

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

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

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

#### THE APPEALS PROCESS IS DEFECTIVE

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

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

*Vesta Marie Jones*

ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION  
and LIMITED ENTRY PERMITS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

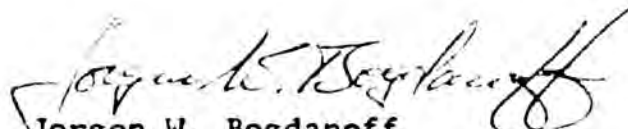
The State's loan program to assist fishermen in the purchase of Limited Entry Permits is an inflationary factor in the prices paid for permits. It creates a hardship for the fisherman by becoming another interest-earning indebtedness for a paper that does nothing to improve productivity.

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

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

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

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

  
Jorgen W. Bogdanoff  
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Anchorage, Alaska  
99504

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, STATE OF ALASKA

Conference on Alaska's Future Frontiers

Thursday, December 6, 1979

Sheraton Anchorage Hotel

Anchorage, Alaska

Legislative Reference Library  
Legislative Affairs Agency  
Pouch Y State Capital  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Reported by: Laurel G. Barefield

CSR 3592

## ALPHA GROUP PROCEEDINGS

(December 6, 1979, 10:00 a.m.)

Room 311

1  
2  
3  
4  
5 MR. KOCSIS: You can start, sir. We're just  
6 identifying ourselves.

7 MR. BRADLEY: My name is Bob Bradley. I'm the husband  
8 of Marsha Bradley.

9 MRS. BRADLEY: I'm Marcia Bradley. I was born and  
10 raised in Sitka, and I've lived in Anchorage since  
11 approximately 1968.

12 MR. BRAMSTEDT: Al Bramstedt. I'm President of  
13 Midnight Sun Broadcasters.

14 MS. PLOTNICK: I'm Rocky Plotnick. I was born in  
15 Anchorage, and I've been working for the legislature as an  
16 Administrative Assistant for the last three years.

17 MR. BORODKIN: I'm John Borodkin. I'm from Cordova  
18 and a commercial fisherman.

19 MR. PARKER: Walt Parker. I wrote the papers on Air  
20 Transportation and Communications, and I was asked to sit  
21 with the two groups that are working on Direct Services  
22 while you concern yourselves with those two matters  
23 particularly.

24 MR. BLODGETT: For the record, I am Bob Blodgett of  
25 Teller, Alaska, and I'm a small businessman. My family and

1 I own a bush conglomerate, the Teller Commercial Company, a  
2 general merchandise store operation, Teller Power Company,  
3 a power-light operation, and Mukluk Telephone Company, an  
4 independent telephone company in the bush.

5 MS. ANASOGAK: My name is Georgianne Anasogak. I'm  
6 employed by the Norton Sound Health Corporation, and I work  
7 as a Community Health Aide, and I come from Akhoik, Alaska.

8 MR. ALEXIE: I'm Nels Alexie. I'm from Kuskokwim  
9 Community College, small engine instructor, also commercial  
10 fisherman.

11 MR. BOWDOIN: I'm Stuart Bowdoin, Bristol Bay Borough  
12 manager.

13 MR. BROWNE: My name is Stuart Browne. I'm chief of  
14 telecommunications Planning with the State of Alaska,  
15 Department of Transportation/Public Facilities.

16 MR. HICKEY: I'm Mark Hickey. I'm also with DOT as a  
17 planner and planning with the D-2 legislation.

18 MR. DAHL: My name is Thomas Dahl. I'm an attorney  
19 here in Anchorage. I was a delegate at the '69 conference.

20 MR. FISHER: My name is Jim Fisher. I'm with the US  
21 Department of Agriculture. Prior to that I was in private  
22 practice for two years, and I was a delegate in 1959 from  
23 Kenai at that time.

24 MR. ACKERMAN: Gary Ackerman, Fairbanks. I live in --  
25 am a resident of Fairbanks for 33 years and Board member of

1 the State Boundary Commission. I currently serve on  
2 Planning and Zoning, and I'm a pipefitter.

3 MR. SEARS: I'm Dave Sears. I'm with Bright Research  
4 Group, FIPA. And I'm just taking notes for George Monson.

5 MR. JACOBSON: I'm Richard Jacobson. I live in  
6 Anchorage, and I'm a laboratory research person here.

7 MS. BURNETT: Ruth Burnett. City of Fairbanks. I'm  
8 here at the request of Dr. Wood, the Mayor of Fairbanks,  
9 who could not attend.

10 MS. BULLOCK: I'm Edith Bullock, former delegate to  
11 the Brookings Institute meeting in '69, former legislator.  
12 I'm now retired and living in Anchorage after living 31  
13 years in Kotzebue.

14 MR. STUMP: I'm Keith Stump. I'm born and raised,  
15 resident of Ketchikan, Alaska. I am here at the request of  
16 Don Bell. I'm a communications consultant and freelance  
17 photographer, various -- cinematographer, other  
18 communications services.

19 MS. BENNETT: My name is Jill Bennett. I'm from  
20 Fairbanks. I am a small business person. I have a store  
21 in Fairbanks, and I teach part time at the community  
22 college there.

23 MR. OSTROSKY: I'm Hank Ostrosky, citizen of Alaska,  
24 and I do commercial fishing.

25 MR. ANGASAN: I'm Ted Angasan. I work as Executive

1 Director of the Bristol Bay Native Association.

2 (Discussion off the record.)

3 MR. BRADLEY: The name is Bob Bradley. To start a  
4 journey you've got to take the first step, so I -- as an  
5 elemental way of beginning I'd just use the format that's  
6 been presented and go over those various points:  
7 Government, Education, Transportation, Law, Justice and  
8 communications. Hopefully, out of that the various pros  
9 and cons of the various issues can be bantered about and  
10 philosophies can be stated. The role of the government and  
11 the role of -- as an example, speaking to the gentleman's  
12 concern for education, there is the question of private  
13 education at the higher level. There's no question of  
14 private education by the churches. At least in the  
15 Anchorage area it's quite an issue for elementary and  
16 secondary education. These things can be handled. But if  
17 we -- it appears to me, Madam Chairman, with the time  
18 restraints put upon you in this group, if there's too much  
19 soul searching over philosophy and the deep meaning of life  
20 that we -- this group, Madam Chairman, may very well miss  
21 its mark.

22 THE MODERATOR: Yes.

23 MR. DAHL: Madam Chairman. Tom Dahl from Anchorage.  
24 The issue that has not been addressed -- one of the issues,  
25 perhaps, that's not been addressed in the Direct Services

1 area is our responsibility to children that are, in fact,  
 2 the responsibility of the State because the State has  
 3 adopted or has taken that responsibility as parent. These  
 4 are Direct Services that are presently given to the State  
 5 in an -- provided by the State in an unsatisfactory way,  
 6 and I hope that we can address that as a responsibility  
 7 that we have and that we can determine something of our  
 8 future.

9 THE MODERATOR: Yes, I think that that would come -- I  
 10 appreciate what you said, Bob, and I think that if you'll  
 11 all turn to that page where you have Direct Services  
 12 outlined here can perhaps follow that format. And I would  
 13 hope that we can get into all these different questions  
 14 that you bring forth.

15 Now, it's eleven o'clock.

16 MR. KOCSIS: It's eleven o'clock, and one of the  
 17 things that will perhaps focus your attention -- or however  
 18 you want to come up with it -- Victor Fischer is here, and  
 19 he's going to be passing out a questionnaire that we would  
 20 like you to respond to. We should have the questions this  
 21 afternoon, but as the conference goes on we should begin to  
 22 report to you some of the attitudes and some of the things  
 23 going on in Alaska, some of these issues. I'm going to let  
 24 Victor talk to you about that. Let me say this: After  
 25 you're done with this questionnaire you can break for lunch.

1 Talk during the lunch hour, think whatever is necessary.  
2 When you come back at 2 be prepared at that point to devise  
3 your agenda and get going on Direct Services. If that's  
4 agreeable. This is Victor Fischer, and he'll tell you  
5 about the questionnaire. Look at it with that in mind,  
6 however. This would help you formulate.

7 MR. FISCHER: Madam Chairman, this questionnaire --  
8 excuse me. How about handing this out. (Indicating.)

9 MR. KOCISIS: Yes.

10 MR. FISCHER: This questionnaire is to be filled out  
11 by delegates only, so you give this to delegates only.

12 The questionnaire has been drawn on the basis of  
13 the various papers that each of you has received. And the  
14 questionnaire may be somewhat difficult to respond to if  
15 you've not read all of the papers. The instructions are  
16 that if you can't follow the question, just go ahead and  
17 leave it blank and go on to the next question. This  
18 questionnaire is to be self administered. Each of you  
19 fills it out on your own, and it should take about 20  
20 minutes, more or less, to fill out the questionnaire. The  
21 data will be tabulated and should be available back  
22 tomorrow for report back to the conference.

23 As you look at the questionnaire you will see  
24 that from time to time the name of a writer from whom the  
25 questionnaire was drawn is also mentioned. That is

1 strictly for reference.

2 In each of the cases please circle the  
3 appropriate numbers for each question as you proceed  
4 through the questionnaire. Where you are asked to rank  
5 questions, 1 is always the lowest rank and 5 or 10 is  
6 usually the highest rank. Then on a couple of specific  
7 comments that I would like to have you look at: Question 5.

8 MR. OSTROSKY: Who prepared this, by the way?

9 MR. FISCHER: This was prepared by Mike Rowen and the  
10 staff.

11 MR. OSTROSKY: I want nothing to do with this  
12 questionnaire by Rowan. And I know psychographic analysis,  
13 and I think this is --

14 MR. FISCHER: Well, this is -- Hank? That's your  
15 privilege.

16 MR. OSTROSKY: Yes, that's my privilege. That's my  
17 statement, too.

18 MR. FISCHER: That's your statement. But the thing is  
19 this is so arranged by the convention staff, convention  
20 planners. I am simply the barer of the questionnaire. I  
21 personally have nothing to do with it.

22 But, anyway, Question 5 -- the response should be  
23 on the bottom -- 1 should be, rather than "yes" or "no" --  
24 1 should be "cooperative," and 2 should be "develop  
25 independent plan."

1           On Question 50 it's a multiple choice. One of  
2 the items refers to Alaska Resources, Inc. and M. Bradman,  
3 parentheses. A quick reference for your interest. In case  
4 you haven't read his paper, the reference description of  
5 what it refers to is on Page F 7 of the -- there's a yellow  
6 cover -- buff-colored compilation.

7           Question 72 on transportation: The  
8 intercommunity roads means roads between communities. And  
9 Question 74: Intracommunity roads is roads within  
10 communities. The questions look so much alike a number of  
11 people thought they were asking the same. But the first  
12 one is between, the second one is within communities.

13           Some questions ask for an open, volunteered  
14 remark, but feel free to write in anything you want on any  
15 question. Please make a clear mark on the questionnaire so  
16 we could code and process them simply and rapidly. Okay.  
17 These questionnaires will be checked as soon as you've  
18 completed them. Thank you. Are there any questions about  
19 it?

20           MS. BENNETT: Yes. It seems to me that these are the  
21 issues that we're supposed to be discussing. I don't  
22 understand giving "yes" or "no" answers before we begin.

23           MR. FISCHER: Okay. This was apparently developed on  
24 the basis of the papers, and part of the idea behind them  
25 is to see sort of what you're coming in with because then

1 the discussions themselves and results will be transcribed  
2 and will be available. I have had the same reaction, and  
3 my suggestion to Mike is going to be to possibly administer  
4 the same questionnaire at the end of the conference and if  
5 for no other reason than to see what kind of changes in  
6 values have been effected. Again, Rob, do you want to  
7 comment why this is being done now?

8 MR. KOCSIS: Yes. We felt one of the things -- we  
9 don't know what the background of this group is, what are  
10 your feelings, what you really know about any of these  
11 questions. This is an attempt to elicit that response, and  
12 he's quite correct. We hope at the end to be able to do  
13 the same kind of a thing to see if there's been any shift  
14 in your reaction to these areas, see whether you've  
15 maintained a consistent approach to them. Just some kind  
16 of an idea. This whole conference is some way of  
17 indicating to the legislature where the people of Alaska  
18 are really coming from on these issues. This is the first  
19 step. Where you are now, what you think about these issues.  
20 If you've read the papers, these questions tie in to those  
21 papers. If you haven't, it's still relevant. It's just so  
22 that the staff -- so you yourself, when you get these  
23 results back -- will be able to see where you stood at the  
24 beginning of the conference, and then again we'll do the  
25 something at the end. You'll be able to compare those two

1 things.

2 THE MODERATOR: I would like to ask a question. How  
3 many of you received your yellow-back book in time to read  
4 everything that was in there?

5 (No response.)

6 I don't think any of us have. So it seems to me  
7 that this is really not too relevant if we haven't been  
8 able to -- I know that I myself have read maybe two  
9 articles.

10 MR. KOCSIS: It's not a test in a school sense of a  
11 thing. It keys into it. You're not expected to give the  
12 right answer. There are no right answers. If you haven't  
13 read the book, it won't be as meaningful as far as the  
14 relationship between the book and these questions. But the  
15 questions, we hope, will still be meaningful, and what  
16 we're able to do when we check against your position now as  
17 opposed to the end is to show you as well as us what's  
18 going on, what kind of dynamics can be developed in a group.

19 MR. FISCHER: Excuse me. I read the questionnaire  
20 this morning and, with the exception of maybe two or three  
21 questions that refer to specific material, I had no problem  
22 whatsoever in mentally responding to each of the questions  
23 because I have certain values, and this is really what it  
24 asks for, is my opinions.

25 MR. FISHER: Jim Fisher. I had an opportunity to have

1 this for approximately a week. I got it -- encountered it --  
2 the yellow book -- in Juneau, so I had a chance, and I  
3 didn't get it read either. But those articles that I did  
4 read were as much review of what I had observed as they  
5 were new. And I think that substantially you can operate  
6 on the basis of your own experience, and I think that's why,  
7 you know -- that's why, for example, you and I were  
8 selected. I think they're just more looking at our present  
9 experience regardless of what we get out of the literature.

10 THE MODERATOR: Did you wish to say something?

11 MR. BORODKIN: Yes. This is just for cross reference  
12 to the outcome of the conference, what we come out of this  
13 conference with? You'll use this for cross reference? Is  
14 that it?

15 MR. OSTROSKY: Uh-huh.

16 MR. KOCSIS: Yes. One of the problems with the last  
17 Brookings conference was we did not follow up on the  
18 recommendations of that committee enough. We didn't until  
19 this year go back and begin to try to correlate legislative  
20 response with those recommendations. What we're trying to  
21 do through instruments like this is set up a situation with  
22 the computer technology this state has. We can put your  
23 recommendations into a computer, and every time the  
24 legislature implements or passes legislation responsive to  
25 one of the recommendations that these groups will make we

1 can check that and we could know on a daily basis, if we  
2 want. So that as you go down you'll know whether these  
3 recommendations mean anything. You'll know whether this  
4 conference is relevant or not because you'll be able to  
5 pull out that information. That's why we're asking you to  
6 fill it out now. This is the beginning of a basis of an  
7 information system that is available to all Alaskans as to  
8 where you think Alaska is and where you think it ought to  
9 be going.

10 MR. FISCHER: Thank you.

11 MR. OSTROSKY: Mrs. Chairman, Hank Ostrosky. Mr.  
12 Bradley came up and said, "Well, we have to take the first  
13 step." We first -- before we have to take a first step, if  
14 you're looking into the future, we have to know what  
15 direction we're going to go --

16 MR. KOCSIS: Hank, excuse me. And I -- can we just  
17 let them fill out these questionnaires before we make  
18 another statement? Forgive me if I'm interrupting.

19 MR. OSTROSKY: Yeah, you're interrupting.

20 THE MODERATOR: I think everybody is busy with the  
21 questionnaires. Could you wait a while for that?

22 MR. OSTROSKY: Well, I think this psychographic  
23 polling is going on and --

24 MR. FISHER: Madam Chairman, I don't think the speaker  
25 is a delegate.

1 MR. OSTROSKY: No, I'm a citizen. I was invited, and  
2 I can see why.

3 MR. BLODGETT: Madam Chairman?

4 THE MODERATOR: Yes.

5 MR. BLODGETT: I feel I'd like to have an opportunity  
6 to hear this gentleman a little later by all means. His  
7 input could be very beneficial. But at this time I'd like  
8 to concentrate on this questionnaire.

9 THE MODERATOR: Concentrate on the questionnaire.

10 I have to bring up a question right now, that I  
11 will not be here this afternoon, so you will have to have  
12 someone else to handle your meeting this afternoon. I  
13 warned you.

14 (A recess was taken.)

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(Afternoon session)

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2 THE MODERATOR: It's ten after 3. The reporter needs  
3 to break -- or ten after 2. She needs to break at 3 to  
4 change her tape. With the viewpoint of proceeding in an  
5 orderly fashion I'd like to set down a ground rule. We'll  
6 have input first from the delegates. Then the democratic  
7 process should prevail in that interested Alaskans that  
8 have taken their time and energy to come here should be  
9 heard from. I feel that's only fair. We're all in it  
10 together, whether we're delegates or not.

11 In the area of education, therefore, I would like  
12 at this time to have an opportunity to hear from our  
13 Commissioner of Education, Marshall Lind, for his input, if  
14 I may.

15 MR. LIND: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm pleased to be  
16 able to sit in on this particular group. I hope that  
17 you've had an opportunity to read the paper coauthored by  
18 Marilou Madden and myself. I apologize for the length but,  
19 quite, frankly there have been some things happened in  
20 education over the past ten years and we've had a very  
21 difficult time keeping it fairly short.

22 I think that as we have gone back to look at the  
23 recommendations that emanated 10 years ago we have tried to  
24 trace each of those as far as what progress has been made  
25 during that period of time. We have also tried to

1 highlight seven or eight areas that we feel need a great he  
2 deal thought and consideration as we look toward the future.  
3 Some of those areas are the same ones we had ten years ago.  
4 The very first one speaks about the Bureau of Indian  
5 Affairs school. Considerable progress has been made as far  
6 as the bureau schools to the public school system, but it's  
7 the same issue we were talking about ten years ago. Also  
8 the need for looking very carefully and closely at  
9 expansion of our vocational and technical programs for  
10 people all over the state. And there are a whole series of  
11 things.

12 Mr. Chairman, I'd be happy to answer any  
13 questions, if people have some, about the paper, just kind  
14 of sit and listen and help you in any way that I can, if  
15 that would be appropriate.

16 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Is Al Bramstedt here? I  
17 don't see him.

18 MRS. BRADLEY: No, he isn't.

19 THE MODERATOR: He is not present. As delegates I'd  
20 like to have some input from each delegate around the table  
21 from my right to the left, and then on the next topic I'll  
22 go from the left to the right so no one would be slighted.  
23 The next topic we'll come from the corner back and then  
24 back this way, if I may. Please identify yourself for input  
25 and your interest in this area.

1 MRS. BRADLEY: In the area of education?

2 THE MODERATOR: Yes. Please identify yourself and  
3 speak up for the record. Okay.

4 MRS. BRADLEY: Okay. I'm Marcia Bradley. I am an  
5 Alaskan native and I was born and raised in Sitka, and I  
6 have taught in Kodiak and in Anchorage. I have two  
7 children, one now who is in school, and so I'm concerned  
8 about what is in the future for our children.

9 And in reading through the article by Marshall  
10 Lind and Miss Madden I was particularly interested in the  
11 free schooling through two years of post-high school  
12 education and the availability of the subsidies to students  
13 who demonstrate competence. Because I think the point that  
14 was made this morning about so many of the students going  
15 outside to school instead of staying in Alaska -- I grew up  
16 with a lot of kids who went outside for their education.  
17 Not entirely because they thought they were going to get a  
18 better education but because they had been here and for  
19 them part of the education was in going outside to see what  
20 else was available besides just Alaska. And I think that  
21 they're -- I don't think that our education facilities are  
22 really lacking as far as the potential. You know, I think  
23 that the University of Alaska has a lot to offer. And I  
24 personally don't begrudge anybody coming up from Florida or  
25 from California or anywhere else that wants to come to

1 school here. I don't feel that we're supporting them  
2 because their type of -- their reasons for wanting to come  
3 here are basically the kind of reasons for other people  
4 wanting to go elsewhere, kind of broadening. And you get a  
5 lot out of -- people can't have a really broad scope if you  
6 only live in one community and get all your education there.  
7 You don't really see what it's like elsewhere and have a  
8 harder time coping. So I have an interest in, you know,  
9 that type of offering.

10 THE MODERATOR: Thank you, Mrs. Bradley.

11 Mr. Borodkin?

12 MR. BORODKIN: Yes, I think in the bush area and some  
13 of the smaller communities the -- especially the high  
14 school graduates once they graduate the service that's  
15 available to them for further education is completely  
16 unknown to a lot of the high school graduates. So,  
17 therefore, I think that's why some of the students just  
18 stop there. I wish there was some way that the services  
19 that are available could be, you know, sent out to the bush  
20 communities and some of the smaller communities. I'm sure  
21 that the educators in those towns would make that kind of  
22 information available.

23 THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much, Mr. Borodkin.

24 Mrs. Anasogak.

25 MS. ANASOGAK: I have -- I share a great deal of

1 interest in education and have been for a good many years  
2 now. One of the things that I'm concerned about is in the  
3 allocation of funds. It's the small schools -- I know when  
4 you allocate funds you get X number of dollars per student,  
5 and in the long run it's the small schools that get the  
6 smaller amount of money. And in order to get the material  
7 and not necessarily the quality of education -- but it  
8 always comes down to the amount of dollars that the school  
9 is allocated for. And it's the X amount of dollars that  
10 the small schools receive, and that's what they have to  
11 operate with.

12 And another area is the cultural change. I think  
13 that is gradually becoming more toward -- whenever I start  
14 to talk my ideas like to just come out, and then sometimes  
15 they're not always in order, but what I was trying to get  
16 across is that when I was going to school living in the  
17 urban -- or in the bush area it was a completely different  
18 change going into a bigger community to go to school  
19 because my way of life when I was going to school was  
20 completely different. And for me to go from one way of  
21 life and then to another and then to try to go through your  
22 education, per se, what you're required to do -- it was  
23 just a little hard to cope with. And I would like to see  
24 that change. And it has gradually changed, and I'm glad to  
25 see that. And for the bilingual part I'm glad to see that,

1 at least in my community, we have the bilingual program  
2 which helps to cross that gap between the cultures.

3 THE MODERATOR: Yes. Thank you.

4 MS. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I'm a delegate, and I was  
5 bypassed. I have a question from Mr. Lind. I'm Lynda  
6 Brown from Anchorage.

7 THE MODERATOR: Yes, Lynda.

8 MS. BROWN: I don't have a great deal of information  
9 bearing these issues. However, I know that the Malahooch  
10 case, of course, had a substantial impact on rural  
11 education, and I'm primarily interested in bush education.

12 Can you tell us a little bit about the effect on  
13 your department's budget and the allocation of the funds,  
14 how that was impacted as far as changes in your department  
15 for the allocation of funds available and how much more  
16 you've been able to get from the legislature for your  
17 department and how this is going to work.

18 MR. LIND: Let me see if I can put it in as brief a  
19 perspective as possible. The major impact on the Department  
20 of Education as a result of establishing all of the  
21 secondary schools throughout the State is fairly minimal.  
22 We did not add additional State employees because of that  
23 action. A lot of people probably don't believe that that's  
24 the case. The reason for that is that money flows to the  
25 school districts. It just passes through us as allocated

1 by the legislature given to the local school districts to  
2 use as they see fit on a -- determined by the average daily  
3 membership. The impact has to be taken into account. When  
4 we look at the impact of the rural secondary schools we  
5 must always look at the other alternatives that we have.  
6 For many years we were putting millions of dollars into the  
7 support of boarding home or dormatory programs. When the  
8 high schools were established the rural area that funding,  
9 of course, went way down. It's down now to a very small  
10 amount. The foundation support money, which is the basic  
11 source of money for instruction, has gone up to some extent.  
12 However, we always had the instruction costs except in  
13 those cases where we were sending youngsters out of the  
14 state because the Bureau of Indian Affairs was then paying  
15 the full tax for those kids.

16 Those youngsters that were in dormatory programs  
17 in Bethel, Kodiak or Nome -- something has been toe  
18 provided in the regional setting. So all we did was  
19 relocated out to the local setting. And we also then  
20 reduced the boarding home cost, but that money had to be  
21 used for the higher operating costs of small schools.

22 So the major impact, as far as on State  
23 Government -- additional people needed to do this really  
24 was minimal. What the local school districts had to do was  
25 add the additional employees to develop and operate those

1 programs. There is a substantial financial impact, but the  
2 other thing that needs to be taken into account -- up until  
3 the early '70s most of rural secondary education was  
4 provided by the Federal Government. And a lot of  
5 youngsters did not have the opportunity to go on to high  
6 school until the State really got actively involved in  
7 providing these programs. We know that they are expensive  
8 programs. There's no question about it. We also know that  
9 to put a youngster in a dormitory program or to look at the  
10 costs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is now faced with  
11 with Mount Edgcomb -- that the costs aren't that high. So  
12 we have to take all these things into -- I don't know if  
13 I've answered your question sufficiently, but there are a  
14 whole series that have to be looked at as you make  
15 comparisons for costs of rural education.

16 MS. BROWN: I was primarily interested in -- I think  
17 that the whole idea was that more rural students would be  
18 educated in more village schools for that opportunity than  
19 under the previous arrangement. And from what you said  
20 that, apparently, is going to be so.

21 MR. LIND: Yes. No question about it. We also can  
22 point to the fact that more rural youngsters are graduating  
23 from high school, and that is an extremely important fact.  
24 The drop-out rate for rural youngsters has decreased. We  
25 still have a high drop-out rate in certain areas, but it

1 has decreased considerably than where it was ten, fifteen  
2 years ago. Particularly 10 years ago.

3 MR. LIND: Thank you very much.

4 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Thank you, Lynd.

5 Mr. Alexie?

6 MR. ALEXIE: Yes. I'm Nels Alexie from Bethel. I'm  
7 from the Apokok area, but I moved up to Bethel. Since  
8 we're on this education, people who are on my age -- we had  
9 lack of education. We were -- we weren't fully educated  
10 quite a ways back, like in 1950s and up to mid '60s. I  
11 never did graduate from the grade school because of the  
12 classroom speech. And then I jumped up to college. That's  
13 the time when I was -- started bumping rocks, started  
14 trying to get my college degree.

15 But today I thought that -- and I tell my kids  
16 and the others that education is number one. Without any  
17 education -- and ones that are listed here cannot be solved.  
18 (Indicating the yellow book.) And I thought that education  
19 out in the bush have increased to better education. I lost  
20 one word that I thought might be correct.

21 But, anyway, our schools out in the bush are  
22 different than the schools like in Anchorage and Fairbanks.  
23 Even they're different than Bethel schools. That's why  
24 this education that -- what we're having out in the village  
25 is going up in the steps. And it is very important to find

1 the needs out in the bush and to help the teachers to teach  
2 our children what they must know and what they can develop  
3 from our environment. Because anything cannot be developed  
4 without any education.

5           Riō't now I'm talking about education, but we can  
6 still refer back to our own people, you know. Like the  
7 white man education and native education; they can both  
8 work together. Because our people have been educated in  
9 our own education system. And you people came up and you  
10 educate us in your way. Which is very important. Now, our  
11 education has been dropped down a little bit, and the other  
12 education is coming. And with your education we can build  
13 many things and earn our living. The other education is  
14 going down because of a lack of animals. Animals are going  
15 down. And education should be presented to our people and  
16 make it better, if we can do it better. And a lot of us  
17 did not complete school because our schools weren't big  
18 enough and we had no high schools out in the villages. I  
19 think I can stop here.

20           THE MODERATOR: All right. Thank you very much, Mr.  
21 Alexie.

22                   Is Mr. Bowdoin here?

23                   (No response.)

24           THE MODERATOR: Mr. Browne?

25                   (No oral response.)

1 Mr. Hickey?

2 MR. HICKEY: I'm not a delegate, myself, and I --

3 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

4 Mr. Dahl?

5 MR. DAHL: Yes, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have  
6 a couple of concerns. As we discuss the possibilities of  
7 free higher education for two years, the concern that I  
8 have is what that -- how that will impact private higher  
9 education in the State. The University of Alaska budget is  
10 approximately \$175 million. It's the highest single item  
11 in the budget, most expensive single item in the State  
12 budget. It translates to the most expensive education  
13 anywhere, and it's important to consider cost effectiveness  
14 even with an abundance of dollars. Just because we're rich  
15 doesn't mean we can't be efficient and shouldn't be.

16 I think the private higher education gives an  
17 important alternative to public education. It helps to  
18 keep whole education in perspective. It helps as other  
19 influences are present in a community. Those influences  
20 that are providing services or institutions that are  
21 providing services tend to be better.

22 So as an alternative to -- or as a means of  
23 implementing the philosophy of providing two years of  
24 higher education I hope that we would consider that two  
25 years of private education should be granted not to an

1 institution but to a student. And there are ways to do  
2 that.

3           Some years ago -- I don't know that the program  
4 is still in effect. It may have been in the State because  
5 now there are an abundance of teachers. The Federal  
6 Government had a loan program where a student could take  
7 out a federally insured loan of some kind for education,  
8 and he would go to the school of his choice and become a  
9 teacher. And if he served as a teacher for a certain  
10 number of years, a portion of that loan was repaid through  
11 his services. That seemed to be a very practical means of  
12 getting teachers into the work force and also providing an  
13 incentive to stay at it.

14           There may be some constitutional problems, and I  
15 wonder if Commissioner Lind could comment on the present  
16 status of tuition grants in this state. I know that the  
17 tuition grant program as it originally was begun was, I  
18 guess -- through an opinion of the Attorney General -- was  
19 declared unconstitutional, and grants were not made on that  
20 basis.

21           Is there a tuition grant program in this State  
22 and, if so, how is it being --

23           MR. LIND: As you know, my responsibility is on the  
24 line of elementary and secondary education, but I'll be  
25 happy to try and answer part of your question.

1           We did have the tuition grant program up until  
2 about three years ago, and it was determined that it was  
3 not constitutional, the way to offset the higher cost of  
4 private school tuition. So the students had to pay only  
5 the same amount as it would a public institution. That is  
6 no longer present.

7           Through the State scholarship loan program, which  
8 is a fairly generous program, a very good program, there is  
9 a provision whereby up to, I believe, 40 percent of the  
10 loan will be forgiven, if the students return to Alaska  
11 following the completion of the program. So in the sense  
12 it's kind of patterned after the NDA loans that were  
13 available for teachers and promoted at the time there was a  
14 teacher shortage.

15           So that's kind of where we are at the present  
16 time. No tuition equalization program available, but  
17 approximately, I believe, \$11 million annually is going out  
18 on the scholarship loan program administered by the post  
19 secondary commission. Post-Secondary Education Commission.

20           MR. DAHL: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, one further  
21 comment in conclusion.

22           THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

23           MR. DAHL: I would hope that our emphasis in providing  
24 two years of education would be to provide that education  
25 to the student and upgrade the level of education at the

1 University of Alaska in such a way that it might be  
2 competitive and, what, a draw -- that it might have a draw  
3 to students. But in doing so we not jeopardize the  
4 importance and damage the effectiveness of private higher  
5 education in this State. Thank you.

6 THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much, Mr. Dahl.

7 Mr. Fisher?

8 MR. FISHER: Mr. Chairman, I'm Jim Fisher, and I -- my  
9 input have looked at the '69 outline, and I'm going to read  
10 that -- what help it may be here of the three major  
11 programs that I can read in the outline: "Education  
12 programs of all institutions of learning in the State  
13 including research and graduate schools facilities should  
14 be equipped in material and staff so they contribute to the  
15 education and training of students for tomorrow's world."

16 Ways should be found to assist Alaskan youths in  
17 obtaining advanced training so that they may participate in  
18 all aspects of academic and practical studies including  
19 assistance to attend specialized schools not likely to be  
20 established in the state, i.e. law and medicine. The state  
21 should fund a major portion of education costs through  
22 revenue sharing while leaving school control in local hands.

23 Rural education should be reconstructed in order  
24 that native Alaskans as well as non-natives could be  
25 equipped to choose the life-style of their seeking, a

1 situation which does not now exist.

2           Matters within the education priority and the  
3 order of importance are: A, there should be regional  
4 schools of boarding facilities so native children and  
5 others in remote areas need not be sent out of the state  
6 for schooling of the opportunity should remain for rural  
7 children to attend urban schools through a program like the  
8 present foster home arrangement; B, an agricultural  
9 orientation program for new teachers to the State is a  
10 significant need.

11           The teachers assigned to rural areas should  
12 receive orientation in the culture of the area in which  
13 they will teach just in instruction on how to run the  
14 school through. Urban teachers should receive orientation  
15 relevant to the native culture. There should be a  
16 preschool training in all urban and rural schools. Special  
17 kinds of education should be supported such as expanded  
18 adult education upward-bound vocational training with  
19 special reference to Alaskan industries, special education  
20 problems centered particularly for rural Alaska and  
21 encouragement to Alaskan natives to enter the teaching  
22 profession.

23           "Other areas of importance include the use of  
24 teaching tools such as satellite education television to  
25 help bind the state together bilingual teaching aids to

1 instruct and assist teachers this native culture courses  
2 designed to help students meet the identity crisis by  
3 leaving home and entering a new environment and courses in  
4 Alaska native district culture for all students."

5 That was one of the most concise of the summaries  
6 of the 1969, and I leave that as my input, just the  
7 recitation of that outline.

8 THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much, Mr. Fisher.

9 Mr. Ackerman?

10 MR. ACKERMAN: I'd like to expand on what the  
11 gentleman over there said, I think, on kids getting out of  
12 high school and not going on to something else because they  
13 really didn't have direction when they were in high school.  
14 I taught our training program -- that's plumbers and  
15 pipefitters for a time, and we used to have a five-year  
16 program which would teach basic math and basic science and  
17 physics just so you get enough to where you could do the  
18 trade. And it's -- when the kids go through high school  
19 they have no idea what the requirements are to get into a  
20 trade or a profession. They go all the way through.

21 When you start college traditionally they have  
22 people from different fields come in and tell you what you  
23 need to know to get into that particular field. And you  
24 should be doing that in junior high school, is where we  
25 should be doing it. And when they go through high school

1 they can get an education that will enable them to get into  
2 a trade or profession. I think that's one of the major  
3 defects all the way through our system, all through the  
4 rural area.

5 THE MODERATOR: More intensive counselling? Is that --

6 MR. ACKERMAN: I think different trades people different  
7 operates and professions should be brought into junior high.  
8 And that's where they should start, and it should be an  
9 ongoing thing in high school. You come out of high school  
10 at least halfway prepared to get into a trade or profession.

11 THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much.

12 Mr. Sears?

13 MR. SEARS: I was going to mention the same thing he  
14 was going to mention. I've always felt personally that the  
15 brain is essentially very vain, that there's lot to be  
16 learned from -- putting emphasis in education on developing  
17 a trade. I've never found that to be -- I found that to be --  
18 I'm not that far removed from public schools myself, and I  
19 was never introduced to a trade. I was introduced to  
20 English literature, and I didn't have much interest in  
21 English literature at the time, and trigonometry. I've  
22 spent an awful lot of my time working with physical labor  
23 since then. I found that to be rewarding financially and  
24 personally. But to this day there's still no programs  
25 initiating the trades at lower levels in high school, ninth

1 grade and eighth grade. And I agree with Gary completely  
2 on that. You should integrate the trades into the schools.  
3 Schools essentially seem to be white collar oriented. Why  
4 not introduce the trades to them, too.

5 THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much, Mr. Sears.

6 Mr. Jacobson?

7 MR. JACOBSON: Yes. I've spent a lot of years down  
8 south in various schools, and the biggest hardship I've  
9 found coming back up to Frontier Alaska is the lack of a  
10 single bookstore equal to the half dozen or so that you'll  
11 find in any downtown south with any reasonable size  
12 university. And along the lines of education, if anything  
13 could be done about that, whether a cooperative bookstore  
14 is started at the universities or something that, you know --  
15 a store located in a central location would be all right  
16 because it's the kind of place you'd only have to visit two  
17 or three, four times a year. It could be in Anchorage or  
18 Fairbanks or Juneau or someplace. But to not have a single  
19 bookstore within two time zones is -- that's ridiculous.  
20 But as far as something to change, that might be something  
21 right there.

22 THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much, Mr. Jacobson.

23 Mrs. Burnett?

24 MS. BURNETT: Yes. I'd like to ask the gentleman down  
25 at the end of the table about the questions concerning the

1 free education. I think it would be a mistake. What Mr.  
2 Merdes said this morning sounds very glorious but I think  
3 there's kind of a California syndrome built into totally  
4 state-supported education where you have students that  
5 establish residency and hang around for years. And I don't  
6 think we want to develop that in the State of Alaska.

7 I think the loan program is excellent, and we  
8 feel a need, a financial need, so I think maybe we could  
9 expend the forgiveness portion of the percentage of  
10 forgiveness in possibly some other ways. I really feel  
11 like education is an investment in the future, and I think  
12 we should value that investment. And I think we should  
13 teach our children the value of -- not only the monetary  
14 value but the commitment, And the free lunch attitude is  
15 something I don't think we want to perpetuate. It doesn't  
16 exist. And if it does, it's only for a brief time.

17 Secondly, on the high school level, the counsel  
18 is very inadequate as far as career counselling and  
19 otherwise. It's -- I think our local schools recognize it.  
20 I hope at this level we recognize it. Students are  
21 fumbling and stumbling because of lack of understanding and  
22 communication with -- as far as careers and knowing where  
23 to go. They graduate from high school and say, "I don't  
24 have the credits to go to college, but I didn't know it. I  
25 didn't know what was required of me." And I think this is

1 a shame, but it's a reality. And I would certainly, you  
2 know, welcome Mr. Lind's comments on that.

3 Also, a few years ago we had some movements here  
4 in Anchorage and in Fairbanks also towards a year-round  
5 school, and I'd be interested to know if you've done any  
6 further research on that or information about that. Thank  
7 you.

8 THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much.

9 Mrs. Burnett. Mrs. Bennett.

10 MS. BENNETT: I feel that the bush community colleges  
11 are really an important part of the educational system.  
12 And it seems to me that to get students to come from the  
13 bush communities to Bethel or a larger town, which is the  
14 only place that a further program is available beyond high  
15 school, that we may need to offer incentives such as, you  
16 called it, free lunch, you know, to really -- there has to  
17 be something to compensate for having to leave once you've  
18 gone through high school in a small town and haven't been  
19 outside of it. I think the possibility of offering the  
20 first two years free, particularly at the regional  
21 community colleges, sounds good to me. I know that there  
22 are a lot of problems more logical to do it everywhere than  
23 to do it in just part of the system, but I think it would  
24 be worth talking about.

25 I think that telecommunications are really

1 important to education. I thought that the sections in the  
2 article were really interesting about the new systems and  
3 how the old ones hadn't worked. And it seems like that's  
4 something that has to be greatly expanded. It would be  
5 nice if somebody in this group has more technical knowledge  
6 on that kind of thing. I just don't think the concept is  
7 really important.

8 One thing that concerned me in the article was  
9 the mentioning of bringing the education down to age three.  
10 And it was mentioned it was needed because day care was  
11 needed for working parents. That didn't really appeal to  
12 me. It seems to me the Head Start Program is doing a fair  
13 job in the community and regional as far as a day care  
14 assistance program, should take care of that function.

15 And I'd also be interested in your comments about  
16 the possibility of having one governing board for all the  
17 education institutions. I bet you have something to say  
18 about that, elementary all the way through community  
19 colleges?

20 MR. LIND: Do you want me to respond?

21 THE MODERATOR: Please do.

22 MR. LIND: If I may, there was an earlier question --  
23 several people have touched on it I and you put your finger  
24 on a very real problem on counseling. And I think the best  
25 indicator that we have to know that there are some problems

1 in counselling is results of the senior survey that was  
2 done this past year, has been done, actually, for the past  
3 two years where we've surveyed all of the seniors  
4 throughout the state, asked them certain things about the  
5 high school program, one of which is how do they feel about  
6 the instruction, counseling, what plans have they made for  
7 additional high school -- after high school education,  
8 whether trade school, technical or university. And they've  
9 told us some very interesting things.

10 The main thing is they feel they need more help  
11 with career decision making. And I think, you know, it's  
12 telling us something about the area where we have probably  
13 placed a lot of our emphasis as far as counseling in the  
14 past. It probably also tells us a thing we need to look at  
15 very carefully, making sure we do have well-prepared,  
16 adequate counselors in a lot of our schools. I think this  
17 is one of our major areas of concern.

18 In addition to that, that study revealed that  
19 many of the youngsters in rural Alaska did not have a clear  
20 idea as to where they wanted to go after high school,  
21 whereas those youngsters coming from the urban areas had  
22 pretty well clarified in their minds whether going on to a  
23 university and, if so, where, or to some vocational  
24 training Senator. And it was very clear about about how  
25 they felt as far as skill centers are concerned, a great

1 the past few years.

2 The comment on telecommunications is a whole  
3 different area. It's the area that we feel over the next  
4 ten years has some of the greatest potential for enriching  
5 and supplementing programs at the adult level as well as  
6 the elementary and secondary level. The notion that people  
7 have, of course, sometimes as you think about  
8 telecommunications -- it's strictly TV. And as the article  
9 I put together indicates, we're not talking just about TV.  
10 We're talking about an electronic message system, we're  
11 talking about computer assisted instruction and a lot of  
12 different things that can be done, and we can handle the  
13 video part of the TV part in some other way. But it has  
14 great potential. I think it needs to be looked at very  
15 carefully.

16 One of the issues that comes up when we talk  
17 about a statewide delivery system -- will the State then be  
18 in a position to control that of the content that would go  
19 out on this system. And that's a real concern to people.  
20 And I think that we need to look at that very carefully.  
21 Where will the program determinations be made. And, of  
22 course, it has been our position that they should be made  
23 as close to the local level as possible and not on some  
24 kind of a statewide mandate.

25 We've demonstrated that by not having a

1 statewide textbook adoption in this State and also not  
2 having a state mandated curriculum as such. So, so far  
3 we've been able to be allowed those decisions to be made  
4 where they should be made, and I hope that that would  
5 continue.

6 The other comment that you raised regarding  
7 expanding the curriculum, either to the -- at the lower end  
8 for younger children or for the 13th and 14th grades:  
9 There is a bill in now that would do this in the  
10 legislature on an experimental basis, on a pilot basis, to  
11 expand the 13th and 14th grade as a part of the local high  
12 school.

13 The issue was raised regarding the younger -- the  
14 early childhood question only to pose it as a question and  
15 tie in some of the other reasons why people probably should  
16 be looking at because of some of the changes that we see as  
17 far as the number of both spouses working, what is taking  
18 place with child care centers and would there be some  
19 change to look for a stronger educational component. I  
20 don't think anybody's advocating in there that you take all  
21 three-year-olds and have a concentrated program in trying  
22 to make -- teach them to read. I don't think that's really  
23 what is in this whole early childhood development area.  
24 But it's only to -- here is an issue that needs to be  
25 looked at. We recognize the importance of it for

1 exceptional children. And the legislature addressed it to  
2 lower that age for support to exceptional youngsters. We  
3 know that that's extremely important. We're saying now.  
4 Are we at a point in time where we're looking at greater  
5 state assistance for early childhood programs because some  
6 funds which have basically funded Head Start are drying up?

7 THE MODERATOR: Thank you Mr. Commissioner.

8 Mr. Angasan?

9 MR. ANGASAN: My views are the same as everybody  
10 else's in this room about career guidance. I think we  
11 ought to start in grade schools where a student can take  
12 the right courses in high school and continue on with what  
13 field he wants. That's about all I have to say.

14 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

15 MR. SEARS: Mr. Chairman?

16 THE MODERATOR: Miss Plotnick.

17 MS. PLOTNICK: Well, one of my concerns, coming from --  
18 I'm a product of Alaskan schools all the way from grade  
19 school to college, and one of my concerns now is in the  
20 field of health education. No one's mentioned it yet, but  
21 having been educated in Alaska and having done some  
22 substitute teaching in Alaska I'm seeing a serious lack in  
23 the field -- or the area of health education. And by that  
24 I mean preventative kind of information. I mean facts  
25 regarding VD, when you look at Alaska's venereal disease

1 rates. They're exorbitant. I don't mean any kind of  
2 morals but facts. I mean more information in terms of  
3 alcohol and/or drugs. When you look at those statistics.  
4 I don't think that it's a school place to say what's right  
5 or wrong, but I am seriously concerned about the  
6 information? The people I talked to who are very unaware  
7 of some of the consequences, when I think of nutrition, the  
8 kind of food people eat and how it affects them. I think  
9 that's serious. And people don't understand. "Oh, well,  
10 my child's got an earache." You know, big deal. I think  
11 that these are long-term effects, that children become  
12 adults and it's the population of the state. So it's  
13 something that I think should be addressed in the future.

14 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

15 Mr. Silides?

16 MR. SILIDES: George.

17 THE MODERATOR: George.

18 MR. SILIDES: Yes. I want to touch on something --  
19 speak about something which has been touched upon, and that  
20 is vocational training in the high schools.

21 As a product of the New York City School System I  
22 can tell you that the most important thing that I got out  
23 of going to high school was a mandatory manual training  
24 program that they have in New York up to one-third -- that  
25 which encompasses one-third of the time put into high

1 school.

2 I know, I was fortunate enough to go on to  
3 college and so on, but when I graduated from high school,  
4 you know, the business community did not come out and say,  
5 "Oh, goody, there's a high school graduate. Let's make him  
6 an executive." I went to work in a machine shop. And being  
7 the new boy on the block, which -- I did all the dirty work.  
8 But because -- at least I knew where to put the oil can in  
9 the machines. I was also able to work those machines and  
10 more and more.

11 And so in the three years that it took me between  
12 high school and I went to college I was in vocational -- in  
13 a machine shop of some type. Most people are not fortunate  
14 enough to go to college, nor are they -- and it isn't --  
15 not identity, but they should not even go to college. And  
16 contrary to what every doting mother thinks, you know, and  
17 what they say at the PTA, every -- you know, their little  
18 Johnny is not going to become an Einstein. He's going to  
19 be out on -- as part of the labor force. And he's just an  
20 American and maybe even better by being tinsmith, an able  
21 machinist, an able something.

22 And the school curriculum today, especially in  
23 that Alaska, I think is woefully deficient in manual  
24 training. Now, for a while -- and, of course, this is very  
25 expensive because it costs a great deal of money to have a

1 fully equipped machine shop in that high school or a forge  
2 or woodworking shop with lathes and all the rest. This is  
3 very, very expensive. Because it costs a great deal for  
4 blackboards and some textbooks, you know, everybody studies  
5 trigonometry, which they will never use again unless you're  
6 going on. But this state -- and this is what this  
7 conference is all about, how to use unanticipated revenue.  
8 And I would think that this group and this conference  
9 should come up with a statement which advocates the placing  
10 of sufficient -- first of all, the formulating within the  
11 educational system of a proper manual arts program and also  
12 the adequate funding of same. Believe me, without the  
13 funding you're just wasting your time talking about it.

14 THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much, George.

15 Mr. Kocsis?

16 MR. KOCSIS: Yes. I wonder -- Mr. Silides said  
17 something that again staff had been talking about, but I  
18 throw it out for your discussion here. We're talking about  
19 how to use unanticipated revenue, doing things other states  
20 might not be able to. Yes, we've focussed our discussion  
21 of education seemingly around school buildings and what  
22 goes on in those buildings what we train people in them. I  
23 wonder if this group wants to consider some alternatives:  
24 A, you have the alternative -- we spent \$110 million out of  
25 our last tax money we pulled in as a big chunk. Building

1 schools or authorizing schools under the Malahooch decision.  
 2 It's turned out in a lot of those cases that those school  
 3 buildings have been totally inadequate. They weren't  
 4 designed for what's going on out there. We're putting in  
 5 school buildings because that's education. But the same  
 6 money we're spending on those we can send our children in  
 7 this state all over the world. We could put them on  
 8 airplanes and send them where they wanted. They could go  
 9 to the scene. Whatever happens in the world, they could  
 10 watch it on TV. Our communications are that sophisticated  
 11 they could talk back in an interactive way. We may not like  
 12 it, but we've gotten to that stage. Can we now begin to  
 13 think about alternatives to education as something that  
 14 takes place in a big building? We have adventure based-  
 15 education programs the legislature has begun moving into.  
 16 We have an internship program which is on-the-job or  
 17 vocational training. We have examples of that here.  
 18 (Indicating.) These are working. Do we as a State want to  
 19 begin making commitments in those areas or do we want to  
 20 look at -- we better start looking at what the hell we're  
 21 building out there. If it's building we are into, the  
 22 State has not made the major commitments other states have  
 23 made in that area and I think that's one of the things we  
 24 could look at real closely. I leave that open for  
 25 discussion.

1           MR. SILIDES: Mr. Chairman, I agree with Mr. Kocsis to  
2 a degree. The buildings which are being constructed, first  
3 of all, may or may not be adequate for the purposes and,  
4 secondly, though those building are not adequate, are not  
5 fully utilized.

6           Again, in the system which I grew up in the  
7 building was in use at seven o'clock in the morning until  
8 eleven o'clock at night, and I would -- went in the morning  
9 session and the evening -- afternoon session, and when I  
10 finally had to reach school and go to work or not go to  
11 school all I was able to do was go to school between 7 in  
12 the evening and eleven o'clock at night.

13           Now, the vocational training that Mr. Kocsis  
14 speaks about, for example, in -- that takes different forms.  
15 And you can do that on the TV. But unless you have to be  
16 involved in what I call manual training, that is the  
17 operation of machines, see -- and that you cannot do on the  
18 TV. You can take your lectures on TV, but eventually  
19 you've got to put up the capital expenditures. You've got  
20 to put the machines in the school buildings.

21           MR. KOCSIS: No -- I'm sorry

22           THE MODERATOR: Have I overlooked anybody? Just a  
23 moment. Who's spoken? Anybody that hasn't had an  
24 opportunity to speak?

25           MS. BURNETT: Did you want to speak? You came in late.

1           MR. STUMP: Yes, I'm sorry. I was not able to be here  
2 for part of the meeting, so perhaps -- please stop me if  
3 I'm being redundant or bringing up something that's already  
4 been discussed.

5           I mentioned it in my comment at the -- in the  
6 general discussion before we really got started or as we  
7 were getting started, and that dealt with the problem and  
8 the fear of government control. I know that that's some  
9 real problems in dealing with disbursement of State monies  
10 to private institutions. But I think again you have to  
11 bring into consideration the fact that if you centralize or  
12 when you centralize control over something as important as  
13 education, if you -- if the State does such a great job  
14 that you lose your private institutions or that the private  
15 institutions just fade away for a variety of reasons --  
16 probably cost is one of the most important there -- then  
17 you are going to have the the possibility or the potential  
18 of a direction of a killing off independent thinking,  
19 thinking that is not in line with a policy established by  
20 the State. And whether or not in order to avoid that  
21 problem you can create better options to the school. The  
22 State private school system or, in particular, the higher  
23 educational levels.

24           THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much. Now that  
25 everybody else had an opportunity to speak I'll say my peace.

1 I live in the bush. I fully recognize the inadequacy our  
2 inability to properly staff our rural high schools  
3 sufficiently to bring a full high school course on a very  
4 high level to our young people. Now, with this problem  
5 confronting us -- and if you don't live in the bush you  
6 can't live with the problem. You might see it from a  
7 distance, and that could be beneficial. We do not have the  
8 hardware on a statewide basis as yet to deliver a statewide  
9 educational television program that would be available to  
10 anybody that had a TV receiver and could pick up that  
11 channel.

12 But I firmly believe that in this area of  
13 endeavor that we should address ourselves as Alaskans to  
14 providing a statewide educational television network with  
15 at least four 50-minute courses every morning five days a  
16 week. Obviously we would have the finest instructors in  
17 those courses available. If they weren't qualified, the  
18 viewing audience would darn sure recognize it in a hurry.  
19 The classroom teachers in the classrooms in our rural  
20 schools and in our City schools, if they elected to view  
21 the programs, instruction, the teachers in the classroom  
22 would monitor, they would conduct testing, and in the  
23 afternoon hours they would conduct tutoring. But it would  
24 be a solid 50 minute program of educational television.

25 Now, at the present the satellite earth station

1 system we have in the State is about as modern as the first  
 2 1913 Model T Ford. Believe me. It is totally and  
 3 completely inadequate. There are Mark 8 Continentals  
 4 available in the satellite earth station configurations, if  
 5 you may, today. And these present satellite earth stations  
 6 are, in fact, contemporary artifacts that are still in  
 7 service and that have to be phased out or upgraded  
 8 substantially. I'm very excited about the potential. We  
 9 can come up with that and the right kind of a program that  
 10 will give our schools full -- they'll be fully accredited  
 11 schools. And these schools, these rural high schools, are  
 12 not fully equipped today.

13 I can envision where other people here have  
 14 touched on telecommunications and audio visual programming  
 15 of this nature. But do it on a statewide basis. Have it  
 16 available to every student in the State. You can even do  
 17 it on a college level.

18 I met with Senator George Hohman an hour in  
 19 Juneau three weeks ago. He just returned from a trip to  
 20 England. Independently, he paid for that trip 100 percent  
 21 out of his hip pocket. It wasn't state funds. And there's  
 22 a university in England with 50,000 students involved and  
 23 none of them in the classroom. It's all done by television.  
 24 Telecommunications. And they talk and question back and  
 25 forth by computer. Now, I note -- it's very noteworthy to

1 me that there's a been a strong emphasis here to vocational  
2 technical education and counseling. We are very, very  
3 short in that area of endeavor today, and the late great  
4 Senator William E. Bell said he would flee Alaska -- and a  
5 number of us in the first State legislature addressed  
6 ourselves to that, and we built the first vocational high  
7 school in the State. At Nome Alaska. And through  
8 political chickenry on the part of the educators of the  
9 State it was shot down. It's now being transferred to the  
10 first-class City of Nome and is no longer a vocational  
11 school. It's known as Nome-Bell High School. How  
12 educators, the leaders of the State -- it's an indictment  
13 of them and their philosophies. They've shot us down.

14 We're hurting desparately hurting for vocational-  
15 technical training in our state. We have many of our young  
16 people in rural Alaska that take the National Achievement  
17 Test that are one and a half years behind on the national  
18 average. They don't have the capacity, the academic  
19 ability to sit down and write a college entrance  
20 examination and be admitted to a university of higher  
21 learning. If we leave this room without some guidance in  
22 this conference to see to it we provide vocational-  
23 technical skills for these young people so they can go out  
24 and the world and be viable and haul their own freight,  
25 then we are shortchanging them. It's our responsibility

1 here and now. We must address this. Thank you.

2 MR. KOCSIS: Mr. Chairman, excuse me. Our  
3 stenographer needs to change her tape.

4 THE MODERATOR: Yes, we'll take a break while the  
5 secretary changes the tape.

6 (A short recess was taken.)

7 THE MODERATOR: With the concurrence of the body we  
8 will proceed to the Transportation section. When the  
9 Education transcript comes back we can review that because  
10 it will come back printed out so we can get it in front of  
11 us, all of the cogent remarks that have been made. And  
12 then we can develop a position statement. And in the  
13 meantime, due to the shortness of this conference, I do  
14 believe that we need to move along with efficiency and  
15 dispatch and address the next area of endeavor,  
16 Transportation. What is the consensus of the body?

17 MR. DAHL: Let's go.

18 THE MODERATOR: Mr. Sears?

19 MR. SEARS: Can I make a statement on that? One of  
20 the major complaints is that we didn't receive this book  
21 until, you know, Monday, and we haven't reviewed the  
22 articles in this yet, and the fact that there will be a  
23 transcript added on top of this to further go back and  
24 rehash -- boy, that's a lot of reading to squeeze into the  
25 next few days because we'll have a Transportation

1 transcript on top of that.

2 THE MODERATOR: I received mine at three o'clock  
3 yesterday afternoon. I left at ten o'clock and arrived in  
4 Anchorage at 12:20 and fell in bed at 3. By the time I got  
5 my car at the airport, a flat tire and bite to eat because  
6 I hadn't eaten all day, and I digested that until five  
7 o'clock in the morning. So don't feel like the Lone Ranger.

8 MR. SEARS: That was just sort of a -- I know that's a  
9 topic of consternation this morning.

10 THE MODERATOR: It is somewhat frustrating.

11 MR. KOCSIS: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Silides, one of the  
12 gentleman that prepared the Transportation papers, is here,  
13 if you want to go on that.

14 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. In opening, I'd like to  
15 invite George Silides who has presented the paper here on  
16 Transportation to have some personal input here now.

17 MR. SILIDES: Mr. Chairman, as far as personal input  
18 is concerned, I take particularly to -- of course, I can  
19 just go ahead and highlight and read the whole thing, but  
20 mostly I'm here to answer any questions which may have  
21 arisen from the reading of the paper.

22 THE MODERATOR: Would you please highlight it, George?

23 MR. SILIDES: I will highlight it and I will try to be  
24 as brief as possible about it. Transportation is a very,  
25 very large subject. But it's also possibly the most

1 sensitive issue, at least one which creates the most  
2 discussion for the simple reason that no matter what the  
3 current economic status of a country of Alaska is the  
4 quality of life is enhanced by improved transportation or  
5 the construction of facilities which make access to  
6 improved transportation.

7 Now, this is especially true in rural Alaska,  
8 which consists of much of Alaska as far as area goes,  
9 although not as people. This was recognized by -- in more  
10 than one paper this was recognized in 1972 -- particularly  
11 in 1972 when up until that time the Division of Waters and  
12 Harbors was primarily concerned with servicing the fishing  
13 industry.

14 Since that time it has taken on the job or at  
15 least should have began to take on the job of attempting to  
16 make the delivery of freight, of all those things which you  
17 need in Alaska whether in the urban area or in the rural  
18 area but more particularly in the rural area all those  
19 things which you need to simply live.

20 Quite often the mere existence of a community in  
21 the rural area depends solely on the ease by which the  
22 goods are being delivered to that community. And in 1972  
23 we started a program, a bonding program, in order to get  
24 away from user taxes. When we use a tax concept to a bond  
25 issue concept -- and there was a bond issue in '72 and

1 '74 -- and then things seemed to be well on the way  
2 towards providing services, tree services, transportation  
3 services to rural Alaska.

4 In 1976 on very, very bad advice the government  
5 vetoed the bond issue at that time. And then in spite of  
6 the change in attitude by the administration the program  
7 has never really gotten back up to speed. Part of that,  
8 Senator -- and I think you'll remember this -- part of the  
9 problem -- there are two problems first of all.

10 One is that in 1977 the Governor, by executive  
11 order and concurrence of the legislature at the time  
12 recreated -- and the Department of Transportation, if you  
13 recall -- we had a knock-down drag-out fight in 1957, you  
14 know, when we had the head of department, which is just  
15 like the one you have now -- became so large and so  
16 unwieldy that it became totally unresponsive to the  
17 legislative event, it became totally unresponsive to the  
18 wishes of Governor Egan, so he took the bull by the horns  
19 and he order abolished it and recreated the Department of  
20 Highways and so on.

21 Well, to come full circle, this administration  
22 has decided to recreate the Department of Transportation,  
23 and though I can personally recite a whole litany of bills  
24 as to what is wrong -- but I also at the same time hope  
25 that the Department will achieve its ends. Up till now it

1 appears unable to meet legislative intent or the Governor's  
2 stated wishes. An example of the Governor's stated wishes --  
3 you know, we have a pretest going on, especially in the  
4 interior of Alaska, and some parts of the -- of course, you  
5 always have that in rural Alaska. And I saw him come from  
6 Fairbanks and Stanton and say, "I want all this work let  
7 this year." He says, "Well, the Department says, 'Well, we  
8 don't care what you say and we're just going to fiddle  
9 around.'" And then the classic bureaucratic manner when you  
10 don't like what your superiors tell you -- you just simply --  
11 you walk around and refuse and can't get things done. And  
12 that's what happened.

13 The second thing is -- I'm on freight -- is  
14 this matter of serious environmental fears. I'm talking  
15 about -- not fears but rather the issues. Quite often in  
16 these projects after they have been proven as fateful for  
17 the local community -- they say we need a boat harbor here  
18 or we need a dock here or a loading facility here or we  
19 need a port here -- after all the valid concerns have been  
20 aired and primitive issues along comes somebody with a  
21 phony act -- I'll give you an example at Cordova -- first  
22 I'll give you an example of Savonga. A very, very  
23 dangerous airport. Finally got through the whole works and  
24 the budget was about to be -- the budget was about to be  
25 issued when somebody says, "Wait. We will need another six

1 months to study the effect of life in the lagoon. In the  
2 meantime people were cracking up and Cordova, for example,  
3 which is a community up against a mountain -- and to those  
4 of you who are familiar with the costal communities -- all  
5 you have there is a strip of beach. And the only way you  
6 create landings is to tear out part of the mountain, throw  
7 it in the ocean and create yourself a port. So you find  
8 somebody with gravel somewhere.

9 Well, it took two years to get a free use gravel  
10 permit on State land because somebody was concerned whether  
11 or not the use of two acres for human use would adversely  
12 affect the water fowl -- not water fowl but the shore birds  
13 there which consist, to my knowledge, of some seagulls and  
14 some loons. But that's what happens. So -- and when we  
15 get that kind of delay with the rate of inflation the way  
16 it is today the principal -- the potential of the principal  
17 of any bond issue is seriously eroded. And that type of  
18 delay is unconscionable.

19 Mr. Chairman, there's lots more to -- which is  
20 designed for discussion here but, if I might skip at this  
21 time, in interest of time, to the recommendations which are  
22 found on Page D-44. And the number one priority in my mind  
23 right now is to establish a high freight -- that is a ferry  
24 system to -- between Kodiak, Alaska, and Bristol Bay, which  
25 would be a shore -- a costal ferry system but one which

1 would have a potential for carrying a great deal of freight,  
2 very few passengers.

3 Secondly is to construct a railroad link to the  
4 village of Tanana the Yukon, and that would materially  
5 change the way things are done on the rivers. Because the  
6 rivers are now coming back into their own as major arteries  
7 of transportation in the State as they once were.

8 So 3 is the construction of barge tie-up and  
9 freight off-loading facilities at the communities on the  
10 Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers and on the major tributaries  
11 such as the Platte and the Koyukuk, for example. And  
12 something we've been talking about for a great many years  
13 is to connect the Yukon River and the Kuskokwim River. And  
14 indeed at one time there was a tramway there for all boats  
15 back and forth. Then as early as 1914 there was the talk  
16 of constructing a canal between the two rivers. The Planna'  
17 canal has proven to be economically unsound and  
18 environmentally unsound.

19 So what we are suggesting here is that we  
20 construct approximately 30 miles -- 30-mile long gravel --  
21 heavy-duty gravel unsurfaced highway link between the Yukon  
22 and Kuskokwim at the point they come closest together,  
23 which is around the vicinity of Pile Bay on the Kuskokwin  
24 side and down the Kalskag on the other side.

25 To expand the original ports at Bethel and

1 Dillingham and, as a matter of fact, the surge in  
2 Dillingham, and its environment and in Bethel and its  
3 environment can be dated from the construction of those  
4 ports.

5 Construct regional ports at Naknek and on the  
6 Seward Peninsula and establish a ferry portage system from  
7 Iliamna Bay to Kvichak Bay via the Pile Bay portage,  
8 Iliamna Lake and the Kvichak River. All of that area, Mr.  
9 Chairman, is readily accessible to water, and you simply do  
10 not need 300 miles of highway going from nowhere to nowhere  
11 and touching no village. That's just a waste of time. But  
12 that's the type of proposal which has been made by some  
13 very heavy-duty outside firms to the Highway Department, to  
14 construct a road across all of this area.

15 And we propose that an independent Alaska Port  
16 Authority be established. This has been very successfully  
17 done in the most -- in some states. And the classic  
18 example, of course, is the Port of New York Authority,  
19 which, incidentally, also takes care of the ports in New  
20 Jersey. The state of Hawaii -- all the ports in Hawaii are  
21 built and owned by the State of Hawaii and leased out on a  
22 management fee basis or concession basis in some way. But  
23 the reason I want the port authority is to take -- to get  
24 some action done.

25 And 9 is to put less dependency on federal

1 assistance. These days with the exception of Alaska  
 2 reaching all the rest of it -- we are not going to be  
 3 getting much help from the Federal Government anyway, but  
 4 it's always been the rule that he who has the gold make the  
 5 rules. And up until now we've been going around with our  
 6 hand out to the Feds for a million dollars here and a  
 7 million dollars there to construct a fortress. They're  
 8 circumscribed by law in that they must develop a cost-  
 9 benefit ratio. And though don't give a damn whether or not  
 10 the people there need that port or not. They have to --  
 11 the law says unless you can show dollarwise that each --  
 12 the income from that will be greater than the outgo at the  
 13 very beginning. From Day One you can't build a -- for  
 14 example, you know what's happened in your area, Mr.  
 15 Chairman.

16 Kodiak, for example, has been waiting for years  
 17 now while the court fiddles around, and here we are talking  
 18 about what to do with money. Put your money in hard -- in  
 19 facilities, which will assist three things, which will  
 20 assist the existing structures in fisheries which will  
 21 assist in the development of the bottom fishery and,  
 22 thirdly, will assist people to lower the cost of living by  
 23 bringing in goods to the area at a lesser rate. And  
 24 secondly -- lastly, rather, is to establish adequate  
 25 legislative oversight procedures.

1           If this conference, Mr. Chairman, is concerned  
2 with setting up -- with developing a program, something has  
3 to be done. We are saying that the port is successful in  
4 the legislative and political environment of the State.  
5 Quite often -- and what I'm afraid will happen is this  
6 convention will come up with a report to the legislature.  
7 The legislature will say, "Great. We approve." And so  
8 they pass legislation and they fund the program. Okay?  
9 And then they forget it. In the meantime, if one of the  
10 departments doesn't particularly care to -- you know,  
11 disagrees with you, they simply sit on it until it's a dead  
12 issue. You've seen it happen. Both of us have seen it  
13 happen. And I think that we really need to establish a  
14 better oversight procedure. Thank you.

15           THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much, Senator. Senator,  
16 you recognize, surely, that a Port Authority is totally  
17 autonomous once it's established and untouchable by the  
18 legislative process. But a port commission would not be.  
19 It would be subject to the legislative process.

20           MR. SILIDES: I agree, Senator. That's correct. I  
21 would have to yield to your language, that we do not want  
22 the economists -- and again we'll say to you, "We don't  
23 care what you say, fellows. We don't agree. This is  
24 something that's an oversight."

25           THE MODERATOR: It could have legislative direction,

1 yes. Thank you. I'll, if I may, now, proceed -- we will  
2 start this time from the left.

3 MS. BENNETT: Okay.

4 THE MODERATOR: And at this time I'd like to hear --  
5 have some input, if I may, Mr. Bennett.

6 MS. BENNETT: Right.

7 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

8 MS. BENNETT: I think transportation is a really  
9 important place for us to put dollars. I think that it's --  
10 what I see as being really important for the State to do is  
11 to do things so we can have our own production industries.  
12 And I don't mean necessarily oil refineries but small  
13 businesses, fisheries, that kind of thing. Transportation  
14 is extremely important just as I believe telecommunications  
15 are. Those two things I feel are really an important place  
16 to put our money. I think we need to realize that it's not  
17 something we just put our money in but that it needs to be  
18 funded for maintenance also. It's a really large  
19 expenditure. I guess that's obvious to everyone. I think  
20 that the article on -- may I go -- are we talking about all  
21 the transportation systems or just water?

22 THE MODERATOR: Whatever.

23 MS. BENNETT: That the article on the railroad was  
24 really interesting in that the author's concern for the  
25 easement, losing the easements right now even if we're not

1 going to put in the railroad -- that that's something that  
2 should be done immediately. That railroad is a good low  
3 impact kind of transport for getting mineral resources or  
4 whatever out. It's not like putting in a road where  
5 anybody can hop in their Jeep and go. I don't think we  
6 should put in roads unless we improve roads within towns,  
7 that we don't want to connect villages by road. And I also  
8 agree that the water transportation is very important.  
9 That's it.

10 THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much.

11 Mr. Stump?

12 MR. STUMP: Is it Mr. Silides?

13 MR. SILIDES: Yes.

14 MR. STUMP: I'm from Ketchikan, and when reading the --  
15 through the transportation section I'm looking at the  
16 different ones -- I went right to the waterborne one  
17 because waterborne is virtually the only transportation we  
18 have in Southeast Alaska. And not only was I -- other  
19 people that I met were quite disappointed in the amount of  
20 emphasis dealing with Southeast Alaska's Marine Highway  
21 system in the water-borne transportation section, but we  
22 were quite amazed and somewhat appalled to see that it  
23 states that the system was primarily designed to  
24 accommodate tourist traffic and private vehicles.

25 The freight transportation of the capacity system

1 was quickly recognized. That was not the understanding of  
2 the people in Southwest Alaska. When it was proposed and  
3 pushed through by people in Southwest Alaska who had no  
4 other means of transportation except for freighter service  
5 which was, of course, a major problem and also -- or  
6 airplane, which serves all of Alaska and, for the most part  
7 in some form or fashion, that it was the needs of the  
8 communities in freight and in transportation of the people,  
9 residents between the cities that was a major concern and a  
10 major basis for the development of the Alaskan Marine  
11 Highway system, at least in Southwest Alaska.

12 I don't know how strenuously I can emphasize that,  
13 but I think that that direction is quite clear based on  
14 recent developments and, for example, Governor Hammond  
15 trying to decide whether or not to use one of the Conte  
16 Class Ferries to transport or provide a tourist-oriented  
17 side trip to the Creek National Monument behind Alaska for  
18 which case it was pointed out repeatedly that it was not to  
19 provide a tourist system but to provide for the needs of  
20 people of Southeast Alaska. That's our only way of  
21 connection between communities outside of airplane. And I  
22 think that it's extremely important that people throughout  
23 the State realize, who have very little roads connecting --  
24 no roads that actually connect communities in Southeast  
25 Alaska, the exception, of course, being Haines or Skagway,

1 which does have an access through Canada to Alaska.

2 MR. SILIDES. Let me interrupt. I'm not arguing with  
3 you. As a matter of fact, your comments are actually in  
4 concert with what we had. I don't know if you were here  
5 twenty years ago when all this came about, but I'm telling  
6 you how the thing was. And this report says -- it  
7 recognizes the fact that rather than worry about what we  
8 said 22 years ago, or whatever it was, 20 some odd years  
9 there ought to be in Southwest Alaska -- if you ever do  
10 that with -- and I'll tell you right now, if not for the  
11 help of the Fairbanks area, you would not have had a ferry  
12 because that proposition was defeated in the Anchorage area.  
13 That's part of the history of it. Okay?

14 MR. STUMP: Yes, sir. I remember well.

15 MR. SILIDES: Okay. If you do remember, it was  
16 defeated in the Anchorage area and it was the fact that  
17 southeastern joined with Fairbanks and we weren't concerned  
18 about the ferry system then for tourists. We were  
19 concerned about what it would do to create transportation  
20 between the cities. That came about. Okay? I was  
21 bragging in this report. It was bragging about the fact  
22 that that, indeed, is the chief purpose or the chief  
23 function at this time. And I want to extend that function  
24 of being able to carry freight and carry communications  
25 between the cities of the area to the western world, you

1 know. So you shouldn't take my perception 20 some odd  
2 years ago when I was involved in getting this thing passed.

3 MR. STUMP: Am I mistaken? I thought that this report  
4 was dealing with the present and was written for this  
5 particular conference.

6 MR. SILIDES: It was written for now, that's right.

7 MR. STUMP: Oh. Well, it seems to me that, first of  
8 all, there are some very substantial problems and concerns  
9 in Southeast Alaska dealing with water-borne transportation  
10 that were not brought into focus in this and perhaps I have  
11 a misunderstanding what --

12 MR. SILIDES: Let's do it now --

13 MR. STUMP: -- the direction of the various reports in  
14 here are or what they're supposed to be concerned with.  
15 But the fact that in the recommendations they're not --  
16 there's not a single reference to any of the issues and  
17 concerns of the Marine Highway system in Southwest Alaska.

18 MR. SILIDES: Mr. Chairman, not to belabor the issue,  
19 but -- you know, if you write -- and I -- this is a  
20 compilation of -- now, you can write about this subject  
21 forever. You can write hundreds of pages. You've got to  
22 skim over it. Now, there's certain places in this  
23 conference you've got to give assistance to those areas  
24 which are lease able to assist themselves. Believe me,  
25 Ketchikan is a lot more able to -- we recognize those

1 problems. And no one is planning to ignore the parlance of  
2 Ketchikan.

3 For example, this report does not say anything  
4 about the Port of Anchorage nor does it say anything about  
5 the potential of Point McKenzie as an oil -- as a chemical  
6 port. It doesn't discuss Anchorage because that's in place  
7 and it's taken care of itself. Ketchikan and Southeastern  
8 have a great many needs, but it's only started. There is  
9 nothing out there in western Alaska, absolutely nothing,  
10 you know. And what I'm trying to draw -- maybe I haven't  
11 done it properly, but I'm trying to draw the -- I'm trying  
12 to say, "Look at the good it's taken in Southwestern, and  
13 let's take that good that's created and send it to the  
14 Western." And that's the purpose of that paper, not to  
15 downgrade what you need.

16 THE MODERATOR: I think that we should proceed and  
17 give some other people an opportunity to put some input.  
18 You have a Marine Highway system in Southwestern Alaska  
19 that's functioning. It's subsidized by 20 million a year  
20 you're in business. We're addressing future frontiers that  
21 need to have their problems solved. Your problems for by  
22 lines are solved.

23 MR. STUMP: That would probably be a point of  
24 contention.

25 THE MODERATOR: All right. Mrs. Burnett?

1 MS. BURNETT: Yes. I'll make mine very brief. I just  
2 have to agree with what George has to say. But I think the  
3 point he's trying to make is we are totally interdependent,  
4 and the success of one particular area of this huge state  
5 is very closely related to the rest it, and I think his  
6 remarks are well taken. I pass.

7 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

8 Mr. Jacobson?

9 MR. JACOBSON: (Indicating)

10 THE MODERATOR: Mr. Sears?

11 MR. SEARS: I'd just like to say I think his  
12 recommendations are really exciting. You know, it seems  
13 that for just a small -- for a comparatively small price it  
14 seems like there can be a lot of returns made, financial  
15 returns.

16 But the point I wanted to make, just to change a  
17 little bit from the Marine Highway, was recently there was  
18 a conference held on the future of air transportation in  
19 Alaska. And the FAA came up with some pretty frightening  
20 proposed guidelines for the light aircraft industry. I  
21 think we're probably all familiar within -- and probably a  
22 lot of you are a lot more familiar than I am -- a lot of  
23 them involve security procedures in the bush that are  
24 impractical and very expensive. I'd like to see one of the  
25 results of this committee to -- I don't know what the --

1 what the legal standpoint is. I know that when the State  
2 of Alaska butts up against the federal it's always a big  
3 confrontation.

4 MR. DAHL: They win.

5 MR. SEARS: Well, I don't know what the legal  
6 implications are, but I would like to see at least this  
7 committee take a strong stance in favor of the small bush  
8 carriers. I don't -- I don't know how practical that is.  
9 I don't know if we have a choice in the matter. Is there?  
10 I mean, you're a lawyer.

11 MR. DAHL: I should know everything, right?

12 MR. SEARS: Sure.

13 MR. DAHL: You're a lawyer too, Jim. Why don't you  
14 answer that?

15 You're a lawyer too, Rob. Why don't you answer  
16 that?

17 MR. KOCSIS: Notice how we all run for cover.  
18 Where is Walt Parker when we need him?

19 THE MODERATOR: Are you through, Mr. Sears?

20 MR. SEARS: Well, I don't know if it's worthy of any  
21 comment, but the point is made.

22 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

23 Mr. Ackerman?

24 MR. ACKERMAN: On this water transportation, for many  
25 years they've talked about possibly, you know, a ferry

1 connecting -- for many years they talk about an interior  
 2 ferry that can circle Eagle and Dawson, which would really  
 3 expand our transportation system since there are roads at  
 4 both ends and it would get into the interior a little bit  
 5 cheaper. I think one of the things that concerns me most  
 6 about our transportation is on freight in Alaska. And it's  
 7 all over Alaska you buy a roundtrip ticket and you travel  
 8 one way. And I think that we have to, on the cost of our  
 9 transportation after we get it -- we have to develop  
 10 industries all over where we're traveling both ways, we  
 11 have a back, we get a balance of trade. I think that's  
 12 something really legal. I imagine that would be a topic.  
 13 I think that's one of our major problem, that we don't  
 14 develop back haul. I think if we do have back haul we can  
 15 develop it.

16 THE MODERATOR: Thank you, Mr. Ackerman.

17 Mr. Fisher?

18 MR. FISHER: Yes. I checked the 1969 recommendations,  
 19 and they have very brief references in the 1959 to  
 20 transportation and the concern for transportation and the  
 21 establishment of some independence. And I think the idea  
 22 of independence is very good, and I think we need to push  
 23 with it. This talk about ferries on the river systems is  
 24 an excellent idea. The river systems are hopefully coming  
 25 into their own and will be utilized much as they were in

1 the early decades of this century.

2 One example of the possibility is the fact that  
3 there are now four schedules a year from Homer to King Cove.  
4 And the master -- his name is Dick Hoffstead on the  
5 Tustumena said that with a schedule change -- all it takes  
6 is a schedule change-- he could run to Unalaska once a  
7 month, which would carry the flag that far to Western and  
8 hopefully it would engender some additional activity on the  
9 coast for both freight and passengers. And I think that  
10 type of program when connected to the river systems in the  
11 interior is extremely important with respect to the Marine  
12 transport opportunity that we've got in this state.

13 While we're doing that we should not overlook the  
14 need to improve the facilities for air transportation in  
15 some of the more remote villages. It seems that primarily  
16 what's needed in a very general fashion are better  
17 destination facilities in small rural towns and a system  
18 for better equipment and the navigation facilities for  
19 those for the air transportation system.

20 THE MODERATOR: Thank you, Mr. Fisher.

21 Mr. Dahl.

22 MR. DAHL: Just two things, Mr. Chairman: Several  
23 years ago there was some discussion in this state of a  
24 comprehensive transportation plan. I wonder if the Senator  
25 could comment on the present status of that comprehensive

1 transportation plan. Is there one?

2 MR. SILIDES: No, there isn't one. And it's a pet  
3 peeve of mine with the legislature for many, many years.  
4 In fact, with the present legislature there is no -- there  
5 are five-year plans which -- last year there are 10-year  
6 plans but there is no comprehensive plan prepared for  
7 Alaska that I know of.

8 MR. DAHL: Mr. Chairman, it seems -- I knew that was  
9 the answer, which is why I always ask those type of  
10 questions. I think it's unconscionable that we as a State  
11 with resources as great as ours deal with transportation  
12 issues in a way other than comprehensive. We've taken a  
13 step, it seems to me, by lodging transportation in a single  
14 department. That appears to me to be an administrative  
15 move that's correct. But there are so many issues that  
16 need to be -- that need to be dealt with through  
17 transportation.

18 One of the issues that we're going to be  
19 discussing at a later time is the use of in-state oil. I'm  
20 very concerned about Western Alaska. I'm concerned about  
21 the lower Yukon and the low Koskokwim. And it seems to me  
22 we need to get into a situation where we're transporting  
23 fuel from Alaska down river to bush communities, not up  
24 river from somewhere else through Bethel or Saint Michael.  
25 I think it's critical that we begin moving fuel from our

1 MR. KOCSIS: Mr. Denny is not here, sir.

2 THE MODERATOR: Okay. Mr. Alexie.

3 MR. ALEXIE: Mr. Chairman, when I read this -- when I  
4 read about transportation, aside from Kuskokwim, I'm all  
5 for this 30-mile gravel highway because that will reduce  
6 some of the shortage on our section over there because this  
7 highway will not be connected to any city but it will be  
8 very useful for the creeks that cannot go on this side or  
9 the other side. And the other ones are docked at Bethel  
10 and ex band because sometimes there's two barges and one is  
11 anchored down in the river, one is out loading, so they  
12 take care of them one at a time. It's just all I can say.

13 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

14 Mrs. Anasogak.

15 MS. ANASOGAK: Mr. Chairman, I haven't heard too much  
16 on the air transportation. The area that I come from is --  
17 we mainly -- that's our main source of transportation, is  
18 by air. A lot of our goods, groceries and that whatnot  
19 come by air. And sometimes along with also the freight  
20 charges that we pay exceeds the price that we pay for the  
21 goods in the first place. And I don't know what's being  
22 done or I haven't heard anything about the navigational  
23 systems in our present air fields in our area. I feel that  
24 navigational lights should be installed in every air field  
25 because in my field of work as a community health agent

1 there's nothing more frustrating than trying to get a  
2 patient out in the middle of the night. Because you can't  
3 get a plane in, and you have to round up snow machines or  
4 whatever -- whatever means of lighting up that air field so  
5 that a plane can come in and out.

6 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Lynda Brown.

7 MR. LIND: She mentioned a couple of things that I was  
8 thinking about, was the air transportation system. The  
9 State is so large that every area of the State has its own  
10 transportation problems, and I think that the comprehensive  
11 plan is really absolutely necessary because it's really  
12 fact cool at this point and controversial. I know that the  
13 basic air transportation plans have not kept pace with  
14 other changes. You know, there are bush areas trying to  
15 get fish out and they can't get fish out because their  
16 strips are simply inadequate to handle those kinds of  
17 aircraft to carry them out. And the State is really very  
18 far behind. And that's a question of mine.

19 But I certainly feel that the transportation  
20 system that we eventually evolve has to be responsive to a  
21 change in needs in every area of the State. I think  
22 Southeastern has some tremendous needs that certainly  
23 haven't been taken care of by \$21 million. That's really  
24 not the point. The point is efficiency. And it's just  
25 like not being able to get the fish out because the air

1 strips are inadequate. These are the areas where we have  
2 to spend the money so we can continue to grow as a state,  
3 we can continue to -- I mean fishing jobs is very simple.  
4 And I think these are very important points.

5 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

6 Mr. Borodkin?

7 MR. BORODKIN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I'm really excited  
8 about the coast ways transportation. But one thing I'd  
9 like to see is if the recommendation is going to be taken  
10 up as to plug the gap between Southeastern and Cordova. As  
11 you know, in that area we don't have a ferry that connects  
12 from Southeastern to Cordova. And as we plug the gap then  
13 you'd have a Coastways Service from Seattle all the way up  
14 to Bristol Bay.

15 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

16 Mr. Bradley?

17 MR. BRADLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On behalf of  
18 my wife who had to leave to take care of the kids, she  
19 wanted me to stress her feelings on transportation. As I  
20 understand it. And those feelings are that she's strongly  
21 in favor of providing the same level of service for rural  
22 Alaska in general, that is provided for urban Alaska.

23 Amplifying on that a little bit, I would imagine  
24 her thoughts would stress air and water transportation in  
25 those parts of rural Alaska that lend themselves to that.

1 So that they involve subsidizations or some economic words  
2 that economists would use. She would be in favor of that.

3 THE MODERATOR: Thank you very much.

4 Yes, Mr. Kocsis?

5 MR. KOCSIS: I'm thinking again of the recommendations  
6 that you're going to be making, and I wonder if could just  
7 share with you things. I wonder if you want make  
8 recommendations like this: You are looking at the problem  
9 and you're asking -- air and water seems to be the big  
10 thing. It certainly is in the area I come from. Devise a  
11 plan, and I wonder if the State can submit something like  
12 this. You need to, A, improve all of the things that we  
13 talked about. You've got to get all the runways to where  
14 you to get planes in and out. Is that State obligated to do  
15 that? Where does it come in as a priority? We need to  
16 have some response from you.

17 Secondly, the equipment itself. When the CAB  
18 deregulated in 1978 it meant the subsidies were available  
19 on a direct basis to small carriers. That means they can  
20 not perhaps begin to complete realistically on routs.  
21 We've got to give them our assistance. the Should State  
22 begin to look into cooperative ventures on the actual  
23 purchase of equipment to service these routes? Should the  
24 State encourage regional c .porations which now, if they  
25 ran their own airplanes could pick up these subsidies

1 directly? Should they turn to corporations who are already  
2 responsible to develop most of the airlines which would  
3 feed into small hubs? And then maybe you begin to consider  
4 a State airline which you contract the operation of it.  
5 The State owns it and services our citizens. And then you  
6 look to Pacific and Polar. Somewhere along the line you  
7 have to begin to ask how that airline begins to make trips  
8 down to our resource consumers bringing back things that  
9 they want. And then perhaps you can conceptualize a super  
10 airport in Northwestern Alaska somewhere. And what happens  
11 is all the trans-polar flights will stop there. They'll do  
12 one thing. They'll fuel. They'll fuel from a small  
13 refinery that produces nothing except aviation fuel, and we  
14 can do it at a cheaper price because it's ours. And Alaska  
15 gets out of it free cargo and reduced price on every fifth  
16 flight that comes in. Our stuff comes in at a lower price.  
17 And we send out the fish and so forth that the regional  
18 airlines bring into this place. And also this airport can  
19 become a northern terminal of your rail port. So you can  
20 take stuff down that way. Do we want to make  
21 recommendations like that?

22 MR. FISHER: How about the secondary --

23 MR. KOCSIS: I'm thinking we do. Obviously.

24 MR. FISHER: For instance, how about the secondary  
25 socioeconomic impact putting something like that --

1 MR. DAIL: I think it was going to go to Teller.

2 MR. KOCSIS: I think we have enough space. Seriously,  
3 that's one of the conversations too. Environmentally we've  
4 overloaded our population. Fairbanks and Anchorage can't  
5 take it any more. They're diverting flights because of  
6 overloading gasoline problems, the whole thing. I think  
7 environmentally we could do a lot better job in Northwest  
8 Alaska somewhere. I think they could do it. Hell, they  
9 built a pipeline. We've got to be able to solve that one.  
10 It would have the least impact on population.

11 MR. SILIDES: You have one of the finest airports in  
12 the world, for example, at Cold Bay, Alaska.

13 MR. KOCSIS: Yes, sir.

14 MR. SILIDES: And you'll each find that that's  
15 developed. There's only one problem with Cold Bay, Alaska:  
16 fuel.

17 MR. KOCSIS: Yes.

18 MR. SILIDES: Cold Bay, Alaska, is shorter than  
19 anywhere else.

20 THE MODERATOR: I'd like to have an opportunity to  
21 have some input now myself on this transportation.  
22 Everybody else has spoken, I believe. We in the 1960s, as  
23 Chairman of the subcommittee of finance for 12 years  
24 handling the public works budget and the highways budget  
25 had -- we didn't have very much money in those days. We

1 designed our bush airports on brown wrapping paper. And we  
2 put them out on contract with miners here and there who  
3 built bush airports. A miner built an airport at Kodiak.  
4 He built one at "Shuktukane". He built one, too, I believe  
5 at "Hoytmah". And "Shelum". And on and on around the  
6 State. It went that way. And Southeastern Alaska they  
7 have the southeastern conference old time friend of mine  
8 Dale Stump was involved in that. Felix Toner wrote a  
9 report referred to as Toner fairytales on the Marine  
10 Highway system to help push that legislation through and  
11 fond the Marine Highway system in Southeastern Alaska,  
12 ferry system, the first three canoes, and moved up to  
13 Cordova. I don't know what happened to it. It was  
14 supposed to have been there.

15 MR. BORODKIN: It went back to Southwestern.

16 MR. STUMP: It runs to Ketchikan --

17 THE MODERATOR: There you see. Political pressure  
18 here and there to move it around like checkers on a  
19 checkerboard. You're amply familiar with that caper. Now  
20 we need -- definitely need to extend the Marine Highway  
21 system on up to Cordova. We need to upgrade our airports  
22 throughout the State. And four years ago after Mr. Hammond  
23 was elected governor I conversed with him on this. We had  
24 the money to do it and to making a comprehensive -- new  
25 comprehensive airport plans that the for the State but

1 first, before we make that comprehensive airport plan take  
2 inventory of the existing airports or conditions, what it  
3 would take requiring to upgrade them. That has not been  
4 accomplished. Now, we've programmed and doubled Mr. Egan's  
5 airport bonding request for airport construction. We used  
6 up all the Federal aid airport matching funds that were  
7 available. We didn't lead any Federal airport matching  
8 funds last. I don't know what the status of it is today,  
9 but the transportation picture in the Northwest, at least --  
10 and I don't like to be provincial. I want to address myself  
11 here on a statewide basis, a statewide needs. But we have  
12 to have input from each area of the State, and we're all  
13 representative in many areas of the State. So at the risk  
14 of being provincial, I'll address that particular area as  
15 it affects us.

16 Alaska Steamship went out of business, Crowley  
17 Maritime Corporation moved in with Tug and Barge Service.  
18 Foss Alaska Line moved in, a Dillingham Corporation.  
19 Northland Marine Lines moved in. And there was a high  
20 spirit of competition in Tug and Barge Service into the  
21 Bering Sea. But one thing that was not competitive,  
22 believe me, was the prices. If there's any group of people  
23 in the transportation industry guilty of price fixing I'm  
24 convinced those people are. An example: Three years ago  
25 the published tariff of the Crowley Maritime Corporation,