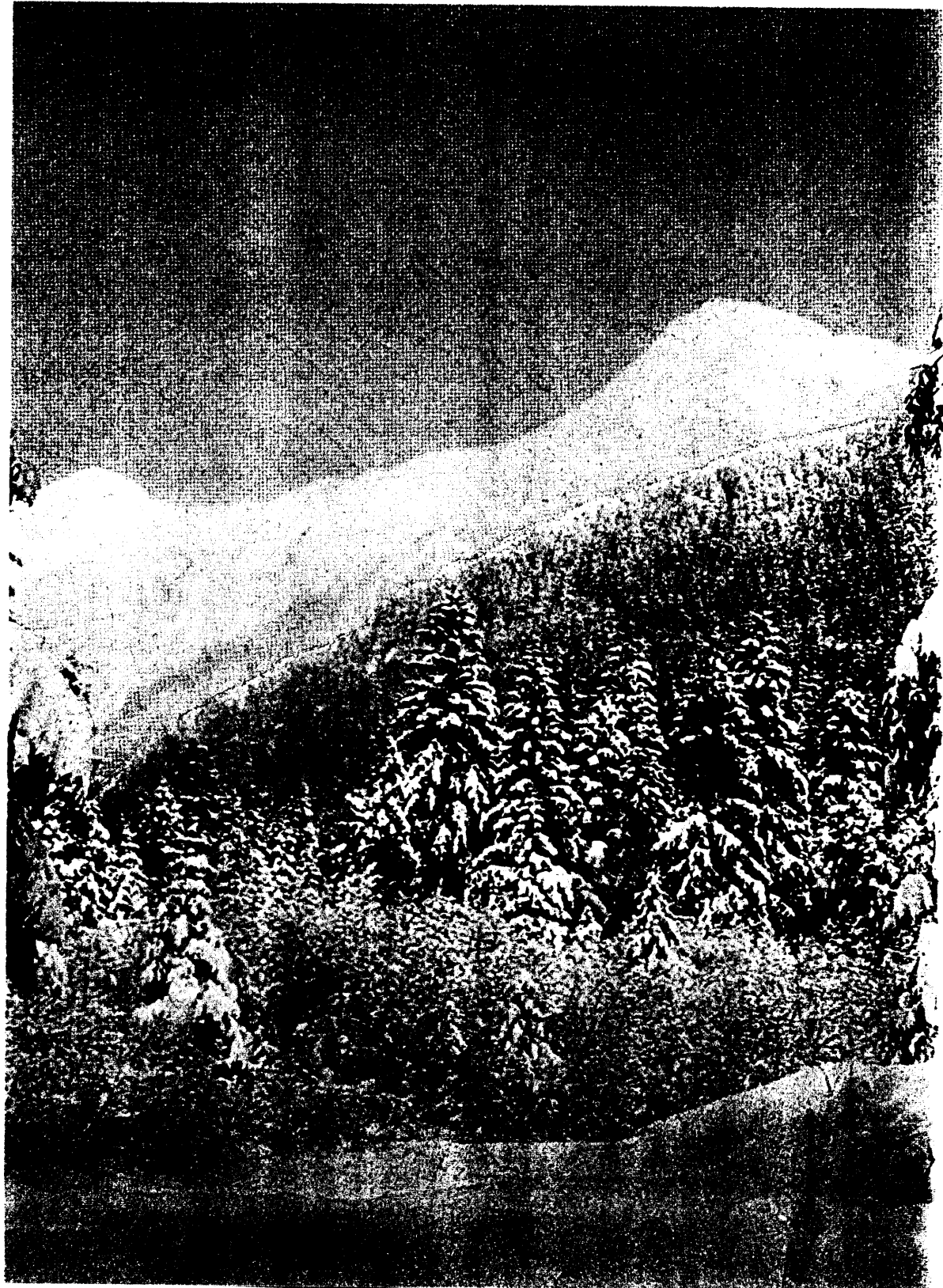


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COMMUNI-
CATIONS
IN ALASKA



alaska

teacher



WINTER • 1969

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SENATOR BRAD PHILLIPS

ALASKA STATE SENATE

POUCH Y
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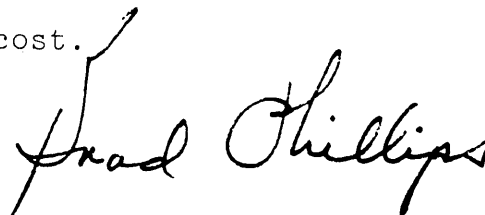
P O BOX 14
ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99501

February 7, 1969

SENATE BILL NO. 128 was introduced at the request of the Governor and represents substantial changes in the Public Service Commission. At the time the bill was introduced, the Governor forwarded to the Senate a four-page letter of explanation. I have asked that a limited number of copies of this letter be printed and if anyone has particular interest in this Governor's letter, he may send for it by addressing a note to

Mr. John Elliott
Executive Director
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch Y
Juneau, Alaska 99801

and it will be mailed at no cost.

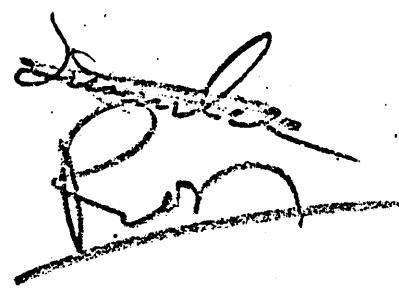


Brad Phillips
President of the Senate

EDUCATIONAL BROADCAST COMMISSION MEETING

Reference Library
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
POUCH - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

March 14, 1969



Commission members attending the morning session of the Educational

Broadcast Commission meeting were:

Cliff R. Hartman - Chairman - Department of Education

Donald E. Fridley - Alaska School Superintendents'
Association

Sue Pittman (representing Lee Salisbury) - University
of Alaska

Commission members Mr. Flore Lekanof, Alaska Federation of Natives,
attended the afternoon session only and Mr. A. G. Heibert, Alaska Broadcasters'
Association, was unable to attend because of illness.

Other interested participants were:

Harvey T. King - Department of Education

Ron Bedard - Southeast Alaska I.

Harry A. Swanke - Southeast Alaska I. M. C.

Robert H. Schenker - State Department of Administration

Bill Owen - State Department of Labor

J. C. "Jack" Briggs - Department of Health and Welfare

Charles W. Buck - State Department of Public Works

Jim Calhoun - Department of Public Safety

John Gunnison - Assistant Superintendent, Greater
Juneau Borough Schools

The activities leading to the development of educational broadcasting were
reviewed. In October of 1968 Commissioner Harold Howe II, in a letter to Governor
Hickel, set out the procedure for appointing a "state educational television and
radio agency" to satisfy the noncommercial educational broadcasting facilities
program for the State. The program was authorized by Part 4 of Title III of the
Commercial Act of 1934 (PL 87-447), as amended by the Broadcasting Act of 1967

STATE OF ALASKA

Satellite Communications Task Force

Box 2200
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

April 24, 1969

The Honorable P. B. Haggland
Alaska State Senate
Pouch "V"
Juneau, Alaska 99801

LEOP
AGENCY

Dear Senator Haggland:

I sincerely appreciate the opportunity I had this morning to talk with you about the conclusions of the Satellite Task Force and your invitation to provide you with some thoughts and recommendations.

I have attached a copy of the annual report which was provided to Governor Miller today. I think it describes the state of communications affairs fairly well and leads to some general conclusions. But there are other facts and conclusions which Amos and I covered orally with you today which I will try to record here as you requested.

First, all the analysis of the communications development factors for the State, done by the Task Force, by COMSAT and by potential ACS bidders generally conclude that, as a whole, the service requirements and the revenue potential make up an economically viable package. By that I mean that the kinds of communications services needed can be provided to all of the places where they are needed, at rates that can be afforded by the public with an acceptable profit margin to the franchise owners. The normal costs of tax revenue to the State and of capitalization and financing are included.

The economic viability of the State's long distance telephone and telegraph operation hinges on whether it is established and maintained as a single technical, managerial and economic entity, and whether it is controlled in the direction of the State's objectives from the inception on out into the years of full economic development of Alaska.

The alternative is an arrangement that permits service to be provided only to the "economic plum" areas and the continued communications starvation of the remainder of the state--or, even if a modernized plant is installed state-wide, to allow so much of the revenue to be drawn off as corporate profits that Alaska is denied the benefits of rapid expansion, improved services and low rates that would otherwise result.

Sub 2

PROPOSAL FOR STUDY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Reference to
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
IN ALASKA

The purpose of this proposal is to examine the full range of communications in Alaska as are being utilized today, and to provide a basis or background for determining where specific problems lie. No specific problems have been suggested for study but due to the size of the state, the small population and the distances between cities, towns and villages one can assume that the problems are many and that most are unique to Alaska. Because of the nature of our technological society with its media orientation and consciousness, it is difficult to conceive of Alaska moving ahead with its economic development without the extensive use of sophisticated communications such as are taken for granted in the other states. Once specific problems are recognized, isolated and analyzed, general and specific recommendations for solutions can be made.

The problem then in this study would necessarily be one of setting priorities for study. Obviously, the problems which are most pressing and most quickly solved are those which should be treated. Because of the increased interest, nationally and in this state, in educational television, there being over 150 ETV stations throughout the country, this subject should be studied. With appropriate facilities for videotape viewing in rural schools, and by utilizing facilities of an educational station in Alaska television could become an invaluable educational tool for children who are not yet equipped to deal with urban life. An investigation of the satellite television relay system should be conducted with a viewpoint directed to determining the various uses of such a system in light of Alaska's unique geographical and economic situation. Other areas which are in need of study are those of the inadequacies and needs of telephone communication systems within the state's cities and towns and those of telephone or radio-telephone communications between villages and towns in the rural and remote areas.

With the abundance of source materials on, and the great number of people engaged in, educational television and the satellite projects, there should be no difficulty in laying the groundwork for these portions of the study through research and correspondence. An investigation into telephone and radio-telephone communications, however, might be best accomplished through hearings in selected localities, either by the Public Service Commission or by groups of legislators, or both.

*Act hearing transcript from Hollock's office
on communications in Alaska by Comm. Satellite*

Alaska Education Association
207 Seward Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

TO: The Executive Committee and Local Association Presidents

FROM: Robert Van Houte, Executive Secretary

Here are some of the highlights of this summer's activities and some possible implications:

1. The NEA Convention indicated some sharp internal cleavage between militant urban teacher groups and the rest of the delegates. These might be in better focus and possibly tensions reduced by 1970.
2. Our candidate for the Executive Committee of NEA, Doris Ray, while finishing fourth, made an excellent showing and the Alaska delegation as a whole was well received and was popular with the convention delegates. Leaders from many of the states urged us to offer Doris as a candidate again in 1970. The Executive Secretaries of the eleven Western States also urged her to run and pledged personal and financial support.
3. After the NEA Convention, I attended several briefings in Washington, D. C. arranged by Dr. Harold Wigren of the NEA who is a nationally known expert on educational T.V. One meeting was with each member of the Congressional delegation or his administrative assistant, in each case we discussed television and other communications via satellites especially in the public broadcast area.

A second meeting was with representatives of the Department of H.W.E. The feeling expressed here was that more research should be made on the use of Educational T.V. in the "lower 48", and that the situation in Alaska was so unique that a pilot program here would be a waste of money.

A third meeting was with a group from NASA who were enthusiastic about the possibilities of communications via satellite in Alaska; our projected 30 minute meeting lasting almost 2 1/2 hours and ended with significant cooperation pledged from NASA to help projects develop in our state. They were especially eager for Alaska to coordinate the varied activities and committees and commissions and come up with a packaged approach.

Other groups in Washington were disappointed that no applications from the state level had been made asking for E.T.V. facilities which were virtually pledged to this state.

All in all the attitude in Washington was that Alaska had a high potential priority for satellite use; that we could be active as soon as the Alaskans got moving. Congressional interest was high and cooperation from NASA etc., was available.


MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: The File

Reference Library
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
POUCH YACHT CLUB CARPENT
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

DATE : June 23, 1969

FROM: Cliff R. Hartman 
Commissioner of Education

SUBJECT: Educational Broadcasting
Meeting--June 12, 1969

On June 12 the people on the attached list participated in an informal meeting of the Educational Broadcasting Commission. The purpose of the meeting was to glean from Mr. Edwin Istvan, Assistant to the Chairman and President for Special Activities, Communications Satellite Corporation, some of the potentialities in the near future for public service educational broadcasting. Instructional staff from the Anchorage Borough School District and the State-Operated Schools were invited to participate, giving them a more comprehensive technological insight and to inspire them to think in depth about instructional program developments.

Mr. Istvan told the group that COMSAT is a private corporation with no Federal support funds. They are charged with the development and operation of COMSAT's communication satellite service. They represent the United States as a member of the INTELSAT. COMSAT also acts as manager for INTELSAT. Sixty-eight countries comprise INTELSAT, with COMSAT as only one member. None of the communist block countries participate in INTELSAT.

Mechanical opportunities for delivery of information by satellite are available to Alaska. An Alaska satellite could provide one color television channel, as well as approximately 300 to 400 telephone circuits. This assumes that the satellite would be used in conjunction with the Earth Station to be constructed at Talkeetna. The total cost over a four- or five-year period would be \$10 million a year, with the commercial interest being able to fund approximately \$1 million a year.

During the meeting Mrs. Mary Hale brought to the attention of the Commission the fact that Mr. Howard Klein from the Rockefeller Foundation indicated that agency might make available \$15 thousand to \$25 thousand to the Commission as a television grant. The Commission members gave their stamp of approval to the development of a proposal for such a planning grant. The proposal was written by Sue Pittman and Ronald Bedard and forwarded to Mr. Klein over the chairman's signature.

Dr. Lee Salisbury was asked to contact Mr. Charles Northrip to see if he might serve as a half-time executive secretary for the Commission in the event the proposal to the Rockefeller Foundation was accepted and approved. The latest communication from Mr. Northrip indicates a sincere interest.



Congressional Record

United States
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 91ST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 115

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1969

No. 113

REGISTRATION AGENCY

RECEIVED JULY 10 1969

POSSIBILITIES FOR ALASKA COMMUNICATION

Mr. GRAVEL, Mr. President, on June 16, 1969, I had the honor to inform the Senate of some monumental possibilities for Alaska communications. During the weeks since then, much has happened to increase our optimism that one of the world's last communications backwaters—Alaska—will receive prompt attention.

When I last spoke on this subject I had just requested the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to transmit a live telecast of the Apollo 11 moon mission to Alaska. No live television has ever been transmitted into Alaska from outside and I felt that it would be altogether fitting if the first such telecast was one of such historic consequence.

I am privileged to report that my efforts have been successful and that there will be live reception of the Apollo 11 flight in Alaska.

On July 4, 1969, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird informed me of his decision to have the Defense Department participate and cooperate. I am personally grateful for his decision and the support of the Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering. This week-

Senate

S 7738

Small communities could be linked with a major city for this experimental period to help Alaskan authorities plan for a permanent satellite communications link. This project is unique in that it would be the first time that public institutions, now without generalized communications, can learn and plan for the future State infrastructure able to cope with the most modern of communications.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a summary of a pilot program for use of satellite communications for Alaska; briefly describing the experimental organization in-

involved in education, in community planning, in network organization, in program management, in facilities maintenance, and in all the organizational procedures necessary to harness the satellite and the specialized ground equipment for the public good.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A SUMMARY OF THE ALASKA PILOT PROGRAM FOR EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS BY SATELLITE

(By U.S. Senator Mike Gravel)

INTRODUCTION

On June 16, 1969, Senator Gravel issued

TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT

Competent industrial organizations will be retained to operate the receiver installations, to maintain local distribution from the reception station to school rooms and community or village centers, and to transmit the programming authorized by the State.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will make available ATS-1 (an experimental communications satellite located in synchronous orbit south of the Bay of Alaska) and insure the controls and technical availability, to the limits of feasibility,

of ATS-1 for the Pilot Program. Optionally, perhaps a SYNCOM satellite could be assigned for utilization by the State of Alaska with the operational support of NASA.

FUNDING

The unique nature of the utilization experiment is such that NASA will make available free-of-charge those operating expenses not unique to this pilot program. This does not preclude independent arrangements by NASA for other use of ATS-1 for other time segments.

Funding is available to assist Alaskan communities through existing Federal Public Laws and from Foundations. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting has indicated its full cooperation and the assistance of its good offices to the State of Alaska.

Local funding and resources will also be available in Alaska.

CLASSROOM AIDS AND COMMUNITY VIEWING

The important impact on classroom effectiveness cannot be measured. New equipment,

EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS
BY SATELLITE

A. INTRODUCTION.

On July 18, 1969 a meeting was held in Anchorage between Bernard Poirier, an assistant to Senator Mike Gravel, and several members of the Alaska Legislative Council, other interested legislators and members of the public. The meeting was called by Legislative Council Chairman Gene Guess to enable Mr. Poirier to explain the details and the various ramifications of Senator Gravel's proposal to make available to the state, for approximately 10 months, a communications satellite to be used to test the effectiveness and overall feasibility of providing statewide educational and public communications. The pilot program would also allow the state to determine the "infrastructure" best suited to administering a permanent system.

Alaska is the only state where, because of its unique size and location, generalized communication throughout would not be feasible for a decade or more unless satellite communications are utilized. Thus, Alaska is presented with the unique opportunity not only to take advantage of the most modern technological advances in communications, but also to plan a effective management organization for eventual permanent satellite communications throughout the state. The latter being almost unprecedented in light of the usual stop-gap measures hastily prepared to cope with today's rapid scientific and technological advances.

B. TECHNICAL ASPECTS.

Mr. Poirier discussed several types of satellites and programs which are or could be made available. The primary focus was on the ATS-1 satellite. This is a National Aeronautics and Space Administration experimental communications satellite, launched in 1964, located in synchronous orbit (remaining stationary and retaining the same orbit relative to the earth's orbit) south of the Bay of Alaska some 23,000 nautical miles from earth. There is virtually no point in Alaska which can't be serviced by the ATS-1 or a similar ATS satellite. The ATS-1 is a 100 watt satellite. The ATS would provide class three or two and one-half reception. These figures are meaningful in comparison to something like the Apollo which provided class three and one-half reception or to local direct television which provides the optimum of class two reception. The ATS-1 relies on small ground station receivers which cost approximately \$25,000 each.



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

Reference Library Washington D.C.
LEGISLATIVE CLERKS AGENCY August 3, 1969
P.O. BOX 1000 THE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Members
Legislative Council

Enclosed is a general report concerning the proposed pilot program for educational television transmission to three isolated Alaskan communities via satellite.

Council Chairman Rep. Gene Guess requested my attendance at a meeting in Toronto and Washington D.C. with a delegation of state officials. In Toronto, the Ontario Educational-TV system was reviewed, and in Washington, D.C. meetings were held with related federal agencies and the Congressional delegation.

For your information attending the meetings were: Mike Bradner, legislative Council; Dr. Cliff Hartman, Education; Charles Buck, State Director of Communication; Robert Van Houte, Alaska Education Association; Mr. Ed Glodfelty, City Manager, Nome; Bob Schict, Nome School Board; Members of the Alaska Congressional Delegation and their staffs, and representatives of RCA, COMSAT, NASA, Corporation For Public Broadcasting, and the National Association of Educational Broadcasters.

Of necessity the enclosed report is hurriedly done, and therefore I would caution members to view it in a general manner and against possible mis-interpretation. It is strictly a "ball park" view for council members in advance of our mid-August meeting.

With Best Regards, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Mike Bradner
915 Kellum Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

STATE OF ALASKA

KEITH H. MILLER, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH F, ALASKA OFFICE BUILDING
JUNEAU 99801

August 8, 1969

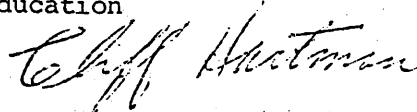
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FIRST FLOOR STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, State Board of Education

FROM: Cliff R. Hartman
Commissioner of Education

SUBJECT: Progress Report, ETV-ITV



You have, during the past few weeks, seen renewed efforts from both the State and National levels regarding above subject. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with a progress report, as well as some history concerning this particular subject.

Semantics sometimes get in our way when we are discussing this subject. Educational television (ETV) is both public television and instructional television (ITV). Instructional television are those programs that are produced for classroom or instructional purposes only. ETV includes all programs that are of an educational or informative nature. Public television (PTV) includes such programs as news analysis, children's stories, cooking lessons, or hearings of city councils into homes.

"Public television" in the future may replace a more common term "Educational television." This would be of advantage in that we can more easily distinguish public television from instructional television, as opposed to trying to work in a third dimension; namely, educational television.

All but two states; namely, Montana and Alaska, have at least one educational television station. Administration and operation of these stations vary from state to state. In some states there is an ETV commission. In other states the State Board of Education has been named the authority. The universities in other states have the operational responsibility. There are a number of large school districts, such as Denver, Las Vegas, Spokane, Toledo, and others, that operate their own educational television stations. Federal funds are available to Alaska

Alaska Conference on Satellite Telecommunications
Anchorage, Alaska August 28, 1969

Harold E. Wigren, Associate Director
Division of Educational Technology, NEA

Reference Library
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

EDUCATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS VIA SATELLITE

Introduction

Commissioner Rex Lee of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) was slated to be your luncheon speaker. As you know, illness in his family prevented him at the last minute from attending this landmark conference. I, therefore, am a pinch hitter. Although I appreciate this honor, I regret for your sake that you will not be able to hear the distinguished Commissioner and former Governor of American Samoa. I will have more to say about the Samoa project later.

The challenge we face in this conference is no less daring and dramatic than that faced by Rex Lee in Samoa. We have come here to explore ways in which we might harness satellite technology to enhance educational opportunities for those Americans living in isolated rural villages of this state--and, eventually, to extend these same benefits to people throughout the length and breadth of Alaska and to the lower 48.

At this conference I wear two hats. First and primarily, I represent the teachers of America through their professional organization, the National Education Association with its 1,100,000 members. Although the headquarters of NEA is in Washington, D.C., its power and life blood are the teachers throughout our 50 states. My credentials for this conference come through the Alaska Education Association. We in Washington work for our state associations; they don't work for us. While I am in Alaska, Bob Van Houte, Alaska Education Association's able and respected executive secretary, is my boss.

The other hat I wear at this conference is as representative of the Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications, a consortium of 14 national educational and communications organizations which serves as a forum and clearinghouse for its members on telecommunications matters. It is, in essence, a permanent ad hoc group--an ecumenical council--which serves as liaison and frequent spokesman before Congress and the FCC on communications issues that affect the entire educational community. One of the major issues with which JCET has been dealing is communications satellite developments. You will find at your table a copy of JCET's Data Base on the subject which I think will be helpful in giving you essential background information.

Reference Library
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JUN 20 1969

Summary of
ALASKA CONFERENCE ON SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Anchorage, Alaska
August 28-29, 1969

Prepared by
Robert D. Arnold
Planning Officer
Federal Field Committee
for Development Planning in Alaska
Anchorage, Alaska

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Colleagues,

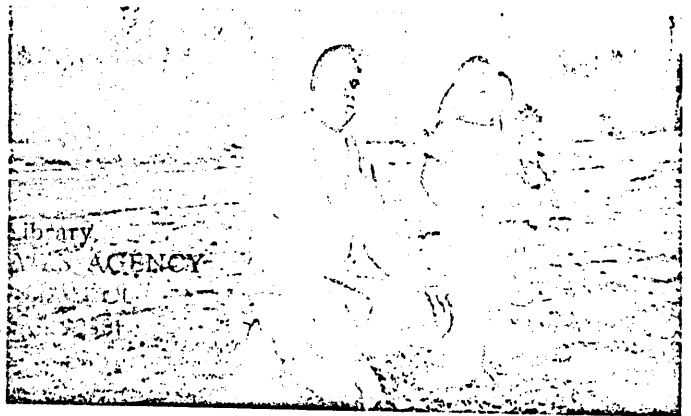
An opening round of greetings, first of all—almost 2900 of them!—to the united teaching professionals of Alaska. Earnest best wishes to each of you, not only for the year just ahead, but for the dramatically changing age of educational progress facing us all in the new decade.

The hippies' "Swinging Sixties" are almost at an end, having left the usual quota of positives and negatives which accompany every period of major social change. There can be no doubt that American life has undergone some intensive examination and critical fire from, at least, among the best of our younger minds, as hard as that has been for the old establishment to fathom or accept. We cannot help but recognize that young people are gaining a voice in what becomes of them, and will increasingly affect any policies of national education.

To coin one of our own, the "Exciting Seventies" are just around the corner, with special import for every Alaskan school-age child, our adult population, certainly for the people concerned in any way with education. Looking toward the 70's, facing incalculable opportunities made possible through our state's tremendous resource wealth, we who teach, we who legislate, we who direct the course of education here, we who exercise the voting franchise . . . all must feel compelled to put Alaska on more than tourist maps and banking risk charts—once and finally to assume our coming of age, to foot our own bills, to leave behind forever the good old Federal dole. And teachers, because they are obligated through education of their own, because it is their character and indisputed role to lead, to plan ahead, to act, will have to take an instrumental part in determining Alaska's fate.

I do not seriously doubt that Alaska presently can compare its teachers with any in the world. I feel that we have somehow managed to draw the very finest here—a unique breed (that someone had best do a doctoral on before I do) unexcelled for background, dynamism, currency, or self-reliance. I

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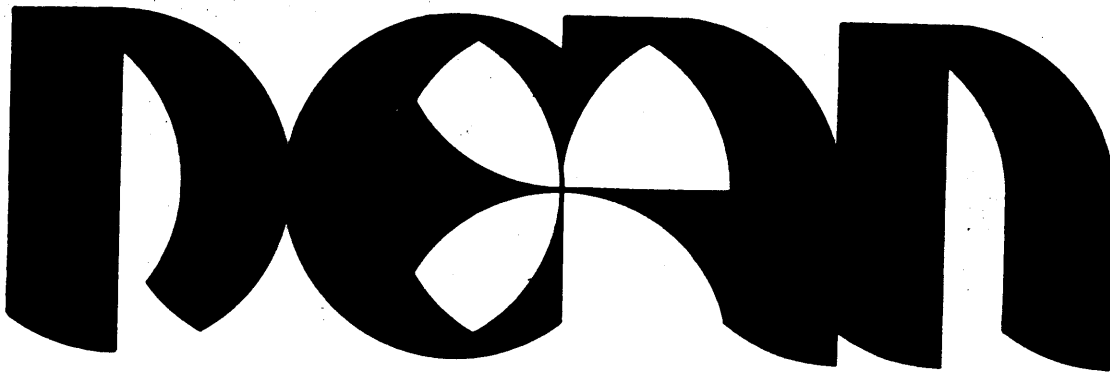
suspect we aren't the easiest, most pliant bunch our good administrators have ever had the pleasure of reining in—or letting out. We are the agents of change in this great land. It may only remain for more of us to accept the fact and assume the function. Why, then, can we not go on from here: have the most "exotic" schools (to quote a legislating friend who viewed the concept critically), the hottest modern programs, the most experimental, forward-thinking curriculum - development of our own? We don't have to copy Chicago or Stanford or Harvard plans! Our "own thing," our own achievable eminence in the vanguard of American education—not in the lower half or third of this and that, not even in the upper quarter, but right down there in front—these are realistically within our working grasp.

The last 10 years have shown a 129 percent increase in Alaska's school-age population. That's almost exactly four times the national average for a comparable period! If we had no other single indication of the tremendous implications this kind of picture has for Alaskan schools, for the huge demands placed upon our planning energies and financial funding arrangements, that one should be enough to scare the britches off our most conservative powers-that-be! I don't intend to dwell upon a raft of nebulous figures that no one ever reads, but take one short glance at the 1967-68 ratio: School-age-population growth that single year was highest in the country—7.1 percent, opposed to 1.4 percent nationally. Nor will our prospects change, in this regard. We are faced with utterly inadequate facilities right now, whether rural or urban Alaska, and we can't hope to keep in step . . . **WITHOUT A MEANINGFUL INJECTION IN OUR FOUNDATION PROGRAM AT ONCE!**

There is more than a slim chance the funds are forthcoming, of course. I will be rash and predict a minimum of \$600-million revenues from the September sale of oil leases. Many think that's mild. Education should get half of that amount (I hear the pursestrings choking), and we must be ready with programs to bring in, to prove that we know just exactly where those funds are needed, how to use them wisely and incisively for the greatest possible dollar return on our great human investment.

It shouldn't prove awfully difficult to bring the many facts together. Surely there are reams-worth in this state's bulging files. We should all feel terribly happy about the return of Dr. H. Thomas James of Stanford, a man with myriads at his mental touch, to head the recently formed Advisory Council on school finance appointed by Governor Miller. He is a brilliant, highly efficient and forceful gem to have at our disposal. Our State Department of Education should be well-armed, too, with capable people pulling stacks of reportage from that storehouse: marginal facilities, minimal programs, "under-scaled" salaries, cut-backs, and portional budgeting. You may rest assured, your state-wide AEA will be on hand for this round, too, integrally a part of the researching and presentation.

What of other issues before us? Satellite-linked ETV is by no means least among these. Our executive secretary, Bob Van Houte, has spent months and months making himself a virtual expert on the subject, and I do hope you all have an opportunity to hear him speak on this really exciting subject. Even as the deadline for our first edition of TEACHER comes and goes, BVH is an important invited member of Senator Stevens' hearings on ETV in Anchorage. Among



RURAL CHILDREN CONTINUE TESTING "ALASKA READERS"

Second graders in Alaska's BIA and State-operated rural schools will begin testing the second level of the "Alaska Readers" this fall. The Readers are a basic text for grades 1-3 and are based on settings familiar to Alaskan children. They are illustrated with realistic line drawings of native children, villages, and scenes typical of Arctic life.

Mrs. Virginia Jones, author of the series, worked this summer with teachers who field tested the first grade level in rural schools last year. Teachers examined the effectiveness of the Readers and compiled evaluation statistics for the 1968-69 pilot tests. Teaching plans for this year's tests on Reader materials for grades one and two were designed. Following the evaluation sessions, teachers who planned to conduct second grade tests this year joined Mrs. Jones in Anchorage for a week of training.

Last year, first grade materials were used by over 100 first graders in 10 BIA and State-operated schools. This year the texts will be used in the first and second grades, and next year all three levels will be used. At the end of the third year of trial use, the Readers' effectiveness will be measured and needed revisions will then be made so that the texts can be made available for general use in Alaskan schools.

VOC. ED. PLANS FOR 69-70 SCHOOL YEAR

The staff of the Division of Vocational Education completed this summer the Alaska State Plan for Vocational Education. The plan details funding procedures for the State Department, program operations for the school year, and includes a five-year projection of Alaska's vocational education programs.

In keeping with priorities developed by the U. S. Office of Education, greater emphasis will be given this year to vocational programs for the disadvantaged. Exemplary vocational programs also receive high priority, with 10 per cent of the total federal vocational funds granted to Alaska being set aside for exemplary training programs.

Trades and industrial courses are scheduled for two-hour time blocks this year. Classes have been lengthened to allow sufficient time for job orientation, safety instruction, care and maintenance of equipment, as well as practical activities in building industrial skills.

CERTIFICATION UNDERGOES REVISION

Alaska's certification regulations are presently being revised. A writing committee of educators selected statewide met this summer to develop new certification regulations.

Under the revised regulations, applicants who have completed approved teacher education programs at accredited, degree-granting institutions of higher learning are eligible for standard certification. The "program approval" approach will eliminate the necessity for detailed course checking, or credit counting, but preparing institutions must recommend the applicants as teachers to the Department of Education.

"In the past, universities have been forced to design teacher education programs around State certification requirements," stated Alaska certification supervisor, Mrs. Norma Bowkett. "The program approval approach will give our universities the freedom to base programs on the needs of Alaska teachers."

The new regulations involve the Department in reviewing and evaluating teacher preparation programs in the State. An advisory council on teacher education will be established with a committee to visit education departments at Alaska universities.

COUNCIL STUDIES SCHOOL FINANCE

State financial support to public schools is presently being studied by a specially appointed Education Advisory Council. The State of Alaska now provides financial support to local school districts through a foundation program developed in 1961-62.

Governor Keith H. Miller asked the Department of Education to establish the Education Advisory Council to make recommendations to the Governor's Office and to the Legislature concerning public school finance and revisions in the present program. Funds through the U. S. Office of Education have been made available for the Council's study. Dr. H. Thomas James, Dean of the School of Education, Stanford University, will assist the Council in its review of the present foundation program and its impact on Alaskan school children.

Additional Federal monies will contract a panel of nationally recognized experts on school finance to work with Dr. James and the new Advisory Council. The Council will complete its study and present alternative school finance programs to the Governor's Office and the Legislature in January, 1970.

FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA
SUITE 400, 632 SIXTH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

September 4, 1969

Honorable Myron Tribus
Assistant Secretary of Commerce
for Science and Technology
Room 5884, Main Building
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

Public Library
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AGENCY
SOUTH ALASKA DISTRICT
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Dear Mr. Tribus:

Discussions at the just-concluded Alaska Conference on Satellite Telecommunications have underscored what the Field Committee's Communications Working Group and the Governor's Communications Satellite Task Force had earlier concluded: there is an urgent need for the immediate initiation of planning for communications development in Alaska.

The report prepared earlier this year by the Communications Working Group, which sets out the need for communications planning, is enclosed. Its arguments are still valid, with one amendment. The sale of the Alaska Communication System has been announced. The successful bidder, RCA, has pledged to make certain improvements to the system soon after it becomes the owner in July, 1970; but RCA has also indicated an interest in obtaining further expert advice such as would be produced by the proposed study.

Based upon the information made available at the recent conference, and upon the advice of the chairmen of the Communications Working Group and the Governor's Communications Satellite Task Force, I now seek your assistance in obtaining funding for communications planning that would:

- 1) study the existing communications environment of the state to assess the worth of each segment to an integrated space and terrestrial complex;
- 2) translate economic and population growth trends in the state along with the needs of government agencies (such as the Department of Defense, Environmental Sciences Services Administration, and the Federal Aviation Administration) into predictions of communications requirements in five-year increments, starting with July, 1970, and extending forward into time as far as available trend estimates will permit;

ABSTRACT OF SECRETARIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Secretary
	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Under Secretary

From: Myron Tribus *M.T.*
 Assistant Secretary for
 Science & Technology

Reference, Library
 LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
 POUCH Y—STATE CAPITOL
 JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Subject: Study of Communications in Alaska

Dr. Whitehead of the White House Staff has asked me to undertake an interagency study of Alaskan communications. I expect to obtain support from ESSA and NBS in the initial stages, and to explore the possibilities of funding by the participating agencies and the State of Alaska. Dr. Whitehead has indicated that the White House can offer some assistance in funding.

Attachment

Proceed: Yes *mk* SEP 18 1969
 No

cc: Paul O'Day

SURNAME AND ORGANIZATION (Typed)	PREPARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY
	R.C. Kirby S&T	Ex. Sec.				
INITIALS AND DATE	<i>RC</i> 9/18/69					

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 5, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR

Dr. Myron Tribus
Assistant Secretary of Commerce
for Science and Technology

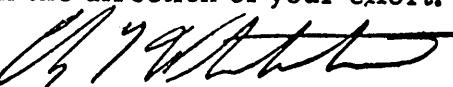
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LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCY
POLICE DEPARTMENT
JUN 25 1969

Communications capabilities are particularly important to Alaskans, and significant expansion of communication facilities will take place in the near future, with or without adequate planning. Alaskan state government officials have requested assistance in developing costs and evaluating alternative plans for development of intrastate communication services. This should include a survey of needs and opportunities for telecommunications services, alternative technologies and systems for providing those services, and their costs.

However, the type of planning needed is not commonly done in the communications industry because of the incremental growth of the already highly developed communications systems in the continental United States. Because of the increasingly rapid technological and economic change in the telecommunications field, such planning will become increasingly necessary for U. S. communications generally. This situation, therefore, offers an opportunity to stimulate within the communications field more thinking about such problems, as well as being of assistance to the state of Alaska.

I would appreciate it if you would undertake to organize and chair an interdepartmental study to achieve these ends. The study should be organized under the auspices of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations and in cooperation with the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.

Some time this week you should discuss with Governor Boe how coordination with state officials can best be effected. Following that, I would like to introduce you to the Alaskan Congressional delegation so that you can explain the direction of your effort.



Clay T. Whitehead
Staff Assistant

LEGISLATIVE AGENCY
RCA

Mr. A. G. Hiebert, Chairman
State of Alaska
Satellite Communications Task Force
P. O. Box 2200
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RCA

Dear Augie:

29 September, 1969

W Peterson
ident, Finance

In response to your letter of Sept. 3, I sought advice of our Instructional Television Specialist at RCA to help us set up a possible pattern for the "school room" part of the proposed demonstration program.

It is believed that, with modifications developed by the trial, such a program could also be used for the ongoing comprehensive phase of the operation.

First so that there will be no misunderstanding of our purpose, we must make a broad classification of all the communication services which will be required to fully serve the state's needs. We start with the regular telephone, telegraph and television services which are supplied by commercial interests and paid for by regular tariff arrangements. These are not part of the scope of this letter. Second are the services needed by the State to care for the special problems more or less individual to the particular conditions in Alaska. Such services include the health, education and safety, of the widespread and relatively small centers of population which occur in Alaska. The presence of three ethnic groups of native people also complicates the problem. This letter is directed solely to this 2nd part of the communications problem and to only one phase of it.

Communications for the State under the second classification can be divided into two categories:

ALASKA PLANS FOR SATELLITE ETV

Reference Library
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Proposed Use of NASA Satellite

Several recent developments give indication of the agency of Alaska's interest in satellite communications as a means of leaping geographical distances. For example, live coverage of the Apollo 11 mission had been provided in Anchorage via the Department of Defense's TACSAT, the first "real time" coverage of a distant news event in the history of Alaskan television.

On July 9, Alaska's Senator Mike Gravel announced on the floor of the Senate that he had requested NASA to consider making ATS I available to Alaska for a period of ten months, starting as soon as possible after September 1. This was part of, and prefaced by, Senator Gravel's proposal, ALASKA PILOT PROGRAM, which he presented to the United States Senate on July 9, 1969. It explains the benefits to Alaska of a six to nine months experimental project, the initial work of which might later become a permanent system of communications.

Facts about ATS Satellites

ATS I and III are satellites where proposed experiments can be developed to bring better television viewing to more communities. NASA made a plea for these experiments, and after Comsat offered its cooperation and facilities for any proposed experiment, NASA began the process of making an inventory of all satellite hardware owned by the government or private industry, which might be employed. It is now apparent that the STF — the Satellite Task Force — a joint effort of the Ford Foundation, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, National Educational Television, the National Association of Educational Broadcasters and the Joint Council on Educational Telecommunication — may plan experiments with or without the cooperation of Comsat and others. In light of the fact that Comsat, itself, seeks authorization to operate domestic satellites on an interim or a permanent basis, the political implications of the STF-Comsat cooperation would need to be closely examined.

NASA's Special Consultant, Edward Roth, says that the satellites now in synchronous orbit will soon be available for additional experiments — they will be completing their experimental programs that they were designed for originally. Not to make additional experimental use

of these satellites, says Mr. Roth, would be a waste of an expensive and valuable natural resource. Although Alaska has been primarily concerned with ATS I, other satellites and pertinent facts are of interest:

- ATS I — currently in orbit at 151 degrees W; its viewing area includes all of the US.
- ATS III — currently in orbit at 47-95 W; it sees the West Coast and the Pacific.
- ATS E — scheduled for launch in August 1969.
- ATS F — scheduled for 1971-2; it will spend six months over the US for testing — then be repositioned to serve India with instructional TV for one year. In theory, it should become available 18 months after launching.



Senator Mike Gravel, Alaska

Thus,

Summary of Action Taken by the
Alaska Educational/Public Broadcasting Commission
at its October 2, 1969 meeting
at the School District Offices in Anchorage

Reference Library
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

The Commission:

1. Recommended to the Governor that he submit a bill to the 1970 State Legislature to establish and expand the Commission and that he include operating funds for the Commission and the demonstration project in his budget request. A sample bill and a sample budget are attached (A).
2. Recommended to the Governor that he include in his budget request, funds for a modest beginning program of educational broadcasting in Alaska. A sample budget and justification is attached (B).
3. Recommended to the Governor that supplemental funding be made available to provide the necessary equipment for the satellite demonstration project. A sample request is attached (C).
4. Providing that the Governor agrees to number 2 above, decided to make application for the 75% Federal portion of facilities under the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 and to make application for the related FCC licenses.
5. Providing that the Governor agrees to numbers 1 and 2 above, decided to arrange a joint meeting between the Legislative Council and the Commission in order to explain the above requests.
6. Expressed interest in having members of the Board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting at a Commission meeting in the near future.
7. Responded favorably to a request from the Northwest Regional Lab that it send a representative to Commission meetings. The Commission felt that the Lab's aid and advice particularly in the areas of instructional broadcasting would be helpful.

alaska
teacher



Volume XVII, No. 3

ALASKA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

November, 1969

'Good Faith' Negotiations Upheld by Federal Court

While negotiating under an earlier agreed upon procedure the Indianapolis, Indiana School Board unilaterally adopted a salary schedule for the 1969-70 school year and forwarded contracts to its teachers for their signature. Some teachers signed the contracts and some did not.

Within a few days of the issuance of the new contracts, the board forwarded the new salary schedule to all teachers with a memorandum stating, among other things, that "we hope this will aid you in understanding the amount you will receive as well as the pay schedule." In the meantime, while the school board and the teachers representatives continued to meet in negotiation, the school board proposed among other things, that the bargaining representative for the IEA be a teacher in the Indianapolis public schools.

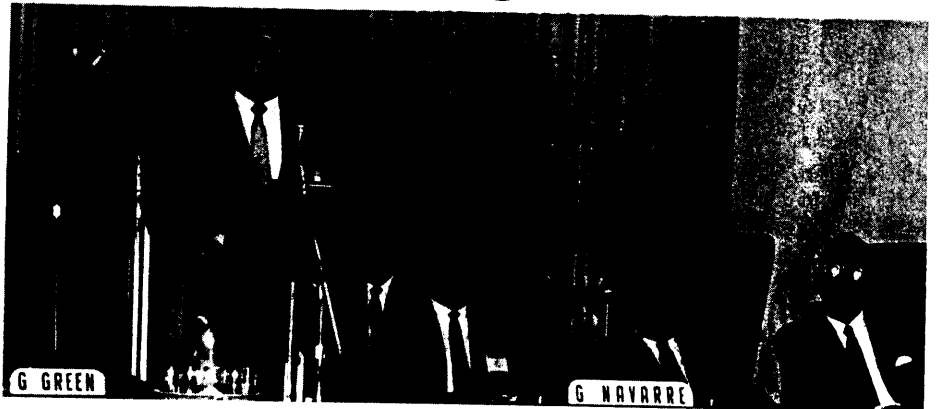
Findings

The court found that the School Board's adoption of a salary schedule and distribution of individual contracts for the 1969-70 school year followed a pattern that has been part of school board routine for many years.

The court further found that in its agreement to negotiate in good faith, the School Board owed the teachers more than mere adherence to former customary procedures in the matter of determining salaries and other benefits for the 1969-70 school year.

The acts of the School Board in submitting individual contracts prior to negotiations with the IEA, according to the court findings, constitute an interference with the normal processes of good faith collective bargaining, and such acts constitute an unjustifiable interference by the School Board with the exercise by teachers employed in the Indianapolis public schools

AEA - NEA Participate In Municipal League Convention



Pictured here speaking to about 100 government officials—Mayors, City Councilmen, Borough Chairmen, Borough Assemblymen, and Legislators—is Mr. George Green, Director, NEA Northwest Regional Office. "Education . . . Whose Responsibility?" was the topic of Mr. Green's remarks. Drawing major interest during the session was the concept of 90% funding of schools by the State. Other discussion leaders pictured from left to right are Mr. Don King, Chairman, Ketchikan Borough and Program Emcee (background); Mr. George Navarre, Chairman, Kenai Peninsula Borough; Mr. Lloyd Knolt, Ketchikan School Board Member; and Mr. Bob Van Houte, Executive Secretary, Alaska Education Association. Not pictured is Mr. Jeff Jeffers, who represented the Alaska Department of Education. The Convention was held last month in Juneau.

who are members of such bargaining unit of federally-protected rights and privileges, as follows:

a) The right to associate together for the purpose of negotiating on an equal basis with their employer with respect to their economic and professional interests,

b) The right to be heard through a chosen representative in a meaningful and effective way with respect to their economic and professional interests,

c) The right collectively to advance and further their ideas and beliefs on what they consider to be their economic and professional well-being,

d) The right to petition the government in a meaningful and effective way for redress of economic and professional grievances,

e) The liberty to contract for personal services by a bargaining process through a representative

of their own choosing,

f) The right of equality of opportunity enjoyed by citizens in private employment to bargain collectively with respect to terms and conditions of public employment.

Court Order

Therefore the court enjoined the School Board from:

1. Bargaining individually with anyone represented by the IEA, which included all teachers,

2. Validating or recognizing as valid any contracts until good faith negotiations had been completed, and

3. Interfering or attempting to interfere with an individual's right to bargain collectively through the IEA.

It was further ordered that the two parties report to the court by a certain date concerning the progress of good faith negotiations.

DAW

A. G. HIEBERT
PRESIDENT
LEONARD J. HANSEN
GENERAL MANAGER



REPRESENTED BY:
ADAM YOUNG-VTM, INC.
ALASKA RADIO-TV SALES
SEATTLE



November 6, 1969

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ALASKA
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

Dr. Frank Stanton
President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
51 West 52nd Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Dr. Stanton:

Needless to say, I was extremely interested in your recent proposal for the use of satellite communications to solve the needs of the three national television networks as well as the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

I was particularly gratified to see Alaska recognized and included in your proposal, because with one exception we have never been interconnected with a network line ever since beginning operation in 1953 at KTVA and 1955 at KTVF, our Fairbanks owned and operated station. The one exception, involving KTVA only, was during Apollo 11, when the military provided a free PSX circuit to all Anchorage stations, using a CBS-TV pool feed.

Over the past few years, I have kept Mr. Bill Lodge and Mr. Bob Wood, as well as Mr. Charlie Cadley, apprised of my activities in satellite communications, which hopefully focused some attention on Alaska's needs. Under construction at the present time is an earth station at Talkeetna, 90 miles north of Anchorage, which will interconnect our city with Intelsat III, United States networks, as well as the whole Pacific rim on July 1, 1970. Since you have indicated an unusual amount of interest in satellite communications as it pertains to TV networking, I thought perhaps you might like to review what has been done in Alaska over the past two or three years on that subject. Enclosed you will find selected clippings which tell that story.

An overriding problem we will face so far as utilizing live network television in a market the size of Anchorage and Fairbanks, will be the cost. Our whole state population is 285,000, 80% of which is covered by our stations in Anchorage and Fairbanks. However, at the quoted Comsat cost of \$3,000 per hour, it is quite obvious very little programming will come our way on television, even though the capability via satellite interconnection with the domestic networks will be available for use July 1 of next year. The regular network rate for KTVA and KTVF is \$150 per hour for example, or a total of \$300 per hour for the two stations. Currently, we are on a beneficial temporary rate of \$350 per hour including both stations, due to a special arrangement for a two year

2/14

STATE OF ALASKA

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS TASK FORCE

Box 2200

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Date: November 7, 1969
To: Attached Distribution List
Re: "Project Bonus"

Reference Library
LEGISLATIVE AGENCY
PO BOX 17 - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Attached is the first rough draft of a proposal which has been developed by members of the Governor's Satellite Communications Task Force and the Federal Field Committee Communications Working Group.

The purpose of this "Project Bonus" concept, as compared to the proposed NASA ATS-1 satellite demonstration is primarily to salvage the beneficial educational aspects of the ATS-1 proposal, which now seems to be on dead center due to lack of funding for the demonstration.

We feel the educational benefits of ETV should not be lost, but rather expanded to prepare more communities for the day when a permanent satellite will be in a position to illuminate all of Alaska, and thereby serve the entire state's ETV needs.

The "Project Bonus" first draft is submitted to you for criticism and comment. Please be critical. Also, please submit additional ideas that could be incorporated to improve the concept, if it turns out to have merit and evolves into a functional form.

Your comments are requested to be made to me in writing by November 17, 1969.

AGH/Hiebert

A. G. Hiebert, Chairman
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS TASK FORCE
AGH/bar

AGH

STATE OF ALASKA

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS TASK FORCE
P. O. Box 2200
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

November 24, 1969

Reference Library
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Mr. Hayden Kaden
Legislative Counsel
State of Alaska
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Mr. Kaden:

Your request for telecommunications information pleases me very much. There is a great deal of pertinent information available, and you will be sent this material in the very near future.

This week finds me involved in the Brookings Institution Seminar, followed by a trip to Seattle, Los Angeles and San Francisco. My return will be on December 6 just in time for the third Brookings Seminar.

There will be no personal time for me to assemble the material you want, but I have arranged for this to be done by Col. Amos Ross, Assistant Chief of Staff, J-6, who is Chairman of the Federal Field Committee's Communications Working Group. Colonel Ross is an Observer on the Governor's Task Force on Satellite Communications, and has access to my entire telecommunications file. Our two groups work in complete harmony and coordination. I am confident you will find the output of these two groups a source of considerable useful background for the Legislative Counsel

After you have studied the material, please feel free to direct specific questions to us, or invite us to meet with you and your staff personally.

Cordially yours,

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS TASK FORCE



A. G. Hiebert
Chairman

AGH/jtm

cc: Col. Amos Ross

Reference Library
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S AGENCY
POWERS BUILDING, CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Prepared by
Edgar C. Hayden

PLANNING FOR
TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT IN ALASKA

--Project Outline--

November 24, 1969

Office of Telecommunications
Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology
Department of Commerce

*This Copy for
Editorial Use Only*

Encl 0

HOWARD W. POLLOCK
THE CONGRESSMAN FOR ALASKA

1507 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-5765

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1049 WEST FIFTH STREET
ANCHORAGE 99501
(907) 272-8532

P.O. Box 124
JUNEAU 99801
(907) 586-7409

P.O. Box 2853
FAIRBANKS 99701
(907) 452-2226

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

November 26, 1969

COMMITTEES:

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES

POLICY COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEE

Mr. John M. Elliott
Executive Director
Legislative Affairs Agency
State of Alaska
Pouch Y
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
2000 STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Dear Mr. Elliott:

I am very gratified by the high degree of interest and activity within Alaska concerning satellite communications and ETV. I have enclosed the information which I consider most pertinent in assisting you in your study.

In addition to the excellent background which the material will provide, I think you will also better appreciate the nature of much of the controversy which has arisen around the subject of a satellite system for Alaska. Understandably, many of the proposals or concepts conflict with one another, emphasizing that there is no single or well defined solution to the problem. The more attention focused on the matter, however, the more we can anticipate a converging trend.

Unfortunately I was not able to enclose a copy of the hearings which you specifically requested. Senator Stevens called that particular conference and I therefore contacted him in hopes of his being able to make the meeting documentation available. His office will attempt to locate an extra copy of the record for you.

I would also stress that there is a significant level of on-going studywork. RCA Global Communications, on behalf of RCA Alaska, is in the midst of initiating a major study on Alaskan satellite communications; the Department of Commerce is hopeful of doing the same. The COMSAT Corporation has and will continue to investigate an Alaskan program. Furthermore, a few aerospace firms are undertaking smaller independent studies.

N.W. Regional Educ. Lab.

Fed. Field ~~Planning~~ Comm. for Satell. Planning in Ak.

Sat. Comm. Task Force

Telecomm. Syst. Devel. in Ak. under Dept. of Comm.

ALASKA EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING NEWSLETTER

a publication of
The Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission

VOLUME II Number 1
Editor: Charles M. Northrip

December, 1969
Fairbanks, Alaska

Reference to
LEGISLATIVE BUREAU AGENCY
PO BOX 110000 CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

DEVELOPMENTS IN ALASKA

GOVERNOR KEITH MILLER HAS SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND Space Administration (NASA) a proposal to allow Alaska to use NASA's ATS-1 satellite for a demonstration of educational broadcast and other communication service distribution within Alaska by satellite. The proposal calls for television transmit capability in Fairbanks at the University of Alaska and receive capability in Nome, Kodiak, and Ft. Yukon. Also proposed is a satellite educational radio service from the University station, KUAC (and other stations) to existing commercial stations in Alaska and to selected remote locations via low-cost portable transmit and receive devices. In addition some experimentation would be performed using the satellite to relay safety and security information among several remote points. The proposal requests use of the satellite for the following daily periods: ITV - two hours; PTV - two hours; health and safety TV - one hour; educational radio - one hour; safety and security audio service - one hour. The proposal was developed by C. L. Buck, Director of the Alaska Division of Communication and Charles Northrip, Executive Director of the AEBC. Buck has been given overall responsibility for satellite development in Alaska by Governor Miller.

A PROPOSAL TO BEGIN NOW WITH EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION EITHER WITH OR without satellite transmission has been proposed by the Chairman and one member of the Governor's Task Force on Satellite Communication. Chairman A. G. Hiebert and Col. Amos Ross have circulated to members of the Task Force, the Educational Broadcasting Commission, and others a paper called "Project Bonus." The paper suggests that many towns in Alaska have existing cable TV systems and that for a minimum cost ETV capability could be added to such systems. In addition the paper advocates the creation of small (perhaps school-limited) TV cable systems for some locations which currently do not have such systems. "Project Bonus" includes all the locations listed in the satellite demonstration proposal plus several others including, Bethel, Barrow, Cordova, Wrangel, Petersburg, Haines, Skagway, Juneau, Sitka, Ketchikan, Kotzebue, and Little Diomedes. The thesis of "Project Bonus" is that the tape distribution systems it advocates will be necessary for ETV in Alaska with or without satellite distribution. The tape systems can be purchased and installed now and will fit into

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKAN COMMAND

APO SEATTLE 98742



IN REPLY
REFER TO.

J6

5 Dec 69

Mr. Hayden Kaden
Legislative Counsel
State of Alaska
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

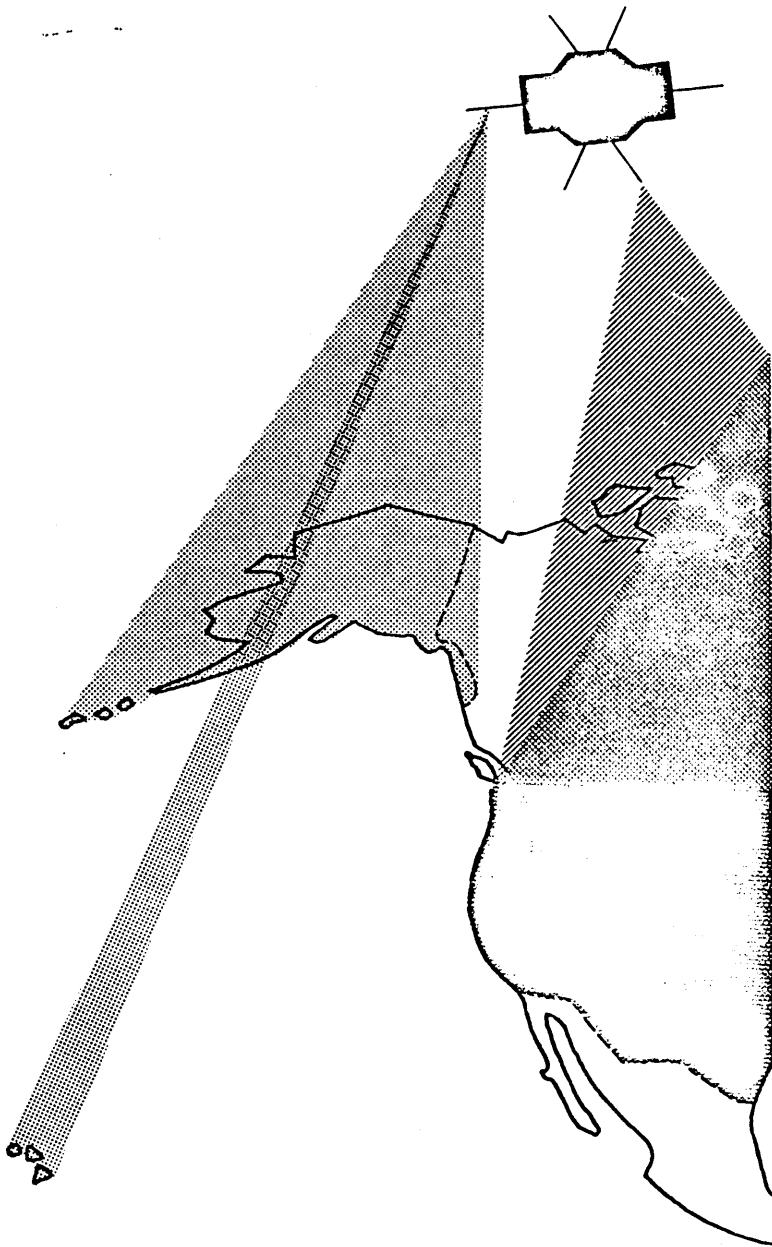
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
POUCH Y-STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Dear Mr. Kaden,

As promised in his 24 November letter to you by Augie Hiebert, here is an assembly of the most pertinent papers existing on educational television and satellite communications in Alaska.

A word about each inclosure follows:

1. Annual Report of the Satellite Task Force to Governor Miller. Contains a brief history of many efforts in support of developing a rational plan for communications development and lays out the philosophy being followed today.
2. An almost concurrent action with number 1 provided the same report to Senator Haggland whose committee was considering a revision to the Public Service Commission Law.
3. The outline of a briefing on an internal satellite system for Alaska presented to a joint meeting of the Educational Broadcast Commission and the Satellite Task Force in August 1969. It clearly lays out the considerations involved and the feasibility of an Alaskan system. Reference the \$10 million annual revenue requirement of the 124 station network, the military alone now spends more than \$15 million on internal Alaskan communications so there is an easily adequate source of revenue.



Reference Library
LEGISLATIVE AGENCY
JANUARY 1970

ANATOMY OF ALASKA'S
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
REQUIREMENTS

"There is a Communi-
cations Satellite
in Alaska's immed-
iate future"

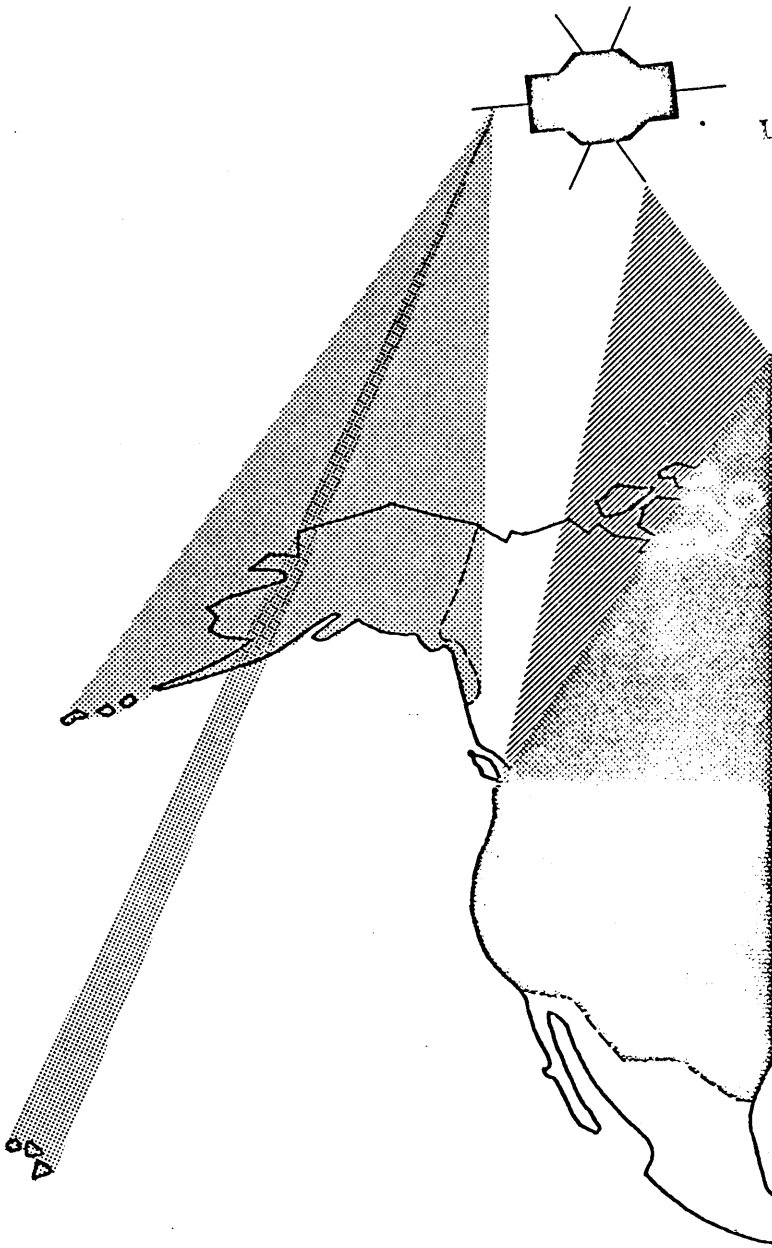
--Prepared For--
Brookings Institution

SEMINAR FOUR

12/14-17/69

by

A. G. Hiebert



LEGISLATIVE AGENCY

ANATOMY OF ALASKA'S
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
REQUIREMENTS

"There is a Communi-
cations Satellite
in Alaska's immed-
iate future"

--Prepared For--
Brookings Institution

SEMINAR FOUR

12/14-17/69

by

A. G. Hiebert

A. G. HIEBERT
PRESIDENT
LEONARD J. HANSEN
GENERAL MANAGER



REPRESENTED BY:
ADAM YOUNG-VTM, INC.
ALASKA RADIO-TV SALES
SEATTLE



December 16, 1969

Mr. Hayden Kaden
Legislative Counsel
State of Alaska
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch Y, State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Reference Library
LEGISLATIVE AGENCIES
STATE OF ALASKA
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Dear Mr. Kaden:

Enclosed is an item presented today to the Brookings Institution as a factual document for consideration at the Fourth Seminar being held in Anchorage at the present time. I thought it might be of interest and value to you for reference.

After you have had the opportunity to review the material sent to you by Colonel Ross, please let us know if there is any other way in which we might be of assistance to you.

Cordially yours,

A. G. Hiebert
AGH/bar

Please Reply via Air Mail

STATE OF ALASKA

KEITH H. MILLER, GOVERNOR

ALASKA EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING COMMISSION

BOX 3177
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

December 19, 1969

Rep. Gene Guess
202 Crawford Bldg.
1016 W. 6th
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Reference Library
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AGENCY
JAN 10 1970
JAN 10 1970

Dear Mr. Guess:

At its meeting in Anchorage on December 10, the Educational Broadcasting Commission was informed that Governor Miller intends to submit a bill to create the Commission through the 1970 Legislature. In addition, he will request funds for the operation of the Commission and to begin a program of educational broadcasting in the State.

Would it be possible for me or a member or two from the present Commission to appear before the Legislative Council when it meets in Ketchikan in early January? Since you've asked the Legislative Affairs Agency to develop some legislation in the area, it might be helpful to see how the Commission's requests and the Agency's work compare.

I've talked with a number of people in rural areas about their needs as well as those who are acquainted with urban communication problems. Alaska's communication needs (overall, not just educational) are large. The current activities of RCA, COMSAT, and the U.S. Commerce Department indicate much interest in helping us solve our problems. I hope we can find long-range solutions that will benefit and continue to benefit all Alaskans.

I hope I'll have an opportunity to discuss the above matters with the Council in Ketchikan.

Sincerely,



Charles M. Northrip
Executive Director

cc: Haden Kaden

GALE W. MCGEE, WYO., CHAIRMAN
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DAVID MINTON, STAFF DIRECTOR AND COUNSEL
ROD CROWLIE, ASSOCIATE STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

December 23, 1969


Mr. Hayden Kaden
Legislative Counsel
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Hayden:

Regarding the study of communications in Alaska in which the Legislative Affairs Agency is currently engaged, enclosed are a couple of items which we xeroxed for you. Other than these I suggest you contact COMSAT (Report on "Satellite Communication for Internal Alaska Requirements," by ALCUM study Task Team - Office of the Assistant to the Chairman and President). General Dynamics (Educational Television and Instructional Television for Alaska prepared by C. W. Kincade, Dept. 501-3- GD/C Report No. 501-3-11), NASA, RCA, and George Sharrock for any reports they feel would be helpful to your undertaking.

With best wishes,

Cordially,



TED STEVENS
United States Senator

STATE OF ALASKA

ALASKA EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING COMMISSION

KEITH H. MILLER, GOVERNOR

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
POUCH Y -
JUNEAU, ALASKA
BOX 3177
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 31, 1969
TO: Sen. Stevens; Sen. Gravel; Congressman Pollock
FROM: Charles M. Northrip, Executive Director, Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission *CNN*
RE: Educational Broadcasting appropriation bill

I've received the following information from Washington on appropriations for Titles I and II of the Public Broadcasting Act:

On Friday, December 19, Senate-House Conferences on the Labor-HEW 1970 Appropriations bill approved \$15 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and \$5,083,333 for public broadcasting facilities grants. That HEW Appropriations bill was passed by the House on December 22 but delayed by the Senate until January 19 (when Congress reconvenes) because of President Nixon's threat to veto the whole bill.

If the President does ultimately veto the bill, and Congress fails to override his veto, a new appropriations bill will be offered, with presumably lower amounts for many programs, and requiring passage again by both Houses of Congress, conference, final passage, and then Presidential signature. This process could last well into February!

There may still be additional roadblocks before the facilities funds, at least, will be available. The Administration is generally known to be considering spending less than appropriated amounts in many areas, and this may well be the case for public broadcasting facilities. Key HEW budget figure is James Kelly, HEW Comptroller. Kelly, along with HEW Secretary Robert Finch and USOE Commissioner James Allen, will determine how much HEW will actually spend this year for public broadcasting facilities.

Alaska's share of the facilities money can be as much as \$432,083 if the appropriation remains at \$5,083,333. In order to apply for

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ALASKA EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING NEWSLETTER

a publication of
The Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission

VOLUME III Number 5
Editor: Charles M. Northrip

May-June, 1970
Fairbanks, Alaska

Due to the unexpectedly lengthy 147-day session of the Alaska Legislature, this issue covers the months of May and June. Publication was delayed until the fate of various legislation concerned with educational broadcasting could be reported.

DEVELOPMENTS IN ALASKA

THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION OF SATELLITE COMMUNICATION FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF DOMESTIC radio programming was carried out on April 28 at the University of Alaska. KUAC, the University's educational station, originated a program featuring visiting Bartlett lecturer Ralph Nader, of consumer protection fame. The program was transmitted to NASA's ATS-1 satellite by the University Electrical Engineering Department's recently assembled VHF earth terminal. The program was received in the lower forty-eight at NASA tracking stations and at Stanford University. The program was carried by the Stanford station, KZSU, and KQED FM in San Francisco. Technical quality was excellent. The satellite experiments are being conducted by the University and the Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission through the State's approved satellite demonstration project with NASA.

GOVERNOR KEITH MILLER HAS SIGNED INTO LAW SENATE BILL 372 CREATING THE ALASKA Educational Broadcasting Commission. The new Commission will consist of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the legislature. The members will serve staggered terms of five years with the initial terms determined by lot. While the members are not to be chosen to represent various special interests, the Bill states that the Governor shall give due consideration to representation from such fields as higher education, elementary and secondary education, commercial broadcasting, public health, public works, labor, commerce, and the professions. The new Commission is scheduled, according to the Bill, to begin functioning on July 1, 1970. It will replace a five member appointed body named by Governor Miller last year. A companion appropriation bill calling for \$86,600 for the new group's administrative and staff expenses has also become law.

THE ALASKA EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING COMMISSION'S 1970-71 BUDGET INCLUDES FUNDS FOR the operation of the new AM educational radio station for Bethel. In addition to \$86,600 for the Commission itself, HB 597 provided for equipment and the remainder for operations in the first year of the station's existence.

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JUNEAU, ALASKA

ALASKA EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING NEWSLETTER

a publication of
The Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission

VOLUME III Number 4
Editor: Charles M. Northrip

April, 1970
Fairbanks, Alaska

DEVELOPMENTS IN ALASKA

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING PRESIDENT JOHN MACY, JR. WILL VISIT ANCHORAGE on April 30 and May 1. He will be returning from a trip to the Far East. He will meet in Anchorage with those working in or interested in instructional and public broadcasting in Alaska. The Anchorage Press Club will feature Mr. Macy at its luncheon on the 30th. Mr. Macy will also confer with State Officials and members of the Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission. If you would like to meet Mr. Macy while he is in Alaska, contact the Editor.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS AND THE JOHNSON FOUNDATION sponsored a conference on instructional radio April 22 - 24 at the Foundation Wingspread Conference Center at Racine, Wisconsin. AEBC Executive Director Charles M. Northrip addressed the conference on the plans for the upcoming educational radio station for the Bethel area. The conference was designed to broaden the horizons of instructional radio to include instruction outside the traditional classroom setting (adult instruction, continuing professional development, etc.)

BETHEL BROADCASTING, INC.'S APPLICATIONS TO THE FCC AND TO THE U.S. DEPT. OF H.E.W. (for equipment funds) have been received by both agencies. Prospects appear good for speedy approval. The Board of Directors for Bethel Broadcasting includes Clarence Clark, Maxwell Fancher, David Hendrickson, Eddie Hoffman, Paul Mancini, Robert Nick, and David Swanson. The corporation's officers are Ray Christiansen, Temporary President, Moses Paukan, Temporary Vice President, George Hohman, Temporary Treasurer.

THE ALASKA EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING COMMISSION WILL MEET IN ANCHORAGE ON THE NEW campus of the Anchorage Community College on May 5. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 2:00 p.m. On the agenda is consideration of funding for a state-wide development plan for Alaska educational broadcasting. The meeting is open to all interested parties.

ALASKA EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING NEWSLETTER

a publication of
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VOLUME III Number 3
Editor: Charles M. Northrip

March, 1970
Fairbanks, Alaska

DEVELOPMENTS IN ALASKA

A NEW NON-PROFIT EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION HAS BEEN FORMED IN THE BETHEL area. The Corporation, Bethel Broadcasting, Inc., has applied to the FCC for a construction permit for the first radio station in southwest Alaska. The station will be a 10,000 watt AM station covering a two hundred mile radius around Bethel. Bethel Broadcasting is applying to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for equipment funds for the station. Seventy-five per cent of the equipment costs can be provided by Title I of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. The remaining 25% of the equipment funds is being provided from local, state, and private foundation sources. The main source of operating funds for the new station is proposed to be from state appropriation. Governor Keith Miller has requested that the 1970 Legislature provide \$35,000 for the station beginning July 1, 1970. Bethel Broadcasting is being assisted in its application by the Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission. In fact, the state operating funds for the station will come through the Commission. The Commission is providing the funds for consulting engineer's fees and other planning and application expenses. Plans are currently underway at the University of Alaska's radio station, KUAC, to produce special programs for the Bethel station. High on the priority list are Eskimo language programs and the training of Bethel station personnel at the College station. The new station will be linked to KUAC by the ATS-1 satellite, and programming will be exchanged between the two stations on a daily basis. The AM radio signal is easily received on low-cost battery-powered, transistor radios. State agencies, citizens' groups, educational institutions, and others are expected to use the new station to reach more citizens of southwest Alaska than has ever before been possible.

KUAC, THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA EDUCATIONAL RADIO STATION IS ALSO APPLYING FOR FEDERAL equipment funds under the Public Broadcasting Act. The station is proposing to upgrade its studio production equipment and add a microwave remote unit that will enable station crews to do any remote broadcast in stereo. The Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission, in its meeting on March 12, in Juneau, approved the station's proposal and also the proposal from Bethel Broadcasting, Inc. Commission approval is necessary before the proposals can be submitted to the Federal agency.

ALSO AT KUAC, PLANS ARE IN PROGRESS TO PARTICIPATE IN A NATIONWIDE SATELLITE RADIO experimental program, "American Forum." KUAC has been selected as one of 10 stations in the U.S. to participate in the program. Each of the ten stations will be responsible for the production of one program in the series every two weeks. The program will be a nightly one-hour discussion of contemporary issues. Later in the

ALASKA EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING NEWSLETTER

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Fairbanks, Alaska

DEVELOPMENTS IN ALASKA

THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION HAS APPROVED A proposal by the state of Alaska which would make available the transmission capacity of NASA's Applications Technology Satellite (ATS) - 1 for an experiment involving the sending of radio and TV programming to selected areas within the state. This experiment is intended to help Alaska develop operational experience with which to plan a follow-on operational satellite system.

For this experiment, the state intends to transmit educational radio programs to a number of remote areas and instructional and other public television programming from Fairbanks to three relatively heavily populated areas — Kodiak, Nome, and Fort Yukon. Radio programming would consist primarily of educational instruction in such areas as health and sanitation practices and public safety. In addition, the state plans tests for organizations such as civil defense and state police. The TV program planning includes instructional and pre-school educational programs, public and general information telecasts and medical and public health programs.

Radio transmissions are to begin in March; TV programming about October. Before starting programming, NASA will conduct tests, in cooperation with the state of Alaska, using ATS-1 and the proposed ground receiving equipment. The experiment is scheduled to continue throughout a full school year, through the spring of 1971, with transmissions shared between radio and TV totaling about seven hours a day.

Alaska will be responsible for the programming. Transmission will be from the TV ground station located near the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, as well as VHF radio from Anchorage, Juneau, and Fairbanks. The state will evaluate results after completion of the experiment.

Governor Miller has designated C. L. Buck, Director of the Alaska Division of Communication, as overall head of satellite communication development in Alaska. Programming inputs to the Alaska proposal were developed by the Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission.

SENATE BILL 372 CREATING AN ALASKA EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING COMMISSION has been approved by the Alaska State Senate by a vote of 16 to 1. The Bill was brought to the floor with a "do pass" recommendation by the



West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority NEWSLETTER

1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA 26501

January, 1970

CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION

In general practice, closed circuit television implies a video signal transmitted from an origination point to television receivers directly connected by cable. Thus, a CCTV system can be developed and used with the needs, interests, and pocketbook of the educational institution in mind. Closed circuit television is not subject to control by the Federal Communications Commission. The installation can be small or large, depending on need, and can range from one camera and one receiver to a complex system connecting many buildings.

Planning - One must start with an evaluation of the status of the institution to determine those areas in which TV assistance would be desirable. Objectives should be established, and the advice of nearby ETV stations or closed circuit operations should be sought. Guidance of professional consultants and equipment representatives can also be helpful in drafting final plans. However, any assistance will prove fruitless if careful consideration is not given to objectives. No single CCTV system can suit all needs, and television is not a panacea for all educational ills.

CCTV Systems - These roughly fall into two categories: (1) those in which the equipment is brought into existing classrooms or laboratories; and (2) those in which the instructional activity is carried to a prearranged area containing the electronic equipment. In the former, cameras and microphones permit observation of classroom activities, enlargement of laboratory experiments for an entire class, or extension of instruction from one room to another. In the latter, an area is equipped as a studio where the instructor carries on his presentation under controlled conditions with the audio and video signals being distributed to reception areas. Each of these approaches has its advantages.

Equipment - That which is necessary for CCTV, whether involved in a studio or a classroom situation, generally falls into six categories. The basic functions of equipment remain the same regardless of the size or sophistication of the project.

1. Video system - This includes cameras, switching and control equipment if more than one camera is used, film capability, and videotape machines.

2. Audio system - Microphones must be used in all but the smallest classroom situations, along with related audio equipment, mixers for using more than one microphone, turntables, tape recorders, etc.