanks is "on the  
warm side of a cool air mass." The  
spring equinox, the point at which  
we have 12 hours of sunshine, will  
arrive within a week. With the in-  
creasing sunshine, normal high  
temperatures increase by nearly a  
degree per day, Parker said. It was  
around 30 degrees today.

Parker said he expects the pat-  
tern to hold for a few more days.

The only cold people Saturday  
were probably those that took a dip  
in the airport gravel pit as part of  
the Alaska Subarctic Dive Club's  
Ice Dive.

Henry Storrs, 66, Doug Thomas,  
27, and Brian Fulkerson, 18, all  
plunged through a hole in the ice for  
a look at the bottom of the gravel  
pit. The bottom wasn't too interest-  
ing, Thomas said, but he could see  
people above him on the 29 inches of  
ice.

The Alaska Trappers Association  
held three auctions Saturday be-  
fore, during, and after the dog  
races. The association took 10 per-  
cent of the proceeds from the sales.  
This was the first year auctions  
have been held.

A parachuting exhibition down-  
town was apparently called off as  
no parachutists appeared at the  
scheduled time.

the laid off workers feel that their  
personal hardships—combined  
with the plight of others in the same  
boat—will eventually mean hard  
times for Fairbanks as a whole, if  
they haven't already.

"I bought a house here, my kids  
are in school here, I support Fair-  
banks activities, I pay assessments  
on my house," said Roberts.

"People in Fairbanks have got to  
realize this question of local hire is  
not limited to the hard-hat working  
man. It's going to affect the lady in  
the flower shop, the guy cleaning  
the bank at night, the gas station  
guys."

## SCHEDULE . . .

(Continued from page 1)

at Birch Hill, finish at Grachi Park.  
10 a.m.-5 p.m.—Fur Sale, Gavora  
Mall.

Noon—Snowmachine Classic,  
Pike's Landing on Chena River

1 p.m.—Open North American  
Sled Dog Championship Races,  
Second Avenue.

1 p.m.—Outcry Fur Auction,  
parking lot across from Co-op.

1:30 p.m.—Children's Scramble  
for cash, prizes and soda pop,  
Second Avenue.

1:30 p.m.—Parka Parade,  
Second Avenue.

1:30 p.m.—Snowshoe Challenge  
Race, Second Avenue, immedi-  
ately after start of sled dog races.

2:30 p.m.—Snowshoe/Softball  
Classic, Griffin Park.

3 p.m.—Judging for Ice Sculp-  
ture Contest, Sculpture Park,  
Alaskaland.

7 p.m.—Alaska Dog Musher  
Association Banquet, Travelers  
Inn.

8:30 p.m.—Fireworks at Griffin  
Park.

An Ice Festival button is good for  
a free ride on the Metropolitan  
Area Commuter System through  
today.

can work high voltage outside pow-  
er lines work for utilities, and don't  
need or want to face the rigors of  
the North Slope to find a job, mean-  
ing the specialists had to be im-  
ported.

Veco is also doing a pipeline job  
for ARCO at Kuparuk, a new oil-  
field near Prudhoe, said Nunn. On  
that job, Veco started out with ab-  
out 70 percent Alaskans on the work  
force, but has brought the figure up  
to about 80 percent recently. Pipe-  
line welding is another specialty  
that frequently requires imported  
specialists, Nunn said.

Alaska hire advocates, however,  
caution that the oil industry's unau-  
dited figures on Alaska hire should  
be taken with a grain of salt.

The state labor department is  
completing its own survey of 106 oil  
industry contractors on the North  
Slope. All but nine have cooper-  
ated, according to Deputy Director  
Don Wilson of the Division of Labor  
Standards and Safety.

So far, said Wilson, the partial re-  
sults indicate that Alaska-based  
companies have high Alaska-hire  
ratios, while the Outside-based  
firms have up to 60 or 70 percent  
non-residents on their payrolls.

But the nine holdouts employ  
perhaps 50 percent of the work  
force on the North Slope, he noted,  
meaning the results could change  
drastically once their figures are  
in.

The holdouts, which include  
Veco, say that providing the data  
Wilson wants could violate the  
privacy of their employees or put  
proprietary information into the  
hands of their competitors. Wilson  
said he will go to court to get the  
information soon if they don't  
comply.

In 1783, the first of a series of six  
earthquakes struck southern Italy  
and Sicily Feb. 5, and by March 28  
some 50,000 persons had been  
killed.

# THE SECURITY CENTER

RESIDENTIAL — COMMERCIAL — INDUSTRIAL

WE HAVE THE KEY  
TO YOUR PROBLEMS

"WE ARE PROUD OF OUR  
ALASKA HERITAGE"  
ESTABLISHED 1963



- ★ COMMERCIAL
- ★ INDUSTRIAL
- ★ RESIDENTIAL

- ★ EMERGENCY SERVICE
- ★ INSTALLATION
- ★ KEY DUPLICATION

...ing last fall's election. Under city-borough charter, those increases couldn't go into effect until after this fall's election.

At a session Friday, however, assembly members agreed to cut their already-approved salary raises by 50 percent. That means assembly members, who now receive \$400 a month, will be getting \$200 a month in October instead of the \$300 they had voted themselves earlier.

The mayor's salary suffered a similar cut. Instead of getting \$1,000

...illions which merchants speak against them. Formal votes on the entire budget will be made in May, before it goes into effect July 1.

The assembly also went over its budget with a fine toothed comb. This budget includes such items as an assembly host account, funds for assembly travel, and money for a traveling exhibit of Juneau.

Budget decisions tentatively made last week include:

- Contingency fund: This was put in the draft budget at \$200,000. It pays for as-

...other activities.

- **Perserverance Theater:** Of all the draft budget items, this \$25,000 amount was the one most debated. Mayor Ernie Polley and assembly member Errol Champion said it should be cut. Assembly member Bruce Bolelho, however, said it was a small amount that is an important indication of the city-borough's support of the arts. Other assembly members agreed, and an attempt to cut it to \$23,000 failed.

- **Ombudsman:** The \$30,000 budgeted for this service is still facing an uncertain fate. There wasn't enough support to keep the amount in the budget, but assembly

- **Douglas Fourth of July:** This amount went from \$1,200 to \$1,000.

- **Snowbirds Air Show:** The assembly only recently agreed to give \$7,500 to this annual show by the Canadian aerobatic squadron. That amount was not changed.

- **Slater Cicles:** The assembly had also committed itself to finding an exhibit on Juneau to a proposed sister city in Japan. The exhibit and its transportation are to cost \$2,000.

Assembly members cautioned that all these figures could be cut further, depending on the results of a decision to keep property taxes the same this year as last.

# Oil industry not the only one hiring out-of-state

## By BRUCE SCANDLING

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Out-of-state residents collected nearly \$20 million in unemployment payments during 1984, says a House lawmaker who is seeking a closer look at non-resident hire in Alaska.

"It's basically a call to zero-in on the major part of the problem," said House Minority Leader Terry Martin, R-Anchorage.

Of 61,007 people who collected 1984 unemployment benefits, 9,613 — almost 16 percent — were not Alaska residents, according to a report Martin ordered from the state Department of Labor.

Alaskans collected about \$94 million in unemployment insurance payments while non-residents were paid \$20 million, according to the study, which also breaks down the payments by occupation.

Martin said that's the most useful part of the report, because state officials can look at the percentages of non-residents who collected unemployment

ment benefits for work in 85 occupations.

While the oil industry has been the main target of many politicians complaining about out-of-state hire, Martin said the study shows there are high percentages of non-resident workers in many fields.

"I think we're beating a small pony over the head when we're talking about (just) the oil industry," Martin said in a recent speech on the House floor.

For example, of 2,586 people who collected unemployment after working in the food processing industry during 1984, nearly 30 percent were non-Alaskans, Martin said.

Additionally, almost 12 percent of the 3,262 people who drew unemployment insurance after working in typing, stenography and filing jobs were from outside Alaska, according to the study.

Unemployment insurance payments are based on "wage credits" workers earn for their time on the job, said James Coates, assistant director in the

labor department.

If a worker moves from Alaska and later files for unemployment insurance, payments would be based on the wages he or she earned in Alaska during the past year to 18 months, Coate said.

Martin said the study defines a resident as someone who collected an Alaska Permanent Fund dividend for 1984, or held a state driver's license that year.

Unemployment insurance payments do not cost state government a dime, Coate said. Employers in Alaska pay 82 percent of unemployment benefits, while the other 18 percent comes from deductions taken from the worker's paycheck while he or she was on the job.

Martin said the report should be used by state officials who want to promote local hire.

"With a non-threatening way (they) can go to these businesses and say, 'Look, you have an awful lot of out-of-state residents, can we work something out?'" Martin said in an interview.

# Bill would allow villages to ban alcohol possession

## By BRUCE SCANDLING

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Voters in rural Alaska should have the option of banning alcohol possession in their communities, according to a new proposal legislators are about to unveil.

"It's the number one health and safety problem in rural Alaska," said Rep. John Binkley, a Bethel Republican who heads the Joint Special Committee on Local Option Laws.

The committee will introduce legislation next week to expand the alcohol-enforcement options available to village voters, he said.

Sixty-seven Alaska villages have already

snow machine, Binkley said.

If the proposal becomes law and villagers approve a complete possession ban, authorities would have the power to seize alcohol on the spot. Many problems could be thwarted before they get started, Binkley said.

Possession of alcohol would be treated much like a traffic ticket, under the proposal. It would not be considered a criminal offense and could not result in jail time.

But people convicted of alcohol possession could be fined as much as \$1,000 — or ordered to perform community service work, Binkley said. "What we didn't want to do is burden the crimi-

Village elders and other leaders repeatedly told the group the ban on importing alcohol does not go far enough, Binkley said.

"The real spirit or meaning behind that is they want their villages to be dry," he said.

Binkley said proponents of expanding the local option law are prepared for an eventual court challenge, on grounds that a ban on alcohol possession would violate the constitutional right to privacy.

A landmark Alaska Supreme Court case in 1975 effectively legalized the possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use when justices said the potential dangers of the drug don't outweigh the right to privacy.

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# Witnesses denounce oil firms' North Slope hiring practices

By STAN JONES  
Staff Writer

Hundreds of Fairbanksans turned out Saturday in an effort to beg, threaten, or cajole state legislators into doing something about Alaska hire on the North Slope.

A crowd of about 250 filled all the seats in the Fairbanks North Star Borough assembly chambers, then crammed into the aisles and stairways as witness after witness came up to denounce oil company employment practices at Prudhoe Bay, to suggest what could be done about it, and to threaten to vote lawmakers onto the unemployment lines if the legislature doesn't act.

Two men who said they had quit

North Slope jobs with VECO Inc. the day before to come and testify furnished the committee with forms they said VECO was using to register its imported Lower 48 workers as Alaskans.

VECO is a major North Slope construction contractor.

"They said we could use VECO's address on it as our Alaska residency," said Fairbanksan Tom Horton. "All you've got to do is fill one of these out to be a resident of the state of Alaska."

Horton said a Coloradan on the VECO job told him, "I'm a resident of the state of Alaska now and there's nothing you can do to me."

"He owns 16 apartments in

Grand Junction, Colo.," said Horton. "He doesn't pay for nothing but a plane ticket." Horton's remarks drew loud applause from the crowd.

The VECO job, Horton said, employed about 380 people, of whom only a handful were Alaskans.

The testimony of the two men seemed to support previous charges that the oil industry on the North Slope inflates its Alaskan-hire percentages by turning its imported workers into instant Alaskans.

Borough assemblyman Joe Sitton, who heads the Fairbanks office of Alaskans First, introduced the two men from the VECO job, and

said the situation called for an investigation by the legislature, the attorney general, or a grand jury.

The hearing was conducted in the Senate Labor and Commerce Committee, chaired by Sen. Fr. Zharoff (D-Kodiak).

Fairbanks city mayor Bill Wiley told the committee of the effect of the layoffs that he has seen at radio talk-show host and as a radio station owner who tries to collect his advertising bills from small business people.

"I've heard from people who a 12- and 20-year residents of Fairbanks who have lost their homes the last couple of weeks."

(See OIL, Page A-7)

# OIL . . .

(Continued from page 1)

months," he said. "They've called, they've applied, they've tried, they've done everything physically and mentally and emotionally possible to get (oil industry) jobs and they've just been sloughed off. It's obvious these folks just don't want to hire people from Fairbanks."

Walley said his callers had furnished him with documents about ARCO employment practices, which he would turn over to the committee.

As for the plight of small business people, Walley said, "In the last two months, trying to collect money from those people is like trying to pull teeth. The first two months of this year have been the worst two months they've ever had. They can't pay their bills. I believe that is a direct result of the sudden turn around in employment on the Slope."

"Some of your friends," Walley told the Fairbanks legislators on the committee, "have lost their homes in the past two weeks. Some of your friends feel like they have to go to Houston to apply for a job. They feel like that's the only way to get it."

"You've got to put those guys back to work or you've got problems in Fairbanks you never dreamed possible in the next few months," Walley warned.

Senate President Don Bennett (R-Fairbanks) urged the people at the hearing not to limit their efforts to persuasion to the legislature. "There are three branches of government," he said. "You vote for judges and you vote for the chief executive officer, who appoints the commissioners. There is the legislature, but beat on all three, not just one. We're just the 120-day people."

Rep. Marco Pignalberi (R-Anchorage) urged Fairbanksans to try and spread their message statewide. In Anchorage, he said,

it's a 50-50 tossup with people as to whether local hire is a serious issue or not.

"You feel it much more intensely here because you feel the impact of the economic downturn first," said Pignalberi. "You need to tell them it's going to spread down and hurt the rest of the state pretty soon."

Several witnesses said that, while the oil industry had recently begun to advertise its jobs in Fairbanks, applications sent in response to the ads didn't produce any job offers. "Those company officials coming down to Juneau and telling you they do advertise locally are pulling a con job," said one witness.

Ron Kramer, a Fairbanksan since 1966, said he hadn't worked since October and might have to leave. "I've been a good Alaskan, I like the country, but I'm going to have to do something different," he said.

Several witnesses said Alaskans are entitled to the North Slope jobs, in part because the oil belongs to the state. "That work up there should be our work and they're determined not to let us have it," said Mitch Fuchs.

He predicted the influx of Outsiders might increase as workers in the depressed oilfields of the Southwest swarm north. "We have a really bad problem now, but it has the potential of getting even worse," he said.

Others complained that the industry that 10 years ago courted skilled union labor to help build the trans-Alaska pipeline and the Prudhoe Bay oilfields is now turning its back on those same workers. "My financial basis has been eroded by the very companies that I helped make millions of dollars for," said surveyor Steve Hovenden.

There was no shortage of suggestions as to what to do about the local hire problem. Passing a new local

hire law was one of the most popular.

Allowing, encouraging, or forcing the oil industry to leave the North Slope and turn the fields over to the state also came up several times.

"We've got a railroad, let's get an oil company!" one man called from the audience.

Gary Atwood, an executive of Teamsters Local 959, echoed the suggestion that the oil companies should be escorted out of Alaska if need be.

Like many others, Atwood said those affected by the layoffs on the North Slope would keep an eye on what the legislature does about local hire.

Raising taxes on the oil industry was another popular idea. "It seems to me ARCO doesn't give a d--- about our families or us or any moral issue," said culinary worker Pauline Gravenstein. "The only way they'll listen is when you say taxes. Let's talk tax, let's vote tax, let's make 'em listen!"

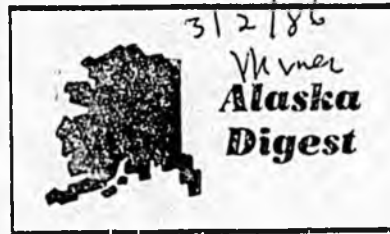
Several witnesses urged the committee members to travel to the North Slope and examine conditions there for themselves.

Others noted it's not only oil companies that have trouble hiring Alaskans. Kathy Fitzgerald criticized Alaskans First for hiring as promotional director a woman who had been in the state less than three weeks.

"It's a total embarrassment," said Fitzgerald. "Cleaning (our own) house is probably the first place we should start."

"She was an Alaskan when we hired her," responded Pignalberi, who formerly headed Alaskans First.

Oil company representatives sat in the audience with tape recorders rolling, but declined several invitations from the audience and the legislators to speak at the hearing and would not comment afterward.



## Contractors refuse Slope disclosures

ANCHORAGE—A state labor official says he may take legal action against about 10 North Slope subcontractors who have refused to fill out surveys on where their employees live.

"What have they got to hide?"

Donald Wilson, deputy director of the Division of Labor Standards and Safety, asked Friday.

The contractors say they have been given no guarantee that information on the surveys will be kept confidential.

## Comments sought on Navy test site

KETCHIKAN—The Navy is seeking comments on its plan to build an acoustic testing site for

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# North Slope hiring practices protested

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

**FAIRBANKS** — A standing-room-only crowd of angry Alaskans jammed a state Senate Labor and Commerce Committee hearing during the weekend to protest oil industry hiring practices on the North Slope.

The 250 who turned out for the hearing packed the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly chambers Saturday. Witness after witness denounced the industry's hiring practices. Some threatened to oust lawmakers if the Legislature fails to act.

Oil company representatives attended and tape recorded the proceedings, but declined several invitations to speak, and refused to comment later.

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Horton said the VECO job he worked on employed about 380 people. Only handful were Alaskans, he said.

Union officials and others have charged that the oil industry imports workers who will work cheaper than Alaska residents and turns them into instant Alaskans by registering them to vote. The companies have denied the practice.

Borough Assemblyman Joe Sitton, who heads the Fairbanks office of Alaskans First, said the situation warrants an investigation by the Legislature, the attorney general or a grand jury.

Fairbanks Mayor Bill Walley told the committee he has seen the results of the hiring practices.

"I've heard from people who are 12- and 20-year residents of Fairbanks who have lost their homes in the last couple of weeks or months," he said. "They've called, they've applied, they've tried, they've done everything physically and mentally and emotionally possible to get (oil industry) jobs and they've just been sloughed off."

Walley said he had obtained documents about ARCO hiring practices and would turn them over to the

committee.

"You've got to put those guys back to work or you've got problems in Fairbanks you never dreamed possible in the next few months," Walley warned.

Senate President Don Bennett, R-Fairbanks, urged those at the hearing to spread their efforts.

"There are three branches of government," he said. "You vote for judges and you vote for the chief executive officer, who appoints the commissioners. There is the Legislature, but beat on all three, not just one. We're just the 120-day people."



Welcome Gold Medal Tournament

# State looks for a way to solve Alaska-hire problems

By PAUL JENKINS

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — For Bruce Smeltzer, the aggravation of waiting in an unemployment line in the dead of winter is heightened by the idea of outsiders snatching jobs away from him and other Alaskans.

"We get to sit up here in 20-degree weather. We ought to get the job," said the out-of-work electrician. "If you live here, you have a right to work. We're supporting the growth of the state, making the mortgage payments, making the tax payments for schools. We ought to get the job."

Smeltzer is among thousands of Alaskans battered by a economy wedded to oil prices heading for the bottom of the barrel. Residents and non-residents are scrapping for available jobs as lawmakers scramble to craft a constitutional "local hire" law giving Alaska's 500,000 residents an edge on government-funded jobs.

With the leaner times, many Alaskans are angrily eyeing plane loads of out-of-state workers willing to work for less; workers who take their paychecks back to Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana or Washington.

"They come up here and they brag about sending all their money home," Smeltzer said. "They work up here for \$12 an hour and go down there and live like a fat king."

On outhouse walls, in letters to newspapers and on bumper stickers declaring "Happiness is a Texan Headed South with an Oldie Under Each Arm," Alaskans are venting their anger. To Gov. Bill Sheffield, the outsiders are "economic vampires. Others call them carpenterbaggers."

"With 'em up here, I can't even get a chance at a job," said Clifton Rudd, an unemployed operating engineer who has looked for work since August. "I'd take less in wages to work. It beats unemployment."

And unemployment is a growing reality, topping 17 percent in some areas. The state's largest union, the Teamsters, says 30 percent of its members are jobless. Housing starts have dropped off the chart and home foreclosures are increasing.

"We definitely are in the top five in the country for unemployment," said Neil Fried, a state labor economist. "Nationally, the rate is only 6.7 percent."

In 1984, Alaska's 71,000 non-resident workers made up 22 percent of U.S. work force and earned \$577 million, a state Department of Labor study shows.

The seafood-processing industry paid the highest percentage of its wages to non-residents. At the end of 1984, more than 2,000 of Alaska's 12,531 permits for limited entry fisheries were owned by outsiders. In the southeastern Alaska purse-seine fishery, only 186 of 417 permits were owned by Alaskans.

The construction industry paid the highest dollar amount of any industry, with more than 30 percent of all wages going to non-residents.

Many non-resident employees work for the state itself. The Alaska Marine Highway System has 766 employees, 150 of whom live outside Alaska. State officials say some of those 150 were paid a 22 1/2 percent cost-of-living allowance — intended for workers living in Alaska.

"We've embarked on a program to ensure that only Alaskans get the allowance in the

future," said Ginger Johnson, spokeswoman for the state Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. New regulations require employees living outside the state to notify the department, and officials are trying to find the "post office box Alaskans."

Unemployment and the faltering economy have made local hire a hot political issue.

Alaska's legislators are wrestling with a recent state Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional the state's 3-year-old local hire law. The statute mandated that at least 95 percent of workers on public projects be Alaskans — no small requirement in a state that plans to spend \$299 million in fiscal 1987 to build roads, schools and other projects.

The court sided with a Montana steelworker sacked in 1983 from a school construction job after inspectors found that more than 5 percent of the project's workers were from outside Alaska.

Since then, state lawmakers have sought ways to guarantee Alaskans work on such projects.

Rep. H.A. "Red" Boucher has introduced legislation to replace the stricken law. Committee hearings are scheduled for later this month.

The Anchorage Democrat said his bill skirts the court's criticism that high unemployment is not a serious enough factor to allow discrimination against non-residents.

"We have shaped this bill so that it deals with the social causes that unemployment brings about in Alaska," he said. "If anything will stand up, this will stand up."

Only three days after the Alaska Supreme Court struck down the local hire law, Congress issued a directive that defense contractors in Alaska give preference to Alaskans. The directive, attached to the Pentagon's 1986 appropriations bill, was sponsored by Alaska Sen. Frank Murkowski.

Murkowski's amendment applied only to "non-contiguous" states where the unemployment rate exceeds the national jobless figure. Alaska and Hawaii are the only two non-contiguous states, and only Alaska's unemployment rate exceeds the national average.

As state and federal officials try to guarantee Alaskans a place

in the public jobs market, private industry has taken notice.

The oil and gas industry, ranking low in numbers of non-residents hired but the highest in wages paid to outsiders, has taken much of the heat in the Alaska-hire debate.

The 33-member Alaska Oil and Gas Association, including the state's largest oil and gas companies, said it generally supports the idea of Alaska hire.

ARCO Alaska Inc. and Sohio Alaska Petroleum Co. have said they require subcontractors to detail their commitment to Alaska hire, and the responses carry substantial weight in the bidding process.

"We've been dealing with Alaska hire for a number of years," said ARCO Alaska President Harold Heinze. "Certainly before it became fashionable."

Preliminary results from an association survey show that more than 90 percent of its member companies' 6,000 employees are residents, said AUGA spokeswoman Ardie Merbs. A 1984 study shows that most companies deriving a majority of their business from the petroleum industry in Alaska hired more than 85 percent of their employees from within the state, she said.

Union officials scoff at such claims. "It has been our contention that a great majority of them have children in school in the Lower 48 and mortgages in the Lower 48," said Steve Seplocha, a Teamsters spokesman.

"They come here for wages considerably better than wages in their home states," he said.

Seplocha said many would be willing to work for \$8 to \$10 an hour, while Teamsters could make as much as \$20 an hour, or \$25 an hour with fringe benefits included. He said Sohio has promised all craft unions working on the North Slope only about 750,000 hours of labor when there will be at least 3 million hours available during the 1986-1987 construction season.

Three million hours translates to about 8,000 jobs, Seplocha said. He fears the bulk of those jobs will go to non-union, non-Alaskan labor.

"Our beef is not that it will be all non-union, our beef is that it will not be all-Alaskan," he said.

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## Oil industry takes rap

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The 250 who turned out for the hearing packed the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly chambers Saturday. Witness after witness denounced the industry's hiring practices. Some threatened to oust lawmakers if the Legislature fails to act.

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 Advertising Manager..... Marsha Flanders  
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## Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



### 3 members question union's local hire rule

The Associated Press

Three members of Laborers Local 942 in Fairbanks have asked the National Labor Relations Board to investigate the union's new local hire policy which goes into effect April 1.

The policy will give preference by seniority to workers who have lived in Alaska for at least 12 consecutive months.

Business representative Ed Flanagan said about 20 percent of the union's 100 members currently employed on the North Slope are from outside Alaska. The union has been among the most vocal supporters of a local hire law.

"With all the Alaskans out of work,

even 10 percent is unacceptable," Flanagan said Friday.

"We really don't feel we have much to clean up, but there is an element of practicing what we are preaching — our members are demanding it."

He said the residency requirements are similar to those used to determine eligibility for permanent fund dividends.

"We feel it will stand up in court and the labor board," said Flanagan. "There's lots of legal precedence."

But union member Stephen Strutzbach, one of the those who asked for the NLRB review, said the policy is discriminatory.

"I perceive that the damages far

outstrip the benefits," said Strutzbach, who said he meets the new residency requirements. He said the policy could affect pensions, and the residency questions are an invasion of privacy.

Mano Frey, executive director the Alaska AFL-CIO, said the residency requirements of the Fairbanks local are probably the toughest of any union in the state.

"There's never been an incentive for some of the Slope workers to live in the state," Frey said. "It isn't perfect, but it goes a long way to rectify the situation."

NLRB spokesman Curtis Wells said a decision could be handed down next week.



# City/State / Weather

## Section B

# Angry Alaskans blast oil industry

## Fairbanks hearing draws Outside hire protest

pressed oilfields of the Southwest swarm north.

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*Home not necessarily  
where the heart is* 2/23/86  
*Ketchikan Daily News*

# State studying residency bids

By NIKKI MURRAY JONES  
Daily News Staff Writer

The state is tightening the belt of Alaska Marine Highway workers living outside Alaska, according to a Department of Transportation (DOT) official.

Workers unable to prove Alaska residency have lost the cost of living allowance (COLA), which amounts to about 22 percent more pay for workers living in the state than for workers living outside, according to Joe Camp, DOT deputy commissioner.

The COLA dates to a 1977 state law. At that time, ferry workers had to sign an affidavit of residency to receive the increased pay. There was no provision for updating the affidavit if a worker moved out of state, Camp said.

In 1985 negotiations with the three unions representing ferry workers, the state again required affidavits of residency to be signed annually and when a resident moved out of state, Camp said. The deadline for signing the affidavit was Nov. 1, 1985. Employees previously receiving the COLA lost it if they didn't sign.

Some resident workers failed to sign because they resented the state questioning where they lived, according to Camp. They later signed to reinstate the COLA.

But some residents who have signed the affidavit have met with state skepticism, Camp said, and in some cases the COLA has been discontinued for individuals. After

an informal investigation, Camp calls employees into his office to discuss their residency. If they can convince him they live in Alaska, he reinstates the COLA. If they can't, the decision to discontinue COLA remains.

Employees who disagree with Camp's and the state's decision can file a grievance with their unions.

Some criteria to determine residency are where a person lives when not at work, if an employee owns property or pays rent or a mortgage outside the state, if they're listed in the telephone book of a town outside Alaska, if grocery and other shopping normally done by a resident is done outside of Alaska on a regular basis.

"The Alaska statute defining residency makes it clear," Camp said. "It's where you make your home."

Camp said long vacations don't automatically disqualify a person from Alaska residency.

The question of residency can also affect Permanent Fund dividend checks, according to Pam Palmquist of the Perm Fund Fraud Hotline. The agency isn't working on a project to catch ferry workers who live out of state and are collecting Alaska checks, but will investigate if tipped off on fraud. The Perm Fund Fraud Hotline number is (800) 478-8650. The Anchorage office number is (907) 276-3433.

*Editorial Opinion and Comment of*

**FAIRBANKS**

## **Daily News - Miner**

*"Independent in All Things . . . Neutral in None"*

Other opinions expressed on this page do not necessarily reflect those of the Daily News-Miner.

### **Jobs and Alaskans**

Oil companies that want to show the Alaskan public they are sincere about local hire should take steps to make it possible for Fairbanks residents to be hired without moving to Anchorage.

One of the fall-outs from the expiration of the project labor agreements under which union workers were hired for oil field jobs on the North Slope is the shift in hiring to Anchorage.

During the 1980s, most of the construction unions maintained hiring halls in Fairbanks. That provided a measure of protection for local hire.

Now, though, ARCO is doing a considerable amount of work—and more is expected this summer—through non-union contractors whose offices are in Anchorage. There is nowhere locally where a Fairbanks worker can even submit a job application.

The oil companies could correct that. They should require their contractors to open hiring offices in Fairbanks. It could be part of the bid specifications for the work. It wouldn't significantly increase the cost since such an office need not be a big-ticket item. But it would significantly increase the chances of Fairbanks workers to be hired.

In addition, the companies should examine their transportation policies. Transportation is provided for many workers between Anchorage and the North Slope, but not between Fairbanks and the North Slope. That needs to be changed.

If the oil companies are serious about promoting local hire, they need to recognize that Anchorage is the natural first port of call for workers from Outside who head to Alaska in search of a job.

By making hiring possible in Fairbanks, the oil companies could tap into our labor pool as well as make it far easier for Alaskans from Interior and northern villages to have a chance at a job.

Because of court rulings, it has grown difficult for the state to write local hire laws that will hold up in court. Both the governor and Legislature are taking what steps they can. Saturday a Senate committee held hearings here aimed at determining if a local hire law could be drafted pinning requirements to problems that may be linked to unemployment, such as alcoholism, domestic violence and drug abuse.

That approach is worth pursuing, but there is no need for oil companies to wait to take their own positive steps.

Recently, Gov. Sheffield issued an administrative order requiring local hire on state-financed construction projects. And Congress passed legislation mandating local hire on Department of Defense construction projects in Alaska.

These sorts of measures, though, don't alter the fact that in the private sector, industry has considerable leeway. Even though this summer's construction effort will be smaller than originally announced, work to be done on the North Slope still adds up to a lot of jobs this summer. If oil companies are serious about their interest in seeing that the work goes to Alaskans, they should require their contractors to open hiring offices in Fairbanks. It would make a big difference.

Help Wanted	Help Wanted	Help Wanted	Help Wanted	Help Wanted	Help Wanted	Help Wanted	Help Wanted	Help Wanted	Help Wanted
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## TECHNICIANS

# NORTH SLOPE OPPORTUNITIES

ARCO Alaska, Inc.'s North Slope operations can give you the opportunity to provide vital support to one of the 20th century's greatest ventures; developing/producing this continent's largest oil fields. Expansion of facilities at Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk, located in the northernmost part of Alaska has increased the need for highly skilled operators and maintenance technicians. These challenging jobs offer a unique opportunity for the qualified individual to participate in the development of the oil producing area. The following will apply to all positions:

- Work schedule: 7 days on/7 days off, 12 hour shift.
- Rotating day and night work schedule for some jobs.
- Company provided room and board at work.
- Company paid relocation.
- Company transportation provided from Anchorage to the North Slope (Prudhoe Bay/Kuparuk).
- Placement subject to pre-employment physical examination and clearance.

### AUTOMATION TECHNICIAN

Installation and maintenance of DCS and SCADA Systems. Maintenance of data communications networks, local area networks, network analysis equipment. Other responsibilities include ability to train other technicians on DCS maintenance using OJT methods. May be required to cross-train in microwave, radio and computer-controlled telephone switching areas. Experience in maintaining digital computer systems and peripherals, and microprocessor-based equipment.

### INSTRUMENTATION TECHNICIAN

Responsible for calibrating, troubleshooting, maintaining, and repairing electronic hydraulic, and pneumatic process control instrumentation, transmitters, controllers, transducers, and control valves. Should have experience on gas turbine controls and programmable logic control computers. Assist in other camp, drill site, and facility maintenance without close supervision.

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNICIAN

Install and maintain communications equipment to component level. Systems include microwave, frequency and time division multiplex equipment, VHF and UHF two-way radio equipment, ground-to-air and navigational equipment, telephone and ROLM telephone switching equipment, electronic key systems, battery and charging equipment, antenna and tower equipment, TVRO and cable TV systems.

### DRILL SITE OPERATOR

Responsible for safe and efficient operation of the drill sites. Monitor, observe, operate and control wells. Work in close relationship with flow station facilities. Perform routine operator maintenance and work in close relationship with maintenance and wireline personnel.

### GENERAL MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN

Requires a good working knowledge of pipelining, welding, boiler making, rigging, sheet metal, painting a 1d coating applications, pipe insulation, and rig work.

### VIBRATION TECHNICIAN

Troubleshoot, repair, and calibrate vibration monitoring systems. Set up and operate vibration data gathering and analysis equipment. Record data and perform field analysis. Experience on oscilloscopes, analyzers, digital vector filters, FM tape recorders, and other gathering and vibration analysis equipment required. Must be proficient in operation of ADRE computer-based data reduction systems.

### OPERATOR

Responsible for safe and efficient operation of one of the following: oil, gas and water separation and treatment; gas conditioning and motor and turbine-driven compressors; power generator and utilities; or seawater treatment plant. The operator has primary responsibility for all aspects of the unit operation, including safety, process equipment operation, and maintenance work coordination.

### ELECTRICIAN

Troubleshooting and repair of various electrical motors, switchgear, generators, lighting systems and plant heating and ventilation equipment. Completion of recognized apprenticeship/technical school required. Working knowledge of the National Electrical Code and ability to read prints is required.

### MECHANIC

Requires troubleshooting and repair of heavy industrial pumps, gas turbines, reciprocating and centrifugal compressors, and associated plant mechanical equipment. Ability to perform reverse indication alignment required.

### FLOW MEASUREMENT TECHNICIAN

Installation and maintenance of flow measurement equipment, including ultrasonic positive displacement, differential pressure, and turbine metering. Perform flow calculations, calibrate measurement devices within industry standard tolerances, and troubleshoot advanced digital and microprocessor-based products. Input and extract data on three different data systems.

### QUALIFICATIONS

All of the above positions require a minimum high school education or equivalent, 3 to 5 years' experience in the applicable skill. Completion of recognized apprenticeship/technical school desired. Applicants must be physically able to climb ladders and stairs. Some positions include work outside in an arctic environment. Valid drivers license required.

RECRUITMENT FOR THESE POSITIONS WILL CONTINUE THROUGH MID-1986.

We offer an excellent salary, a full range of company-paid benefits, and year-round employment. Starting rates for these positions are from \$15.82-\$19.74/hour depending on experience. For confidential consideration, send a separate resume for each position of interest for which you are qualified to: RECRUITING COORDINATOR AND-1150, ARCO ALASKA, INC., P.O. Box 100360, Anchorage, Alaska 99510. APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY JANUARY 17, 1986.

## ARCO Alaska, Inc.

Division of Atlantic Richfield Company

An equal opportunity employer.

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Administrative Secretary

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## TECHNICAL TRAINING POSITIONS

### Saudi Arabia

A Leading Airport Construction Company in Saudi Arabia has immediate openings in its Technical Training Department

### BASIC SKILLS TECHNICAL INSTRUCTORS

are needed to conduct classroom, shop, laboratory, or on-site instruction in various airport operations and maintenance areas. Candidates must possess at least three years teaching experience at the secondary level. An appropriate Bachelor's degree or relevant institutional membership and experience in the trade area is mandatory. Practical training experience in the Middle East will be given preference. Candidates must be able to organize and teach effective courses and lessons, motivate trainees, and assess/record trainee progress. Expect to work (6) instructional hours per day.

The following technical training positions are available:

- **BUILDING MAINTENANCE** Must have working knowledge in basic electricity, air conditioning, blueprint reading/sketching, carpentry/painting, pipe fitting, and sheet metal.
- **AUTOMOTIVE/AIRPORT MOBILE EQUIPMENT** Must have working knowledge in automotive systems repair/maintenance. Diesel experience is an asset.
- **DIESEL/POWER PRODUCTION MAINTENANCE** Must have knowledge in diesel systems and power production maintenance.
- **ADMINISTRATIVE/LOGISTICS** Must have working knowledge in basics of Finance, Accounting, Office Systems and Management. Working knowledge in Logistics (Warehouse) systems and management. Candidates must have knowledge of computer operation, Knowledge and design experience in Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) and Interactive Learning Systems is an asset.
- **AIR CONDITIONING** Must have knowledge in all areas of air conditioning, controls, and related electrical systems.

Starting salary is negotiable (commensurate with qualifications). Benefits include: Furnished housing company vehicle 35 days annual leave annual home leave air-travel medical care recreation facilities dependent child education allowances.

All resumes should be received by January 20th, 1986 and should be sent to:

**SAUDI RECRUITMENT**  
P.O. Box 1885 • Greenville, SC 29602

Equal Opportunity Employer