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Jean Marie Larson, Pat Isaacson, Roxanne Frank, Edith Tegoseak

Jeff Kennedy, moderator

Series: Potlatch series

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Jean Marie Larson recently took over as the director of the Cook Inlet Native Association. She graduated from Lathrop High School in Fairbanks, graduated from UAF and has worked in the boarding home program in Fairbanks, at Ninilchik High School as a teacher and librarian, directed the work experience program for the Fairbanks Native Association, directed the Alaska Students for Higher Education Services, worked in the Alaska Rural Teacher Training Corps, worked in the state operated schools for two years, earned a fellowship at Harvard, earned a master's degree in education at Harvard, and worked in the Anchorage School District as a Curriculum Development Specialist for the Title IV Indian Education Project. She outlined the programs of the Cook Inlet Native Association. She said CINA is one of the more established Native non-profit organizations. They have developed programs in manpower, family services, outreach to the community, social activities, youth programs funded under the Johnson-O'Malley Act funds, a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) employment assistance program for training, state boarding home program, and child abuse and neglect program prevention. Jeff Kennedy said when an organization contracts with BIA for services that organization can offer to take BIA employees under terms of the Self-Determination Act but they don't have to hire BIA employees. He asked Jean Marie Larson the advantages to Natives of having Native associations perform services instead of the BIA. She said they have both a large social services program and the employment assistance program. They feel that the advantage is that the programs are supervised by Native people and for this reason they feel that they may have a different emphasis on the way that services are provided and the types of services that are provided that differs from the BIA emphasis. Their main concern is that the Native people do receive the fairest kind of services that can be delivered. They feel that because they are a Native organization they can be responsive to the needs of the people. Jeff Kennedy said the Cook Inlet Native Association is already contracting with the BIA under the Snyder Act. He asked Jean Marie Larson the difference between contracting with the BIA under the Snyder Act versus contracting under the Indian Self-Determination Act. Larson said there is a difference in philosophy in that a much greater emphasis is placed on those Native organizations that do want to contract. Essentially if they do want to contract then a contract has to be entered into by the BIA. This was not necessary or required in past years under the Snyder Act. They haven't had any problem in terms of getting the funding that they were promised. The provisions for the funding are laid out in the contract and she said the only problem is that virtually all of the contracts have been negotiated on a cost-reimbursable basis. You spend the money and you asked the government to pay you back. If you are a small fledgling organization it is difficult to have the money in the first place to work with. Ideally you would have some system of advanced payment before you take on a program because it is difficult to come up with 10 or 15,000 dollars and get along with money out of your own pocket until you receive payment from a government agency. The Indian Self-

Determination Act itself has not had money attached to it per se. It does facilitate the transfer of monies from government funding sources that are already existent to Indian organizations, but there is very little money that will be available from any appropriations from that piece of legislation. There will be some that will assist organizations to set up management capability. She said you can't expect millions of dollars from the Act. It was not designed as a money bill to provide any new services.

Song by Buffy Sainte-Marie

Senator Ted Stevens talked about Indian housing in Alaska. He said 65 of the units will be constructed in Sitka and Metlakatla. By the end of March HUD hopes to have 465 units. The other sites will be in rural communities including Barrow, Dillingham, Nome, McGrath, Kiana and Sand Point. He said HUD's Secretary Karla Hills is making Alaska housing one of her top priorities.

A message from the Bureau of Indian Affairs broadcasting service. An unidentified person talked about the appointment of Thomas Kleppe as the Secretary of the Interior. It has not sparked much comment in Indian country. Tribal leaders have a special interest because the secretary is charged with preserving the nation's natural resources. The BIA is charged with protecting tribal resources. Commissioner Morris Thompson said the appointment of Thomas Kleppe is going to mean many things to the Department of the Interior and to the American Indian. Kleppe has a background as an administrator and has congressional ties. He comes from a state with Indian people. Thompson said this bodes well for BIA and the Indian community. He looks forward to working with Secretary Kleppe. The unidentified person talked about the Senate confirmation hearing's testimonials. The unidentified person talked about the formation of a 13<sup>th</sup> Native corporation under the Alaska Native Settlement Act for Alaska Natives who live somewhere in the lower forty-eight states.

Unidentified song

Roxanne Frank, the chosen Fairbanks Native Association representative for the World Eskimo Indian Olympics, is given a special award from Pat Isaacson. He presents her with a necklace.

Edith Tegoseak sent a message in Inupiaq while she was at the Native Arts Festival held in Fairbanks, Alaska.