

LIMITED
ENTRY
CORRESPOND-
ENCE

File

3-12-73

Mike

Box 825
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
March 8, 1973

Senator John Sackett
Pouch V
Alaska Office Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sir:

Re: My thoughts on Limited Entry

The Alaska State Legislature is fast approaching passage of Limited Entry to the Alaska Fisheries and, since I am involved in the fisheries as an Alaska resident troller, I feel it is my duty to express my views on the subject.

So that you may further judge my qualifications to speak on this subject, I am further describing myself as:

1. A resident of the State of Alaska since 1965,
2. A college graduate with Bachelor of Science degrees in both economics and business administration, and
3. A power commercial troller. For the past three years, I have fished five months and worked approximately five months at various accounting jobs each year.

In addition, I have reviewed the Governor's Study in depth and have attended all meetings held on Limited Entry in Ketchikan.

Generally, I feel that Limited Entry as provided in the OS House Bill 126 is a must for Alaska in 1973. I base this opinion on the following observations 1.) the general economic condition of Alaska and 2.) the economic development of the fisheries.

(1) General economic condition of Alaska.

Since receipt of the oil lease monies, the State of Alaska has overextended its revenue generating abilities. The State expected oil royalties to cover this deficit but we now know that this money is not forthcoming. Because of this the State is looking at the probability of being bankrupt within a few years unless additional revenues can be generated from existing state resources. Generally speaking, timber, fishing, and tourism are the major state resources where this revenue can possibly be generated. Without going into a lengthy discussion of each resource, let me just say that my observations tend to substantiate the feeling that the fisheries holds the greatest potential for increased revenue for the State.

Since the fisheries is in a generally depressed condition (a subject that I will discuss in greater detail later) the State of Alaska is faced with the job of developing this resource to its fullest potential for all the people of Alaska, thereby increasing State revenues and, in general, the economic well being of the residents of this state.

(2) Economic development of the fisheries.

As has been the history of almost every fishery in the world, the Alaska fishery has experienced a boom and depression period. Our present position is that we now have an over-capitalized fishing fleet and processing system. The State is just now starting the long hard job of rebuilding the depleted fisheries resource, but there are certain factors that, if not changed, will prolong this rebuilding job indefinitely if not dealt with now. These factors are:

- a.) Overcapitalization of the fishery which in effect creates and perpetuates a run-down, inefficient, non-revenue generating segment of Alaska's economy, and
- b.) Depressed incomes of the individuals who are working in the industry. No income means no income tax revenue to the State or the Federal government and, in many cases, adds to an already strained welfare situation.

There are other factors which will make the job of rebuilding the Alaska fisheries difficult (such as exploitation by foreign fleets and natural predation effects on specific fisheries) and these factors will also have to be dealt with. However, we cannot afford to stand back and say that just because these other problems exist, Limited Entry is not needed also.

The old adage that "It takes money to make money" is no truer in private business than it is for the State. It is further true that the State of Alaska cannot in good conscience, for the benefit of all the people of Alaska, expend state funds into hatchery and rehabilitation programs without expecting a fair return on their investment. Present conditions in the fisheries

has proven that this return on investment is not great enough under present conditions to warrant large expenditures by either the Federal government or the State, and I, as a fisherman, do not wish to become a part of another welfare program.

There are, as I see it, two alternatives available to the State to insure that a fair return on its investment is attained.

- a.) Initiate a royalty tax on all fish landed in Alaska. This would guarantee a return to the State, but would, as I am sure you realize, compound the present problems of over-capitalization and low income to those who are participating in the fishery. Even after fish production is increased, there would probably be little effect on income levels or capitalization levels because past history has proven that economic return has had little effect on new entry into the fishery. Turnover rates in the fisheries does indicate,, however, that ultimately, economic return does play a substantial role in the professionalism of the industry.
- b.) The second alternative, that of a limited entry program with a subsequent royalty tax on a portion of each fisherman's increased production, would benefit the State, the people of the State, and fishermen equally. Not only would the individual benefit through a higher income, and the people of Alaska benefit through a more modern, more efficient industry paying taxes, but those who wish to enter the fishery will have a greater opportunity to do so. This is because the fisheries, after it is built to its real potential, would allow a much higher number of participants than a continually depressed fishery that will economically not allow expansion of participation without loss of income.

OS House Bill 126, I feel, is generally close to a workable Limited Entry Law that will be one step in the long hard job of redevelopment of the fisheries for Alaskans. There are some areas of this bill that I feel need additional work. These are:

(1) The Entry Commission.

I would prefer a larger commission (five or seven members) with fisherman representation and appointed approval by the legislature,

(2) Troll fishery.

I would prefer a division of the troll fishery written into the law, dividing power trollers and other trollers.. In addition, I would prefer that power trollers be removed from the special exemption provided trollers in general (Sec. 16.43.205) and treated equal to the net fishery. This is because I am of the firm belief that if trollers are going to be subjected to the same costs of rehabilitation as discussed earlier, they must be afforded the same protection from over entry as the net fishery.

The troll fishery suffers from a great amount of pressure from two sources. First, there are other fishermen from the net fishery who troll in the spring before their seasons begin, creating an overabundance of gear during April, May, and part of June. Presently this is helping these fishermen survive and is probably economically a good thing, although it is hard on trollers who cannot shift gear as easily. Secondly, it is the troll fishery that is economically easiest to enter by newcomers who have neither the finances or experience to enter on an economically sound basis. Like many others, I started trolling with a small investment in boat and gear, but found out quickly that the investment in the industry had a direct proportional bearing on my rate of income. Without having been able to increase substantially the size of my boat and investment with money acquired outside of the fishing industry, I would have been bankrupt or out of the business this year.

Possibility of entry into the fishery is a necessity but the State should use Limited Entry to maintain and improve standards of quality in the fishery for all concerned and the Troll Fishery Exemption would defeat this purpose.

I appreciate your indulgence in reading this long winded letter and hope to hear from you concerning any comments which you might have.

Sincerely,



Edward L. Linkous
Box 825
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

File

February 28, 1973

Senator Bill Ray
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Ray:

In reference to House Bill No. 126, the fisheries limited entry bill, we the undersigned Hoonah Public School teachers, and other citizens of Hoonah would like to be heard.

First of all we do agree that it is time for the state to do more to promote conservation and sustained yield of Alaska's fishery resource. But we believe our state's efforts should be directed more toward saving Alaska fish for Alaskans; thus more in the interest of all citizens. We strongly question the ability of this bill to prevent economic distress among fishermen and to provide a livelihood for certain fishermen without unjust discrimination. This bill would discriminate against those ambitious enough to work in the winter as well as in the summer.

As for the bill's first priority for entry, the degree of economic dependency we would like to point out that in the outlying communities fishing is about the only summer employment available to certain classes of people. Some of these people, while most of their income may come from winter employment, are very dependent upon the summer fishing supplement.

Another thing that may be a laughing matter to some may be a threat to the very mental health of others. That is the recreational value of all fishing, including commercial, to many Alaskans.

Also, are we to expect other legislation to be forthcoming restricting entry into other fields?

Many of us in Southeast Alaska's small towns and villages are so damned tired of being discriminated against because of our cultural heritage, and economic efficiency, we shudder at the thought of our state "justly" discriminating against us!

Sincerely,

Hoonah High School Teachers
Box 8
Hoonah, Alaska 99829

SIGNATURES IN OPPOSITION TO FISHERIES LIMITED ENTRY BILL

1. Daniel R. Wagner
2. James Hembree
3. Frank Lital
4. John G. McConnell
5. Michael Carey Wilhona
6. Robert Macaulay
7. Don Cary
8. James Erickson
9. Ed Kirkpatrick
10. James Erickson Jr.
11. A. L. MacRae Jr.
12. Tom Fidd
13. Larry Kay
14. Kenneth R. Wick
15. Wendy Teuscher
16. Linda M. Wagner
17. Mary L. Audio
18. Georgia A. Kirkpatrick
19. Kelly Macaulay
20. Aaron D. Clair
21. ~~Carol Williams~~
22. Jodie Williams
23. Kathleen R. Kay
24. Carol A. Hembree

File

3-9-73
SB39

Michael Kelley
Box 976
Hoonah, Alaska
March 5th, 1973

Governor William A. Egan
Touch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Egan:

It has been brought to my attention that the lunatic fringe of the local teacher's association drafted and sent to various representatives a rather shrill, nonsensical, and noninformed manifesto, portraying the abuse and deprivation teachers will suffer should Limited Entry as embodied in S.B. No. 39, become a reality.

A brief perusal indicated no mention or concern with the deplorable state of the resource, nor the economic plight of the professional fisherman. The colossal creed of this group of teachers, which blinds them to a reasonable consideration of the entire fisheries picture, and permits them only a myopic view of their own peripheral, parasitic attachment to the fishery, is indeed revolting. It leads one to speculate that if this group spent their time worrying about education rather than fisheries problems, we might have some much needed improvement in the classroom.

My purpose here is not to demean this small local group of teachers--their own actions take care of that adequately--but rather to point out that peripheral, unnecessary segments of the fishery often have the loudest voices. I wish to make it quite clear that in Hoonah, the opposition to S.B. No. 39 is very minor. The local A & E, Hoonah Fisherman's Association, and the Hoonah Advisory Committee, are solidly in support of a very strong bill. I am authorized to speak for the professional fishermen of Hoonah, and workers in the industry, and our position is that we want the strongest possible bill at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,
Michael Kelley
Michael Kelley

cc to:
James Brooks, Commissioner Fish & Game
Representatives Tom Fink, Joe McGill
Terry Gardiner, & Dick
ElGason
Senators Terry Miller & John Sackett

BRISTOL BAY

AREA DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.

File

3-14-73
SB 39



March 10, 1973

Mr. David S. Jackman, Assistant Attorney General
Project Director
LIMITED ENTRY PROGRAM
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Jackman:

The intent of the limited entry program is to protect 1) the salmon resource by limiting gear 2) the resident fisherman by allowing him to fish before non-residents.

The present bill does protect these interests:
These are several bad points:

1. Permits can be bought and sold.
2. Canned salmon industry can finance non-residents to buy permits.
3. Canned salmon industry and non-residents have more access to money and credit than residents.
4. Difficult for residents to compete with non-residents when the residents are in debt to the canned salmon industry.
5. Most residents, especially in Bristol Bay, have not developed any credit.
6. Although residents will have permits at the outset it is conceivable that the canned salmon industry will control permits in the future.
7. Many of the residents have children who will be eliminated by this act. If no provisions are made to allow children to participate in the fishery, there will be some serious problems.

There are certain studies that have to be made:

1. We must study the credit and finance system, that the canned salmon industry controls.

BRISTOL BAY

AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



Mr. David S. Jackman, Assistant Attorney General
Project Director
LIMITED ENTRY PROGRAM
March 10, 1973

page 2

2. We must study other types of transfer - we may want an apprenticeship or point system instead of a money system

The state must study and make available money and credit to Bristol Bay before a buy and sell system.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Nick D. Gregory
Nick D. Gregory
President

NDG:ck
CC:
Governor Egan
Richard F. Listowski, Chief of Statistical Research
Allan Adasiak, Executive Assistant to the Attorney
General, Project Coordinator-Editor
Representative Joe McGill
Senator John Sacket
Senator Terry Miller

file

TLINGIT & HAIDA INDIANS OF ALASKA

We believe that the concept of a Limited Entry Bill is a must in order to implement a rehabilitation program and to allow the bona fide fishermen to make a decent living, however certain questions and problem areas must be resolved.

Points to be Considered

1. We believe that a 3 man commission appointed by the Governor is inadequate. We also recommend that there should be a minimum number of 5 members serving on the fisheries commission.

The fisheries commission, we believe should consist of bona fide commercial fishermen.

2. A major concern we have is:

What happens in the event that a cannery wishes to take back a boat from an individual, the cannery could not afford to take back a boat because the skipper would own the permit.

3. Native canneries would be tied down competitively with regard to other canneries.

Our native canneries are financed with federal funds and are not permitted to raise salmon prices over private industry.

This would also apply to competitive bargaining for entry permits to gain additional boats.

4. Another major concern is the "Buy Back Plan". It seems that the major cutbacks will be in your western areas at the present time. Southeastern will in all probability remain at the same level.

The proposed assessment of 7% of the gross income of all fishermen we believe is excessive. We feel that any buy back program should be part of the rehabilitation program and financed in part by the State.

We do not agree that Southeastern should be buying out Bristol Bay boats. This program should be on an area basis.



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

February 2, 1973

TO: Those concerned with legislation regulating participation in the Alaska commercial fisheries.

When the writers of the U.S. Constitution were designing the national government, James Madison said, "if men were virtuous, there would be no need of government at all". Well, obviously, we find ourselves in need of government, and in this case concerning participation in our fisheries of Alaska, I have found that the people who have seriously tried to consider the immediate, total, and long-range effects of Senate Bill No. 39 on the people of all of Alaska can agree on two things. One, there is a real and critical problem concerning excess participation in many of Alaska's commercial fisheries, and two, this legislation is the most far-reaching and important bill to ever come before any State of Alaska Legislature since Statehood itself. These are honest opinions; the first is obvious; the second must not be underestimated!

Most people associated with the Alaska commercial fisheries recognize the problems stated in the purposes and findings of fact; they recognize the problems, but there are many, perhaps a majority, who feel that the lure of the Alaskan way of life, and the heartfelt rights of men are more important than the economic health and stability of any commercial fishery. It is most likely that a student of economics could persuade these people to accept the fact that the real value to society in dollars and cents rendered by some of our fishery resources is pitifully low when compared with its potential value to society because of the dissipation of that value through the excess use of other resources, namely capital and labor. However, being persuaded of this would not convince them that such economic sense is nearly so vital as what they feel to be the rights of men. In this state and time, there are many different standards for right and wrong, we can all express feelings, idealism, and findings of fault, but these expressions usually represent the very human bias of self-preservation. There is nothing wrong with this but it makes the job of men designing laws governing men critically difficult as James Madison realized so many years ago. The answer may well be that what many people have so long felt to be a right was never really a right of man at all, but a trust to him.

Many people have expressed an interest in seeing this legislation cover more species than just salmon. This is partly because of the fear that a fisherman eliminated from the salmon fishery will transfer his effort to another fishery and create a hardship there. In a few cases this may well be true, but truly I believe that a real salmon fisherman who would be likely to transfer his efforts to another species will not be eliminated from the salmon fishery by the Governor's established criteria.

it seems that our over-exploited fisheries other than salmon lack the vacation aspect and are too expensive to get into efficiently on the basis of speculation. Another reason for wanting to see species other than salmon included is that many other species are in need of fishing participation regulation in all or part of their range; I am not arguing with this but I believe that considering the magnitude of the diverse salmon over-fishing problem, trying to include all species is really an unreasonably large task without precedent. It seems to me that setting up a workable program dealing with salmon is most critical at this time and will lay the groundwork for dealing with other species in the future, and it would really be sad if in your efforts to deal with participation in all fisheries you rendered this legislation ineffective for any fishery.

Now, let's look to the heart of the issue allowing that we accept and remember the original purposes of the bill. There is considerable fear among the people, with whom I have discussed this bill, that the authority of the Commission is too great. I agree, but considering the diversity of Alaska's fisheries, we should realize that the Commission must have broad and flexible authority with some additional constraints. The heart of the bill is in the idea of the Commission making decisions as to who will participate in Alaska's fisheries based upon three criteria. Now, we get into the problem which nearly all of us have when we consider the fisheries of Alaska, that of having a limited area of experience prejudicing our point of view and biasing our decisions. St. Mathew made the profound observation that "to them that hath shall be given and from them that hath not shall be taken away". It has been called the St. Mathew effect, and while we must realize its validity, we must believe that we can temper and control it. The criteria which the Commission is to use are set up to provide for an equitable professional fishery; while they frighten people who probably need not be frightened the criteria are well-founded and will work with perhaps certain qualifications to achieve the original purposes of the bill and yet quell the worries of many of the professional fishermen. I suggest that we consider the concept of professionalism. What is a professional fisherman? What is a professional salmon fisherman? He is a fisherman who fishes. He is a fisherman who catches salmon, and he catches them to sell for economic gain from his salmon catching enterprise!

Now, if we take each of the three criteria individually and examine them with regard to equity and professionalism we are going to hurt many people who enjoy salmon fishing on a large or small scale, but to be effective, this bill must hurt, it might even hurt me and I don't know if it's worth it. The first of the three criteria is: "Degree of economic dependence upon the fishery". This frightens many people who feel that it would possibly unfairly penalize a person who, realizing the short duration of our salmon season, has had the motivation and drive to find other income

LEG. INTENT
TO PUT SALMON
ON PRIORITY
BASIS

sources. To take the extreme I know several fishermen who went teaching as well as teachers who went fishing. Some of the other sources of income for fishermen have been arrived at only after years of dedication, work, and sacrifice. Therefore, obviously this criteria cannot be singularly applied, and to be morally applicable must be qualified. Let's now consider the second of the three criteria which is: "Extent of past participation in the fishery". It is obvious that this must be considered heavily; however, a straight grandfather clause would really destroy the effectiveness of the legislation by cutting out no one and encouraging many who have been in the fishery and are out of it to re-enter when they might not have otherwise; perhaps this would be for the sake of speculation or insurance or self-assertion. Most assuredly, the idea that all people who have, or in the last few years have had a license, which they have fished, be given another in the reliance that attrition will reduce the fleet over next few years is totally absurd. This is because there is a backlog of eligible fishermen who could qualify and would get hold of an old slab or some boat and be ready to go. While perhaps a more politically popular way of limiting new entry into the fishery, that is all that it would do and it would definitely fail to achieve what I perceive to be the intent of the Governor. Past participation must be considered, but to be equitable, it seems wise to qualify it too, relative to the concept of professionalism. The third criteria is: "Present ability and intent to participate actively in the fishery". There will be some problems here where a boat sinks or a gear shed burns or a man is ill, but allowances will undoubtedly be made by the Commission because its members are to be human beings. I would suggest however, to again alleviate worry, that a specific hardship allowance be incorporated in a qualification to this third criteria.

Okey, now I've qualified and qualified and qualified these criteria without putting forth anything concrete. I'll do that here; noting that parenthetical additions are by way of example indicating ball-park figures, not dictating specifics. Hopefully we can here foil the harshness of the St. Mathews effect, at least a little bit:

- (1) Degree of economic dependence upon the fishery: A person who has in the years of his past participation in the fishery derived at least 20% (or 25%) of his total earned income from the fishery will satisfy this standard, however the Commission may determine that a lower percentage is acceptable, particularly, but not only, with respect to the fish which were available.
- (2) Extent of past participation in the fishery: A person who has in 2 (or 3) of the last 7 (or 10) years actually fished on a day-to-day basis during each of those fishing years for at least 2/3

(or 3/4) of the available fishing days will satisfy this standard, however the Commission may determine that a lower fraction is acceptable, particularly, but not only, with respect to evidence an individual presents relative to weather layups, mechanical breakdowns, and the overlap of two fisheries which the individual participates in.

- (3) Present ability and intent to participate actively in the fishery. The Commission will make allowances for hardship cases where the ability and intent were genuine but inadvertently curtailed.

These criteria will be easier for the professional salmon fisherman to live with and yet allow the Commission to perform its function adequately. They probably won't make me any friends, though perhaps that's life.

Remember, I said that I wasn't sure that this legislation was worth the hurt involved; I am glad someone else is responsible, yet some avenues are open to us to help lessen the hurt and prevent unnecessary problems. Perhaps, to begin with, the members of the Commission should all be social scientists or psychologists with a staff of people satisfying the various other qualifications deemed necessary. If the fleet reduction is accomplished on a 20% a year basis it may be more acceptable, however you don't want to be in the position of the little boy who wanted to dock his dog's tail but not wanting to hurt him, cut off only one inch at a time. This Commission will always leave an air of uncertainty for some fishermen; it does seem advisable that this be minimized. The problem of fisheries paying their own way must be incorporated in any program of compensation for those who are eliminated from the fishery, and realistically some people will be eliminated and should be compensated. Considerable care must be taken to insure that the abuse of such a compensation program is held to a minimum. Another point is that there must be procedures for temporary emergency transfers of permits. It takes a lot of pure guts to recognize that "there comes a time in each man's life when he must take the bull by the tail and face the situation", this is certainly the case in this situation with its imperative urgency. As a person thoroughly immersed in the commercial fishing industry through experience gained in nine years of commercial fishing for salmon, five years of formal training in fisheries biology and wildlife management, some time with the fisheries extension program in Southeast and South Central Alaska, and as a student of marine and fishery economics, I have undoubtedly introduced considerable bias into this note. That I cannot change, but I remain quite willing to discuss this further if I can be of help.

Respectfully,



Donald B. Kalk
Marine Advisory Agent

Mike Whitehead

Anchorage, Alaska
January 27, 1973

Fisheries Committee

SB-39

Senator Bob Palmer, Chairman

Senators, John Buckell, Lowell Thomas,
Ray Poland, John Carter, George Holman

Dear Senator,

It's a small year for a limited
entry fish in the salmon fishery this
year.

The salmon industry does not
subsidize the subsidies they claim they
have invested in Alaska. How many
thousands are there that are "lost" in
the industry's custom packed salmon.

In Bristol Bay and Prince William
Sound in recent years there are over
a billion salmon used for the coast
and waste of the valuable resource.
A common practice for them for the
last several years.

The salmon industry does not
have the facilities to pack a large
salmon run. Their concern is
packing a number of cases, and of

there is a large sum, to sell
with it, dump the skins. They
want skins, furs and gas
to meet the X number of cases
they must pack.

With our resources, we have
the power as a sovereign State
to protect it from their want and
waste.

Check out the tape they pay
the Seal on the be million they
claim they have invested. You
will be surprised.

How is a form of limited
entry in transportation, communication
etc. etc. etc. as no reason is
not limited the entry in to the salmon
fishery and limited when it comes
to fish. Why should Alaska not
be limited in their want and
waste of the valuable resources?

Could a Supreme Court decision change
this for me?

Between the foreign fleet and
the salmon industry of the lower
48 we even have a fishery in
Tennessee you the law makes
condone the want and waste of

our salmon fishing. Read the
book reports from 1930 to date.
It alone is enough to pass SB-39.
It is a sure bet the salmon fishing
will be financed more within
the state, starting in 1974, than you
demanding more protection of these
fishery.

You people can go off as
Alaskans. Let me see you clearly
demonstrate that by full protection
of Alaskan resources and Alaskan
I am sure your vote for limited
entry will be appreciated by all the
Alaskan fishermen who are concerned
in utilizing the fisheries on a
sustainable yield basis.

I thank you, in advance,
for your able action on SSB-39,
our protecting our resources and fishing.

Sincerely,
Phil Spatcher

*Mike
Whitehead*

Reid 2-18-73

SB 39

February 16, 1973

Chairman
Resources Committee
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sir:

As a means of introduction, I am a fisherman's wife as well as a fisherwoman. I have been attending meetings all over Juneau area regarding limited entry. I have also been in round-table discussions, often heated, with my friends and neighbors. In general, I support the idea of limited entry. However, I depart in thoughts with Senate Bill 39 and House Bill 126. I understand that they are being revised, and I would like to add to the mayhem myself.

I cannot support the idea of a Commission. The State of Alaska is trying to cut expenses, so cut them. The Commission is going to get a large salary. The State Department of Fish and Game and the State Department of Internal Revenue should be able to handle this. True, I don't understand the entire structure of the State's Administration, but I can see no reason why two Department can't cooperate. It would not cost nearly as much to give them more clerical support. (Even the Commission is going to have clerical help which will do most of the paperwork). The permits could then be issued with the licenses. This method might help dispense with the fisherman's fear of "politics" taking over selection, which may be a justified fear.

I do not agree with the lottery system at all. Selection should be based upon first issuance to the first fisherman who is qualified. Fishing is an occupation and should be treated as such. Like other job positions, updated applications should be screened and the best qualified applicant who is there first should be considered and given the job. It's unfair to drop a qualified applicant's name, who applied four years ago, into a "hat" with a qualified applicant's name, who applied two weeks prior, and give them an equal "chance". Heavens, fishing is a chancy occupation anyway. And I certainly hope you don't fill other State positions by the lottery system.

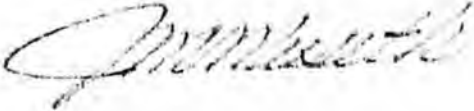
It annoys me to hear the statement "...but I have a right to go fishing". Of course, anyone does. An individual can enjoy himself sports fishing and probably catch more than required to feed his family. He has a right to apply for position as a Commerical Fisherman when there is an opening, just as the Commerical Fisherman has a right to apply for a position as school teacher, secretary, executive, or whatever--if he's qualified.

TO: Chairman, Resources Committee

Another thought is there should be some provision for the Vietnam veteran. This man may have entered service right after high school. He's been gone from two to four years and, naturally, could not fish then. When he returns home, he hasn't any money. The Armed Forces are not famous for their wages. He may have to work for two years or more to be able to buy a fishing vessel. I personally don't believe this man should be penalized just because he had to help "Uncle Sam".

For what they're worth, these are just a few of my thoughts on the subject. I have more, but don't want to make this so lengthy it's not read. Thank you for your time and any consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Jeri Museth
(Mrs. Henry A. Museth)
P.O. Box 754
Juneau, Alaska 99801

cc: Chairman, Resources Committee
Alaska State House
cc: United Fishermen of Alaska
cc: SEATA

WRANGELL VESSEL OWNERS ASS'N.

Wrangell, Alaska 99929

Secretary UFA
Kathy Schenker
1747 Glacier Ave.
Juneau Alaska

Dear Ms. Schenker:

The Wrangell Vessel Owners have
decided to oppose gear limitation of
any kind.

We favor instead stream improvement
and additional fisheries plus we would
like to see money spent for fruitful
fisheries research.

Sincerely,

Bill Dunlap

Secretary

Wrangell Vessel Owners



Environment Environnement
Canada Canada

Fisheries Pêches

your file votre dossier

Sur file Notre dossier

41-5-2

1090 West Pender Street,
Vancouver 1, B. C.

VIA AIR MAIL

January 31, 1973.

Mr. Mike Whitehead,
Senate Special Committee on Fisheries,
Pouch V,
JUNEAU, Alaska. 99801

Dear Mr. Whitehead:

In response to your telephone inquiry of last week I am sending along the following documents:

- (1) The Fisheries Act.
- (2) Pertinent sections of the British Columbia Fishery Regulations pertaining to vessel licencing.
- (3) Problems of Over-Expansion in the Salmon Fleet in British Columbia.
- (4) Limited Entry in the Salmon Fishery: The British Columbia Experience.
- (5) Rationalization of Canada's West Coast Salmon Fishery: An Economic Evaluation.
- (6) A Review of the Licenced Fishing Fleet - 1969-1972.

If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to give me a phone call.

Yours truly,

R. Roberts,
Manager,
Special Economic Programs
and Intelligence Branch

Encl.