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Karen's voice narrates the beginning of the segment about a proposal by Fairbanks North Star Borough Mayor John Carlson who requested that the governor would continue operation of the task force that talks about the gas pipeline. Amendment requested that the governor joins the taskforce in a sub-committee. Ben Harding talks about forming the sub-group, saying that it offered a number of advantages, like bringing in more access to funding and information, and bringing in legislators to tackle what Harding describes as a local scenario.

Karen says that Hammond reviewed the preliminary report by the Blue Ribbon working group. Harding says that his special assistant had said that the governor felt that he might be able to follow through on strong recommendations from the working group. [End of segment.]

1:43 Karen introduces news about a marathon swimming event where members of local swim teams are swimming 800 miles in 8 days in hopes get in the Guinness Book of Records. 800 miles distance comes from the previous record being 600 miles. The teams hope to raise money for sending kids to competitions, and 800 miles is the distance of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

The two swim teams have to have at least one member of the team in water at all times for the record to be valid, and their progress is represented by a map that shows the pipeline.

The event is brainstormed by Harriot Dial who doesn't see the pipeline swim as the ultimate marathon relay swim but is trying to figuratively swim the [distance of] Yukon River the following year, that being 1,500 miles.

Karen interviews one of the young participants about her tiredness. [End of the segment.]

4:03 Karen discusses the buffalo herd that threatens barley harvest at Delta Junction where they destroy crops particularly by rolling in them. She paraphrases Bob Larson [sp?], Delta area Fish and Game biologist's report that says that the buffalo haven't destroyed much of the crops. The buffalo find barley as good feed, however, and Larson feels that the farmers should construct fences around their fields. The farmers are unwilling to put in the expense and the Fish and Game has done their part in using sound as deterrent. The problem is that the buffalo are getting used to the noise.

6:00 On September 17th, Buffalo hunting season opens and 25 animals can be killed. It doesn't affect the herd of 300 much, but Larsen feels that hunting will help move the buffalo from one area to another. To help with the barley situation, however, the hunt would have to happen at the time of the harvest and Fish and Game would have to guide the hunters in order to not aggravate farmers who don't want hunters on their land. The cost of that is still unknown. [Karen ends the segment.]

[Plays a song from Alaska the Musical.]

7:38 Karen says that the show [Alaska the Musical] is about 2/3 singing and it's the brain child of Doug Herring who is a former Alaskan who later moved to Los Angeles and learned about producing Broadway shows.

Herring's voice says that the musical is a story of some individuals who decided to tackle the overgrowth of federal government. The story takes place in three time periods. It starts from year 2000 and looks back to what people in Alaska did to inspire the rest of the country to take a look of what is going on in 1980s. It's about people who realize that the government is a service organization that they have hired to serve people.

[Playing space jazz that's from the year 2000 scene.]

9:21 Karen says that Herring recently returned to Alaska to fine tune the show. He and a troupe of musicians from Alaska, New York, and Seattle have been playing samples of the show around the state.

Karen interviews some people at Fairbanks showing of the musical who say it was great.

After the show, she interviewed Doug Herring about the show. Herring says that he thought it was a fantastic promotional showing and that people are going to back the show up. [Music. End of the segment.]

11:52 Sig Wien, a brother of the founder of Wien Airlines in Alaska, recently sold all of his stock. He didn't tell why he sold or if the price was fair. Sig's voice says that he had a long and satisfying career that he can now do without.

Karen says that Wien was a pilot for 15 or 20 years before becoming more involved with administration, and asks if Wien is now looking toward other adventures. Sig's voice says he isn't really looking for other adventures.

Karen narrates that Wien has been in the board of directors for years although he has been retired, and asks if he had any retirement plans. Sig says that he doesn't have plans other than occasional vacations. [Karen ends the segment.]

13:22 Karen begins the next segment about proposals for a million dollar grant for housing and urban development that would be divided between the city and the borough. The program is

competitive, which means that other eligible communities are competing for the same grant. The projects must target specific aims, like low and moderate income housing with rational land use.

Karen interviewed Nancy Webb [sp?], borough grants administrator, about some of the ideas that came up in the discussion. Nancy says that housing came up many times and people are interested in energy conservation and housing in general, but there was also a proposal for rehabilitation center for people who are coming out of prison, a proposal for temporary housing for women in town, and Women in Crisis Counseling said they need a bigger house for battered women and their children.

Karen says that city and borough will submit separate pre-applications that will complement each other. Nancy says that that would convince the federal authorities that they work together as a unit for a common problem and ideally they would like to have some sort of a housing program underway.

15:28 Karen asks if the situation is unusual because there is a city-borough separation. Nancy says that the feds are probably used to having one municipality. Juneau and Anchorage would have easier time getting “these kinds of programs going” because they have one municipality that handles everything whereas in Fairbanks, they have a second-class borough and a home-rule city within it. If the borough wants to have a rehab center outside of it, they need a special election.

Karen says that emphasis is in housing and that although the guidelines require public participation, officials aren't bound to those suggestions. Nancy thinks that's not going to be a problem and she thinks that officials are going to take people's views seriously. [End of the segment.]

16:39 Karen talks about a conference dealing with the role of the federal government in rural education. A meeting was held in Fairbanks, and other conferences are held around the United States. The meeting was chaired by Allan Apadaca [sp?], who is a region 10 commissioner for education programs and it stemmed from a national seminar on rural education that was held at University of Maryland earlier “this year.” That meeting consisted of 21 papers on the subject and 21 recommendations were derived.

The groups in Fairbanks, like those presented in other regional gatherings, will discuss and amend those points. Ultimately, the reports from regional meetings will be compiled into 1 report that will be submitted to U.S. Office of Education. The 28 recommendations are grouped into areas of: equity and quality of rural education, linking rural development and education, development of services in rural education, data collection and research, vocational and career training, and energy and rural education.

Karen says that Apadaca will explain why the meetings are held. Apadaca's voice says that U.S. Officer of Education and the Congress are increasingly concerned about the inequities of resources that are transmitted to rural areas.

Karen says that the gist of federal concern is that “quote, a national policy of rural development is long past due.” She continues that Alaska has, in previous years, leaned away from federal involvement in education in favor of local control, which is a view that’s bound to be expressed in the conference at UAF.

18:26 Alaskans who attended the conference were leery of having federal government involved with rural education. There were two dozen people present, and most of them were bureaucrats, very few being rural residents.

Thelma Lane [sp?], a chairperson of the state board of education, and Marshall Lind, the state commissioner of education, were concerned about the lack of bush participation. Thelma’s voice says she hopes that whatever comes out of the situation will make positive impact on rural education without making it more cumbersome. Marshal says that the role of federal government in rural education should be limited. That’s a responsibility that’s reserved for the states.

Karen’s voice says that several prominent educators queried Apadaca and his assistant George Swift about the lack of rural input. No travel or per diem funds were offered by the U.S. Office of Education and with the exception of the Yukon Flats School District, rural education representatives were non-Native administrative personnel.

When Apadaca was asked if he was going to address the lack of villages when he would review the recommendations that were discussed, he responded that supplemental mailings could be sent out and the responses collated later in Seattle.

20:09 Nina Russel [sp?] from Yukon Flats school board said that at first she felt that it wasn’t right that there was not more Native people, but as the meeting progressed, she decided that the people in attendance knew quite a bit about the matters that were under discussion.

Commissioner Lind’s voice says that the lack of rural participants was disturbing. In order for recommendations of “this group” to have credibility, there should be more representation from the communities that are affected.

Karen’s voice says that the recommendations had a bias that was reflective of an environment that was quite different from Alaska. Ann [unclear], a legal consultant for RurAL CAP [Rural Alaska Community Action Program] who was currently on leave from the U.S. Office of Education said that she thought the group was modifying the points.

Ann’s voice says that she feels that they are reflective of Alaska input and it’s just not Alaska input that is important but the recommendation has a farm-state-Caucasian bias although there are many non-farm states in USA with other ethnic groups and their concerns weren’t addressed in the College Park meeting. Those voices should be incorporated into modifications that are being suggested, and some people are working toward that goal.

22:02 Karen says that several of the recommendations concerned the utilization of technology. The meeting might have benefited from use of technology. Teleconferencing, for example, might have helped people without personal funds to participate in the conference.

According to Just, who recently returned from Washington D.C., funds could have been obtained to help people participate in Fairbanks conference via teleconferencing, for example. Just says that with funds that were available in Washington, they could have done something exciting. It will be some time until the recommendations from the 11 meetings will be compiled and then the lack of rural input can be more accurately assessed.

[End of the recording.]