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Carl Olson, Michael Demand, Bob Arnold

Moses Wassillie, moderator

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Moe Wassillie said the Knud Rasmussen Folk High School in Sisimuit, Greenland was established on January 3, 1962. Carl Olson talked about their high school in Greenland which is the only private high school in the country. He described the school. He said their students come from Greenland. They are young people. They have to be seventeen and a half or older to attend the school. Their oldest student was forty-eight years old. Greenlanders who can speak the Inuit language can come to their school. All kinds of religions come to their school. They started having students from Canada attend their school. They also hoped to get some Alaskans Inuit. He said their education language is Greenland Inuit. They have Danish and English as foreign languages. He talked about the skills they learn. They learn to speak and write Greenland Inuit. He talked about the different classes and skills that are taught.

He discussed the different representatives on the school council. The background of the students is from all Greenland. He talked about how students are selected for the school and tuition. He discussed the living situation for the students.

Song by Michael Murphy

Michael Demand, director of the Village Management Program for Alaska Native Foundation, talks about the pilot programs at Nelson Island in the Southwest Alaska and the Interior Village Association in Fairbanks which were formed to alleviate some of the high costs of doing business. He said for each village corporation to fulfill the requirements of the Land Claims Act it would cost them \$70,000 dollars a year. It is realized that small villages are not going to have that kind of money. If you are a village corporation you can solve all your problems by merging with the region. The region takes care of administration, land planning, investments and other problems, but you also lose control of the village corporation at the same time. On the other side you can be part of an association in which you share information and services of land planners or something else on an as-needed basis. They picked two types of associations in between the two sides of solutions for demonstration projects. They implemented it on the west coast of Alaska on Nunivak and Nelson Island – the Coastal Management Association. There were seven villages involved. They also developed, with the help of Doyon, the Interior Village Association. It is a corporation for the villages in the Interior. He talked about the things that the association takes care of such as training. There is some assistance putting together grants and investments only if the villages request it. In the year and a half that they have been working with the Nelson Island group they have found that uniting three to seven villages allows the best use of resources and the makes the most of the chances for opportunities. Each of the villages shares expenses on a percentage basis as well as the return. Village investments are by their nature low profit margin return

and very difficult to manage. At the same time the people who own stock in the village corporations, but don't live in the village, can object if they saw their money being used on village projects. They found investments in town which are have a very low management factor and have a rate of return of \$130,000 plus equity interest in the buildings and the land. They take that money and deduct the cost of running the management corporation and the rest is matched with Indian Loan Programs and other guarantees and invested back in the village. If the village investment doesn't make very much money or none at all that is deducted from the taxes that they have to pay on their in-town investment.

Song by Michael Murphy

Bob Arnold of the Alaska Native Foundation talks about the activities of the Center for Equality of Opportunity in Schooling which he directs. He said schools can be made multicultural especially urban schools. He said most text books are written from a white viewpoint such as the high school history textbook used in Bethel and Mount Edgecombe. They hope to encourage school districts to take a look at their educational programs and to develop plans for multicultural and multicultural curriculum. They are not a regulatory or enforcement agency. They provide technical assistance. Some of the projects that they are carrying out are human relations workshops. They have conducted seventeen workshops dealing with cross-cultural awareness, values clarification, sexism, images in textbooks of men and women, and images of ethnic groups. The workshops are primarily for teachers. Some involve students and school board members. They serve school districts. They are operated by a Native organization. For the rural districts they have produced a streaming instrument for teaching applicants. There have been complaints that it is difficult to transform a person in a service day. The important thing is to choose the right person in the first place. In the curriculum area they have an effort to produce a history teacher's companion for Native studies. It will be a collection of readings that have access points indicated so that a teacher can turn an American history course into a course which also gives the opportunity to know about Alaska Natives. He gave the 1867 purchase of Alaska as an example and the inclusion of the history of Alaska before the Russians showed up.

Song by Michael Murphy