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Karen's voice starts narrating a news segment that deals with rise in price of gold, it being \$383 dollars per ounce in New York and \$375 dollars in London, with \$22 dollars increase from the day before. Raising prices haven't increased mining activity in Alaska, however. Karen interviews Mark Thomas who is a gold [unclear] in Fairbanks.

Karen asks if Mark has noticed a gold rush in his business. Mark says he hasn't, and explains that he gets lots of phone calls from curious people but the actual sales haven't increased.

Next interviewee is Ruth Klavenovich [sp?], whose father Karl is an active miner in Nome. She reports that mining in Nome area has increased significantly during previous summer. There has been change and one of the changes has been transition from mixed-size operations to mining as a big business.

Karen narrates that Jim [James A.] Madonna from Alaska Prospectors and Geologists Supply says that there has been a change in clientele of his firm.

Karen's voice asks what kind of change it has been, and Madonna tells that he can't say anything about the increase before the end of the year. Sales are up but he couldn't tell whether the change is moderate or dramatic. The clientele has changed from recreational miners to miners who are out working all summer.

In Alaska, there has been lots of money that has increased recreation over the past couple of years, but now they are more or less catering to larger equipment operations.

Karen says that while gold is selling on record price, the investment to locate and mine the gold may prohibit all but serious operations. [End of the segment.]

2:59 This segment is about Alaska Department of Fish and Game having designated several areas in the state for wolf control. They kill wolves so there is less predation on moose, and people can shoot more moose. Bud Borriss [sp?] is a management coordinator for game division of Fish and Game and Karen says she will talk with him about resumption and potential expansion of wolf hunting.

Borriss says that the basic reason for wolf hunts is to either stop moose population from declining or to increase the population.

Karen asks why hunt the wolf instead of encouraging wolf trapping by trappers. Borris says that wolf trapping requires lots of effort and since other fur prices are good, it's not efficient for trappers to spend time trapping wolf. They can get other animals that are easier to trap and have comparatively good prices on the market.

4:40 Karen says that she doesn't understand why a person who spends their wintertime trapping for their livelihood couldn't take a bigger part on the wolf control. Karen continues by saying that Borris didn't answer that question directly, but mentioned a way to increase trapping in other way.

Borris says that if they encouraged trapping, they could provide an incentive of a bounty, but the large public considers them distasteful.

Karen says that the public will be involved in the hunting effort by a bounty system. In other areas, department personnel will be the hunters.

Karen asks Borris how much killing one wolf costs considering all the expenses and gains such as from auctioning the pelt. Burroughs says that they haven't counted the costs of all those things.

Karen clarifies that hunting wolf is to permit increase in moose population so that hunters can kill them instead, and asks Borris to comment on whether that is an appropriate role for Fish and Game. Borris says that according to laws and constitution of Alaska, that appears to be what the constitution wants from Fish and Game. They are supposed to manage and enhance beneficial uses.

Karen argues that beneficial uses can mean different things for different groups of people, and Burroughs agrees. [End of the segment.]

6:44 Karen says that "earlier this year," Governor [Jay S.] Hammond established a telecommunications taskforce that was chaired by Lieutenant Governor Terry Miller. The Task Force is comprised of elected officials, representatives of state agencies, and representatives from private sector. RCA Alascom is a member of the taskforce and George Chaganoff, who was governor's officer of telecommunications, was recently appointed to be Alascom's director of long-range planning and analysis. Karen says she talked with him about telephone service to the bush.

Chaganoff says that their principal priorities have revolved around the joint board proceedings that determine what amount of revenue will float to the state to support telephone development in rural areas.

Karen asks what the current position of service to bush communities is. Chaganoff answers that service is supposed to be provided to bush communities, but the question is where the revenues to support that would come from. The cost should be distributed like it has been in Lower-48, where telephone service has been subsidized by heavy urban users. They have advocated that system in Alaska and that is the reason why they have a joint board and unified position about the need for those revenues between the industry and the state.

8:42 Karen asks if Alascom will be the prime contender for service in bush areas. Chaganoff says that he thinks they are, at least from business perspective. They want unified long-line system that would be operated by one carrier because Alaska isn't large enough to have several. It's important that no matter who provides the service, there is need to distribute the cost to Lower-48 [?].

They [the company?] aren't the sole beneficiaries either. They would carry the long-lines portion but they would see the development of many small exchanges out of which some would be Native corporations that would really have higher operating cost and they would see higher revenue flow to support service development.

Karen says that currently some rural communities have no telephone service, some have one telephone, and yet others have several. There's no consistency. She asks Chaganoff what the pattern will be in the future. Chaganoff says that there should be some consistency but that it's difficult to have that unless there are adequate revenues for supporting that service. They might see some local exchanges develop in rural communities. If that continues to escalate, and if they would have no change in the settlement procedure that would flow revenues from the Lower-48 [Contiguous United States] to Alaska, that probably would necessitate another intrastate rate increase. There was furor raised against the previous rate increase. That would be a difficult policy decision to make, to think what burden they need to bare in order to have a telephone service in the bush.

10:28 Karen asks if Chaganoff sees a time when people in the bush would have a phone in every home. Chaganoff says that he does, and the taskforce he's involved with has several working groups established. One of their priorities was that all communities over 100 people would have telephone service to every home. In communities below 100, there should be one or more telephones. Their objective is to provide phone service to all communities in rural Alaska, just like it has been provided to people in rural America. [Karen ends the segment.]

11:20 Karen narrates that 12 residents of Interior Alaska are receiving funding from Alaska Council of Science and Technology. They receive grants that range from \$200 to \$5,000 dollars for projects with innovative technology that has been adapted to Alaska's needs. Recipients:

David Grove from Fairbanks for a non-polluting electric car

Steven and Cindy Tack from Fairbanks: Solar greenhouse

Mike Potter: Converting an electric clothes dryer to oil fired hot water and heat.

Burt Bingham, Ken Kunkel, and Tom Ludeback [sp?]: To build a car with hydraulic proportional system [?].

Kevin McDougall: Freezer that would absorb winter cold for summer use.

Galena Regional Learning Center: A greenhouse heated with waste heat from the power plant.

Julie Scott of Camp Bingle for solar collection for hot water at Harding Lake Camp.

Steven Carney [sp?] to develop an ambulance spine board.

Ted Neville [sp?]: Small hydroelectric generator.

Chris Johansen [sp?]: Window placed solar air heater.

Donald Pendergrass for constructing a waste crank-case oil burning stove.

[Karen ends the segment.]

13:00 Karen narrates that out of proposals for adventure based education, only 2 were funded. One of them was a proposal submitted by Eb [sp?] Wenrick of Fairbanks. His program will start in October and run for the duration of the school year.

Karen starts her interview by asking why Wenrick submitted a proposal for adventure based education. He tells that there was a need for it in Fairbanks. He found lots of high-school aged children not going to school or having jobs. He thought that [it would benefit] youth who are on probation or who could be on probation if they had an alternative to finding a job or getting back to school. The plan is to have kids who either are or aren't in school. They will be referred in from various agencies like Fairbanks Native Association, public defender's office, juvenile intake office, division of corrections, and so on.

They are targeting high school aged children, but that's flexible.

14:56 Karen asks what Wenrick thinks will attract kids to the program. He mentions adventure, fun, something different, and says that it's better than sitting in jail or at home if home situation isn't pleasant. He's working with the division of corrections to be able to have the kids for a while.

Karen asks what Wenrick means by adventure based education. He tells that it means that one takes youth and changes their environment radically. Normally, they might have very little responsibility or they might live in an institution or in the city, and they might be confused and unable to mature because pressures and problems they might have. Changed environment would give them lots of responsibility that revolves around stress and survival and economics like food, clothing and shelter, so that they learn to solve problems and gain confidence. It's a total approach where kids learn about themselves and how to do things, but they also learn socialization skills and dealing with other people.

16:35 Karen asks what kinds of activities they are planning on using and Wenrick tells that their wilderness school lasts for 8 to 10 weeks. The kids have fitness program, first aid program, short outings, and then a major, 10-21 day expedition by dog sled or skis, mountaineering or canoeing. Afterwards, they have a 2-week follow up.

Wenrick's background is that he has been a teacher, a counselor and a guide for several years. He has taught wilderness skills in community college in Fairbanks and worked with youth at Fairbanks Native Association. He also worked with college age students at UAF.

Karen asks why his program was one of the two to get funding. Wenrick says he suspects that it's because he has been in Alaska for a while and his proposal was designed with Alaskan youth in mind. He has lived in villages and small towns around Alaska so he has some idea of Alaskan environment and its demands. [Karen ends the segment.]

18:39 Karen talks with Dr. Hillard Hoffman, the University of Alaska's assistant vice president for institutional planning about declining enrollment at the university. Her first question is what the state of enrollment in the University of Alaska is, and Hoffman says it's not different from other institutions in that the enrollment figures are a result of multiple factors. All the universities know that during the 1980s, the students will not be there due to lower birth rates.

The overall growth in enrollment was only 1% the previous year. That means that half of the institutions had enrollment declines. As they reach the 1980s, there is going to be more and more decline. They may have the situation by 1985 where 20% of the institutions have increases and 80% has declines.

21:10 Admission offices and administrators have recognized that they must hold their own on a competitive market. One of the most interesting aspects of this is packaging and how to make college attractive to prospective students. If the packaging makes it clear that a student may get a good job by attending the university, the student is much more likely to enroll.

Karen asks if the advertising claims that they would be better than the competitors regardless of whether or not it is true. Hoffman says that that is true to certain extent and that the problem is that the quality of the product is hard to quantify.

Karen says that it's the job of the university planning and public relations office to present the university to students and investors in a good light. Hoffman says that all universities do that and in his opinion, it hasn't been done enough [at UA] because in 1960s and 1970s the students were there in great numbers regardless of advertising. They only attempted to recruit very good students like all the universities try to do all of the time.

Now University of Alaska has started to make large investments in recruiting programs. Hoffman thinks that that's a necessity from a standpoint of maintaining institution from historical and commitment point of view but also from budgetary point of view.

24:08 Karen asks if the University of Alaska devotes much time for publicity and commercializing themselves. Hoffman says that in the past, they haven't, and that's a problem that has been addressed by the new president Dr. [Jay] Barton who has told his staff that that's the area where they need to get extremely active. He is interested in making sure that UA is attractive state wide and in Lower-48. [End of segment.]

24:52 Karen narrates that a group of Fairbanks representatives from public and private sectors states that with regard to building a gas conditioning plant to Interior Alaska, or at Prudhoe Bay, neither site was investigated in objective detail. Rob Walton who has been attending the taskforce meetings was interviewed. Karen asks what recommendations the taskforce would be making to Governor Hammond.

Walton says that they were going to vote about telling the Governor to pursue the court and the [unclear] challenge. There's sufficient evidence for pursuing Fairbanks for a location and the problem is that if action isn't being taken now, the study won't be meaningful since they have already make the decision to pursue other alternatives.

Karen asks how much chance Walton thought there would be for changing the FERC decision on the gas line pressure from 1260 to 1680 psi. Walton says that FERC made a mistake in that they took President [Jimmy] Carter's decision from 1977 as a mandate that the 1260-line should be chosen. When they [the task force?] read the president's decision, they felt that the president meant 1260 or higher and didn't insist on the exact psi. [Karen ends the segment.]

26:42 Karen narrates a segment about charges against Sue [Susan] Delbert, now former assistant district attorney, for possession of marijuana. Possession of marijuana is still a felony under federal law, and according to District Attorney Harry Davis and Chief Prosecutor Dan Hickey who fired Mrs. Delbert, possession of any controlled substance is untenable for any person in law enforcement.

Mrs. Delbert's possession of marijuana became known after her home was burglarized.

Harry Davis says that there's necessity for public to have faith and trust in prosecutors of his office and that had direct bearing in Mrs. Delbert's capability to continue working in his office.

Karen recaps that even if the case hadn't gone public, Mrs. Delbert would have had to be fired because the law enforcement community was aware of her use of the drug. Karen asks if Davis' department would never have known about that if the burglary hadn't occurred and if the burglars hadn't informed about Delbert's possession of marijuana. Davis agrees that they wouldn't have known and says that Mrs. Delbert's performance at work was satisfactory.

Karen says that also Mrs. Delbert's supervisor, Assistant Attorney General, Natalie Fenn was suspended for two days because according to Davis, it was mandatory for her to report any possible criminal conduct of a fellow assistant in the office. Karen continues that possible criminal conduct reminds her of the book 1984. [Karen closes the segment.]

[End of the recording.]