

BRISTOL

BAY

- X for letter
- indicate EOO goals
statistics for state minority
min
5.6
8.91

May 16, 1975

Mr. Fred Cook
Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Support Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Cook:

We support the Alaska Department of Fish & Game's (ADF & G) proposal for funding from the Economic Development Administration (EDA) for a rehabilitation facility to be constructed at Lake Nunavagaluk. We feel that the State of Alaska is making every effort to restore the fishery to a sound economic resource.

We do not support the ADF & G's hiring practices. We received a call from Mr. William Grinley, Civil Rights Officer from EDA and he indicated that the ADF & G has 420 employees within that department and has a total of 14 Natives on their payroll. We feel that this is contrary to the State's policy on local hires. We strongly encourage the State of Alaska to investigate this gross abuse of their hiring practices and we demand that your department openly recruit more Natives for management positions within your department.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Trefon Angasan, Jr.
Executive Director

TA:ls

cc: William Grinley
Willard Downen
Representative Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Senator George Nohman
Commissioner James Brooks

C
O
P
Y

Alaska State Legislature

5.37
8.91

REPRESENTATIVE
JOE MCGILL
BOX 218
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801



CHAIRMAN
HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

CHAIRMAN
INTERIM COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

House of Representatives

February 25, 1974

Dear Friends:

My newsletter this week is in regard to an article which appeared in the Pacific Fisheries Review written by Robert L. Burgner who is the Director of Fisheries Research Institute.

BRISTOL BAY---A Ten-Year Forecast

An unenviable record was set this past summer in the World's largest producing area for sockeye salmon. The 1973 sockeye run to Bristol Bay was only 1/4 that of any year since 1897. Looking ahead to the 1974 season, prospects are for a complete or near-complete closure of the Bristol Bay fishery for the first time since the fishery began some 80 years ago. Indications for 1975 are that the peak year of the cyclic run will be far below the 1965 and 1970 levels.

How did this all come about? And with such low runs at present, what does the future hold for the Bristol Bay fishery? To consider these questions I will review the historic sequence of events, then discuss future prospects and possible actions needed.

The magnificent lake systems of the Bristol Bay drainage which provide enormous spawning and nursery areas for sockeye were modified and exposed by the retreating Cordilleran Ice Sheet at the end of the Wisconsin glacial epoch some 10,000 years ago. The concomitant rise in sea level with the melting of world glaciers formed a new Bristol Bay into which the trunk rivers from the lake chains flowed. Sockeye salmon straying from ice age refuge areas gradually colonized, or perhaps recolonized, the lake systems, and in time the sockeye runs to Bristol Bay rivers became the major population complex of this species in the world. Near the northern edge of their range, the populations undoubtedly were sensitive to changing climatic conditions, waxing and waning with climatic changes over the perhaps thousand or more generations since their establishment.

The sockeye populations of Bristol Bay remained essentially unmolested by man except for native eskimo and Aleut subsistence utilization until the late 1800's when coastal commercial fishing began. This fishery intensified in the present century to create a substantial stress to which some weaker stocks of the population complied in each lake probably succumbed. In the mid-1950's the further stress of a Japanese high seas mothership gill-net fishery was added west of 175°W longitude (INPFC "abstention line"), removing annually a variable but significant portion of maturing and immature sockeye of Bristol Bay origin.

1965 Bonanza

By the late 1950's the Bristol Bay runs had declined significantly and a modification in the 5-year cyclic sequence of runs and occurred. However, surprisingly, the runs to Bristol Bay greatly improved in the 1960's and showed signs of returning to former historic levels under enlightened management by Alaska's Department of Fish and Game. In 1965 the total sockeye run to the Kvichak River, including mothership catch, was established at 42.1 million fish, the largest run of sockeye ever recorded to a single river. (Larger runs may have occurred before 1940 but spawning escapement estimates are not available).

By late 1970, prospects continuation of a high level of production in Bristol Bay still looked excellent. Fry production in Lake Iliamna from the large pre-peak cycle year spawning escapement of 9 million spawners in 1969 was favorable, and a 14 million fish escapement in 1970 was considered more than adequate to maintain the flourishing peak cycle years. The other Bristol Bay population were also doing well. Then disaster struck.

The winter of 1970-71 was unusually cold and prolonged in Alaska, resulting in late breakup of lake ice, low stream temperatures, record low summer lake temperatures, and delayed seaward migration of sockeye smolts into an unusually cold Bristol Bay. The first indications of resultant poor survival were seen in the summer of 1971 in severely reduced survival and poor growth of progeny from the peak spawning of 1970 in the Kvichak, Wood River and Naknek systems, where biologists of the Fisheries Research Institute and National Marine Fisheries Service were concentrating studies. However, the yearling smolt outmigrations measured by State biologists in spring 1971 from the 1969 spawning were strong and apparently unaffected. At this point the prospects for a favorable low-cycle inshore run of 13-15 million sockeye to Bristol Bay in 1973 lessened the concern for future runs.

Bad news for 1973 was delayed until summer 1972, when high seas forecast sampling was conducted by the Fisheries Research Institute under contract to National Marine Fisheries Service (See Rogers, 1973, for description of the forecast and method). The purse seine index sampling indicated that the 1971 smolts had suffered dismally low survival and poor growth during their first year in the ocean. Sampling by research vessels of the Japan Fisheries Agency and National Marine Fisheries Service confirmed the low early marine survival. The preliminary 1973 forecast of 13-15 million sockeye was replaced with a 5-6 million forecast, but the industry was warned that even this was on the optimistic side. (The actual inshore run was 2.4 million.) With prior warning, plans to open additional canneries in 1973 were reversed and instead fewer canneries and canning lines were readied than in 1972. To give the run protection the Alaska Board of Fish and Game announced a severe gear timetable to sharply reduce fishing effort. The Japanese mothership industry was also fully notified of the critical situation and was requested to share in conservation measures by reducing their fishing effort on Bristol Bay sockeye in 1973. (This request was not honored; preliminary estimates indicate that the mothership fishery in fact took a higher than average portion of the 1973 Bristol Bay run.)

To make matters worse, the unusually cold winter of 1970-71 was followed by an equally cold winter in 1971-72. Progeny of the 1970 escapement experienced poor growth and few migrated to sea in 1972. Although the remaining progeny from 1969 spawning migrated in good numbers in 1972, they likewise encountered low Bering Sea temperatures, and their low measured abundance at sea this past summer indicated a second year of adverse conditions for early marine survival. With a forecasted 1974 return only half that desired for escapement, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is anxious to give the run full protection to begin a restoration of the Bristol Bay populations. In 1974, any interception of the returning Bristol Bay sockeye by catcher boats of the Japanese mothership gill-net fishery will have a direct effect on restoration of the runs.

BEYOND 1974

What of the future beyond 1974? It is apparent at this point, with low production from the peak cycle year, 1970, that the 1975 run to Bristol Bay will not begin to approach the level of the 1965 and 1970 cycle years. The progeny migrating to sea from the Kvichak system in 1973 were in reduced abundance but had recovered to approximately normal size and encountered normal sea temperatures. The 1975 forecast to be developed from high seas purse seine sampling south of Adak Island this coming summer will be of particular importance in determining allowable harvest in 1975. At present, my guess is that the run will be between 12 and 20 million sockeye. Decisions on needed escapement goals in 1975 for each river system will need to be reached, keeping in mind the economic need to maintain a variable processing capacity for the future and the financial need of those that largely depend for a living on the Bristol Bay run.

Although the Bristol Bay sockeye runs can be re-established in time, it is difficult to be optimistic about the years immediately following 1975 because of the low freshwater survival of progeny from the 1970 and 1971 spawning population and the low spawning levels in 1972 and 1973. Still, survival is highly variable and favorable survival conditions could produce modest runs in these normally low years of the Bristol Bay sockeye cycle. Bristol Bay escapements in the years 1952, 1953, and 1954, were also extremely low, yet the runs came back in strength with no fishery closure. Some harvest should be permitted in the coming years in rivers that show sufficient run strength to still achieve minimum escapement goals. Cooperation by Japan in moderating its high seas take of Bristol Bay sockeye will be an important component in run restoration. In the meantime present tentative programs to rehabilitate Bristol Bay runs through artificial fry production, predator control and lake fertilization need to be evaluated critically for their relative potential in the different lake systems, and full-scale programs initiated where cost-benefit warrants in order to increase production and freshwater survival of juvenile sockeye.

PREDATOR CONTROL

In some systems such as the Wood River Lakes, control of predation by Arctic char on seaward-migrating smolts offers the most immediate and probably the most effective means to obtain significant increase in smolt production, with results within two years in terms of increased returns of adult salmon. Estimates by Rogers et al. (1972) indicate that the Arctic char may devour 30-60 percent of the seaward-bound smolts at one location in the Wood River lakes during years of low smolt migration. The idea of char control is not

new; in fact it was practiced in the 1930's and strongly re-advocated by Bristol Bay fishermen for years. Intervention of sports interests provides the stumbling block to the State in instituting effective char control, even though rainbow trout, grayling and salmon are first choice targets of the sportsmen and though control of char populations would undoubtedly be beneficial to survival of these other species. Removal of predator and competitor species is in fact a common practice in management of lake sport fisheries.

Lake fertilization is a less direct means of trying to increase survival of juvenile sockeye through speeding up their growth rate and shortening their time in freshwater. A full scale pilot study is planned for one of the smaller Wood River Lakes in 1974, and preliminary results in terms of food production and juvenile growth will be examined in 1975. Any effect in terms of more adult salmon would not be detectable until 1978.

Supplementation of sockeye fry production by means of hatcheries and incubation boxes is being tested on a large scale in a joint program by Alaska Department of Fish and Game and National Marine Fisheries Service in Lake Nunavaugluk in the Nushagak District. Spawning area is limited in the lake and it is notable a poor producer of sockeye salmon. Measured results in terms of increased downstream migrants could be possible in 2 years after initiation and in terms of returning adults, 4 years later. Success of the program here would suggest application to other lake nursery areas underutilized because of poor spawning production.

It must be recognized that large scale enhancement or supplementation of natural production cannot occur overnight and will be costly. However, the state of knowledge is such that sockeye production problems in each underproducing lake system in Bristol Bay can be assessed with reasonable certainty, and decisions can be reached as to whether or not one or more of the alternate means of enhancement is worth the investment.

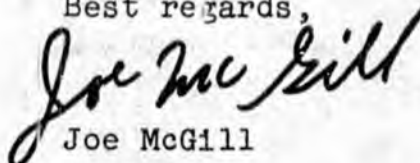
Full recovery of the Bristol Bay stocks cannot occur in one generation, but the spawning-rearing potential of the Bristol Bay lake systems in fact remains undisturbed. If genetic deterioration of the stocks has not occurred and if recruitment from the less productive stocks can be enhanced (Ricker, 1973), the Bristol Bay fishery will revive in due course.

* * * *

I hope that this article will be of great interest to you as it describes fully our situation in Bristol Bay.

If, at any time I can be of assistance to you personally or otherwise, please drop me a line here in Juneau.

Best regards,


Joe McGill

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 176
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE (907) 842-3322

5.61
8.91

March 19, 1975

The Honorable George Hohman, Chairman
Senate Health, Education & Social Services Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Sir:

At the Bristol Bay Native Association Board Meeting on February 20, 1975,
the Board of Directors passed the enclosed resolutions.

We urge you to assist us in our efforts to enrich the lives of our Native
people.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Herman Schroeder

Herman Schroeder
President

HS:ts

Enclosures - Resolutions # 75-14
75-15
75-18
75-20
75-21
75-24
75-26
75-29
75-30
75-31
75-34

RESOLUTION 75-14

WHEREAS, there is only one elementary school to serve both North Shore Aleknagik and South Shore Aleknagik,

WHEREAS, in excess of seventy-five percent or (20) students of the school age population reside on North Shore Aleknagik,

WHEREAS, the only mode of transportation for the North Shore Aleknagik students is traveling by boat in the spring and fall,

WHEREAS, this method of transportation is extremely hazardous to the lives of these students,

WHEREAS, there is an available facility in North Shore Aleknagik to conduct school,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the First permanent Board of Directors meeting on this 20th day of February that the Division of State operated schools begin school in North Shore Aleknagik in September, 1975.

President

ATTEST:

Secretary

DATE

RESOLUTION 75-15

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska, Division of Aviation is responsible to maintain State funded airports in Rural Alaska,

WHEREAS, villages in Bristol Bay need to supplement their income due to the depressed State of our fisheries,

WHEREAS, State of Alaska, Division of Aviation is in the position to award contracts to villages to maintain airports and access roads,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the First Permanent Board of Directors of Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975, that the State of Alaska, Division of Aviation begin negotiating contracts for airport maintenance with all villages in Bristol Bay during calendar year 1975.

President

ATTEST:

Secretary

DATE

RESOLUTION 75-18

- WHEREAS, there will be by fall, 1975, approximately twenty-seven (27) ninth and tenth grade students resident in the villages of Ivarof Bay, Perryville, Chignik, Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, and Port Heiden; and
- WHEREAS, the villages of Egegik and Pilot Point may increase this number of available resident ninth and tenth grade students; and
- WHEREAS, the present Boarding Home Program is unsuccessful for many of these students, in that some are now enrolled in correspondence program which have traditionally enjoyed limited success; and
- WHEREAS, State Boarding Home efforts to assist these students are inadequately funded; and
- WHEREAS, many parents are distressed about sending their sons and daughters alone to urban centers, at ages fourteen and fifteen, to the extent that several refuse to do so with much regret; and
- WHEREAS, a number of parents are in fact forced to move from their home communities for the winter months in order to be with their children causing serious dislocation to our communities; and
- WHEREAS, in the present elementary program at Port Heiden there are seven students on correspondence, and it is anticipated that between five and ten students would be able to attend these grades on a boarding home basis from nearby communities,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975, that a ninth and tenth grade program be added to the present Alaska State-Operated School System elementary program at Port Heiden.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the present facilities be utilized with minor modifications to the classrooms and cafeteria, and that Alaska State-Operated School System consider rental of the new community hall to accommodate the projected enrollment of: grades 1-6, ten students, one teacher; grades 7-10, twenty-three students, two teachers.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be sent to the Alaska State-Operated School Board of Directors; Stan Frieze, Superintendent, ASOESS; BILL Ray, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Genie Chance, Vice Chairman; George Hohman, Member; Nels Anderson, Jr., Representative; Hugh Malone, Chairman, House Finance Committee; Alvin Osterback, Representative; Mike Bradner, Speaker of the House; Gancy Croft, President of the Senate; Governor Jay Hammond; and all other responsible officials.

President

ATTEST:

DATE

Secretary

RESOLUTION 75-20

- WHEREAS, there currently is no program to provide rural Alaska Natives with higher education and skill training through an integrated regional and statewide delivery system; and
- WHEREAS, there currently is no field centered program of higher education in the Bristol Bay area, with an appropriate curriculum for our people; and
- WHEREAS, the University of Alaska can respond to many of the needs of rural Native people through more flexible delivery system for higher education; and
- WHEREAS, rural Alaskans need and deserve educational opportunities equivalent to those now available at the University's several campuses; and
- WHEREAS, there is an immediate and pressing need for the establishment of a Vice President for Rural Education and Native Affairs within the University of Alaska,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975, that the University of Alaska and State Legislature be strongly urged to implement the proposal of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. and Alaska Native Human Resources Development Program of the University of Alaska and Alaska Native Foundation entitled "A STATEWIDE HIGHER AND ADULT EDUCATION DELIVERY SYSTEM," with particular attention to the establishment of a Vice Presidency for Rural Education and Native Affairs within the University of Alaska.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the proposed program does not intend to replace existing on-campus or off-campus educational programs, but that it does anticipate fundamental changes in these programs for more effective delivery of higher education and skill training to the rural areas.

President

APPROVE:

Secretary

DATE

RESOLUTION 75-21

WHEREAS, the Bristol Bay Region has many citizens who are bilingual and protected under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 from discrimination in public services; and

WHEREAS, the State Legislature has arbitrarily set a minimum enrollment criterion of fifteen (15) pupils in order to establish a program in which the primary language is other than English; and

WHEREAS, the minimum enrollment criterion for any non-bilingual school program is eight (8) students; and

WHEREAS, this discrepancy between the two criteria represents a clear discrimination against children and parents whose primary language is not English; and

WHEREAS, there is established within the Department of Education a bilingual education fund to receive and administer money appropriated by the Legislature for bilingual education,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975, that the State legislature eliminate the discriminatory statute which deprives many of our children of their right to bilingual education.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature put bilingual education under the State Basic Support Core Curriculum and provide bilingual education in the Native languages with proper annual funding.

President

ATTEST:

Secretary

DATE

RESOLUTION 75-24

WHEREAS, many students of the Dillingham High School System are Boarding Home transients who are originally from the surrounding communities; and

WHEREAS, many of the brothers and sisters of these students wish to attend the Dillingham School District; and

WHEREAS, the Dillingham High School System will have to refuse these prospective students unless additional facilities are constructed; and

WHEREAS, these students are left with few alternatives other than the Dillingham High School System; and

WHEREAS, many special facilities have had to be eliminated to cope with the existing over registration in the 1974-75 school year; and

WHEREAS, remodeling of the existing gymnasium would provide for these needed special educational facilities such as a library, media center, science laboratory, and additional classroom space; and

WHEREAS, no special bond issues have been proposed to cover these immediately needed expansions;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, this 20th day of February, 1975 by the Bristol Bay Native Association Board of Directors that the State Legislature appropriate funds immediately for such desperately needed construction and alterations, as the City of Dillingham cannot provide the needed improvements.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a replacement gym be provided in order that some form of recreation can be made available to the students and community.

President

ATTEST:

Secretary

DATE

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

RESOLUTION 75-26

WHEREAS, the State-Operated School in the village of Ekuk has been closed to operation, due to the lack of school age children; and

WHEREAS, it is a hardship on the residents of Ekuk to purchase fuel oil at Dillingham and seek means of transportation for the fuel oil to the village for their winter use;

WHEREAS, the State-Operated School in Ekuk has some fuel oil stored in Ekuk for the school operations; and

WHEREAS, it is a tremendous hardship on the residents of Ekuk to purchase fuel oil at Dillingham and seek means of transportation for the fuel oil to the village for their winter use;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED on this 20th day of February, 1975 by the First Permanent Board of Directors of the Bristol Bay Native Association that the Division of State-Operated Schools begin negotiating with the village residents of Ekuk for the procurement of this vitally needed fuel.

President

ATTEST:

Secretary

DATE

RESOLUTION 75-29

WHEREAS, the Department of Commerce is presently charged with the responsibility of administering the Fisherman's Loan Fund; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Commerce has historically been unable to reach the rural areas of the State with its programs;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975 that the legislature mandate a transfer of administration of the Fisherman's Loan Fund from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Fish and Game.

President

ATTEST:

Secretary

DATE

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

RESOLUTION 75-30

WHEREAS, the fishermen that should be considered for the Limited Entry permits are the Veteran and school-attending person; and

WHEREAS, under the present conditions of Limited Entry, some of these types of fishermen are exempt during the years while in school or military service, especially the Veteran;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975 that the Limited Entry Commission give points to the fishermen that have been either in school or in the military service during the 1960 to 1972 fishing period.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that those fishermen who were restricted from fishing because of Government action be given the required points to qualify said fishermen to participate in the Limited Entry fisheries.

President

ATTEST:

Secretary

DATE

RESOLUTION 75-31

WHEREAS, Alaska's size, length of coastline, diversity, and non-contiguous position differentiates it from other Pacific coast states; and

WHEREAS, Alaska's diversity of fishing areas and interests are much greater than that of any other state; and

WHEREAS, the dependence of Alaskans on the marine resources for commercial and subsistence livelihood is greater than that of the citizens of any other state in the United States;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975 that Alaska should be considered a separate region for State and Federal fishery management arrangements and not become bound to other regional management structures or institutions;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this management regime be reflected in the National Fish Plan;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska legislature appropriate monies to establish an "Alaska Fisheries Education Committee" to represent Alaska's interests in extended jurisdiction to the rest of the Country and to the Congress of the United States.

President

17
ATTEST:

Secretary

DATE

RESOLUTION 75-34

WHEREAS, twenty per-cent of the population of Alaska are Eskimo, Indian, or Aleut people; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska should reflect the composition of the State's total population; and

WHEREAS, the present administration has not appointed yet any Native regent,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975 that the Governor of Alaska be urged to make every effort to select and appoint at least two regents who are of Eskimo, Indian, or Aleut extraction.

President

ATTEST:

Secretary

DATE

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 237
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE (907) 842-3070

May 31, 1973

The Honorable William A. Egan
Governor of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a resolution passed by the Bristol Bay Native Corporation board of directors at our last board meeting on May 21-May 23, 1973.

The board is concerned with this problem. To date there is no record of any legislators traveling to any of these villages to find out their needs. These villages are without proper representation.

If the Iliamna district were included in the Bristol Bay district, which is District 14, it would solve a lot of problems. The needs in that area are identical to the rest of the region.

Sincerely yours,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Executive Director

Fred T. Angasan

by:

Fred T. Angasan
Deputy Director

cc: Reapportionment Committee Members
Representative Joe McGill
Senator George Hohman
Tom Fink, Speaker of the House
John Shively, AFN, Inc., Executive Vice-President

RESOLUTION NO. 73-19

WHEREAS, the villages in the Lake Clark-Lake Iliamna areas are currently included within the Anchorage election districts, and

WHEREAS, the villages in the Lake Clark-Lake Iliamna area are economically, culturally and geographically detached from the Anchorage community, and

WHEREAS, the historic and cultural ties of the people of the Lake Clark-Lake Iliamna area are with their fellow villagers in Bristol Bay as is manifested in their land claims representation, and

WHEREAS, the people in the Lake Clark-Lake Iliamna villages have virtually no contact with legislators presently representing them,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by Bristol Bay Native Corporation Board of Directors that the Governor's Reapportionment Committee include the Lake Clark-Lake Iliamna villages in the Bristol Bay Election District #14.

P R E S S R E L E A S E

March 13, 1974

5.61
8.91

BRISTOL BAY INTERNATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT KING SALMON.

The State of Alaska has responded to a request by the Bristol Bay people who proposed an International Marine Fisheries Conference at King Salmon. A conference will be held with invitations going out to State of Alaska officials, U.S. State Department officials, the Japanese fishing industry and Canadian officials.

The previously announced date of April 15, 1974 will be changed to a later time because of the Easter week-end. Tentative dates are April 29th or May 3, 1974.

The State contacted the Chairman of the Bristol Bay International Marine Fisheries Conference and promised full support in setting up the meeting. At a recent Bristol Bay Conference Task Force meeting, Truman Emberg was appointed liaison officer to coordinate the Bristol Bay Task Force activities with the State. Once a date is set the Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation staff will begin making arrangements for a meeting place at King Salmon insuring that visiting dignitaries have accommodations.

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 237
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE (907) 842-3070

5.6/9
8.91

February 5, 1974

Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senate
1251 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

We would like your support in Congress by passing a new Adult Education Act so that our meager state budget can be made more effective.

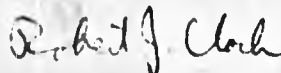
Alaska's needs for education at all levels is very great. We have been led to believe that if something isn't done real soon in the form of passing a new Adult Education Act before July 1, 1974 there will be no ABE in Alaska.

The President of the Alaska Association of Continuing Community Education has said -- "More money will mean that more Adult Programs will be funded in villages throughout Alaska as well as increased funding for the material development, teacher training and the enlargement of on-going programs in the cities of Alaska so that we can meet the needs of a growing population."

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION



Robert J. Clark
Program Planner

RJC:ms

cc: Representative Joe McGill
Senator George Hohman

81
8-91

April 4, 1974

Base Commander Carl January
Elmendorf Air Force Base
Anchorage, Alaska 99506

Sir:

Enclosed is Resolution 74-4, a need for emergency helicopter service for the Bristol Bay Area.

Because of real poor airport and airfield facilities in the Bristol Bay Area there is a growing need for emergency helicopter services.

Helicopters at one time were stationed at the King Salmon Air Force Station, which were used for emergencies in this area.

Since then the Air Force has removed it's helicopters and the Coast Guard Station at Kodiak has been servicing this area.

As you well know Kodiak is too far away from Bristol Bay to be adequate.

We are asking you for support to help get emergency helicopter service into the Bristol Bay Area.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION

Donald F. Nielsen

Donald F. Nielsen
Executive Director

DFN:bh

Enclosure

XC: ✓ Senator Hohman
Rep. McGill

Senators Gravel and Stevens
Congressman Young

BRISTOL BAY
AREA DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION, INC.



February 7, 1974

The Honorable Henry Kissinger
Secretary of State
Washington D.C. 20520

Sir:

On January 8, 1974, Darwin A. Biber, Area Management Biologist for Bristol Bay, issued a statement of grave significance to all parties interested in the commercial salmon fisheries of the area. The following paragraph is from that statement.

"The published 1974 red salmon forecast is 5.0 million fish..." "This is the lowest forecast ever published and reflects the depressed status of the stocks, not only in 1974, but also for 1975 through 1978. The seriousness of the situation in the years ahead cannot be over-emphasized. The Department is intent on stressing the fact that the depression of the stocks will exist longer than just the 1974 season. The drastic reduction on the numbers of fish in the coming cycle year has forced the Board of Fish and Game to impose severe restrictions upon all harvesting under their jurisdiction to protect the very existence of the red salmon stocks."

The picture of Bristol Bay without its red salmon fishery is like one of Iowa without corn, Texas without oil, or Washington without timber. In every case, a catastrophic derangement of the economy.

The Native people of Bristol Bay have co-existed with its red salmon since time immemorial, exploiting its bounty for subsistence. The resource was in healthy biological condition until the major share of its production was pre-empted by the commercial fishery. Today, after only 60 years of intensive commercial usage the once tremendous red salmon runs of Bristol bay have been reduced to remnants.

The Native people of Bristol Bay, like all other Members of the Family of Man, have deep personal involvement in the usages to which the natural resources of their homeland are put. By virtue of their residence in Bristol Bay, restrictions placed upon the commercial and subsistence use of the salmon resource bear more heavily upon them than upon non-residents of the area. Because of their traditional dependence upon the subsistence fishery and their present identification with the commercial fishery, the unprecedented austerity and duration of the announced regulatory regime puts at issue their ability to satisfy even the most basic and pressing of their human needs.

The Directors of the Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation, speaking for the village people of Bristol Bay, agree that the resource must be restored. However it is not enough to be told that the resource is depleted and that we must stop fishing. We have survived, many of us at poverty levels of existence, a 30 year period during most of which fishing was severely restricted in order, as we were told, to rebuild the runs. We want some assurance that the sacrifices and hardship we are now being told we must endure will not be equally futile.

We do not believe the resource can be restored on the basis of the same game plan which has led to its depletion. We believe that any suspension of our fisheries will only result in an expansion of the pre-return fisheries; perhaps to their complete pre-emption of the harvest. We believe the state and federal governments having presided over the decline of the resource should acknowledge their responsibility to provide for the preservation of the human resources of the area.

We believe that a Fisheries Conference, called to devise an adequate and acceptable program to insure the rehabilitation of the red salmon resource, should be convened in the near future at King Salmon, Alaska. We believe the conference should be international in character since the problems are international in scope.

We respectfully urge the United States Department of State to call such a conference.

Further, if such a conference is not convened by call of the appropriate government agencies, one will be called by the Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation.

We will be looking forward to your reply.

Very Truly Yours,



NELS ANDERSON, CHAIRMAN
BRISTOL BAY INTERNATIONAL
MARINE FISHERIES CONFERENCE
TASK FORCE

NA:bw

cc: Office of the Governor-
Attention: Harold Hansen, Director for International Fisheries

Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation Board of Directors

BRISTOL BAY

AREA DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.

MEMORANDUM

8.91



TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: PAUL MATSUNO *PM*
SUBJECT: BRISTOL BAY INTERNATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES CONFERENCE MEETING 1/23/74

The task force or committee appointed by President Nick Gregory met on January 23, 1974, at 3:00 P.M. in the Bristol Bay Health Corporation office. The Committee members for the Bristol Bay International Marine Fisheries Conference are:

Truman Emberg	Donald Nielser
Nels Anderson	Boris Kosbruk
Harvey Samuelson	Paul Matsuno

The ground rules for initiating and getting the conference off the ground were set and also the priorities. The priorities adopted were:

1. Purpose
2. Letter of Invitation
3. Press Release
4. Position Paper
5. Ground Rules

The conference date was set for May 15, 1974, at 10:00 A.M. in King Salmon. The actual meeting place or site and the agenda will be agreed on at the next task force meeting which is scheduled for 3:00 P.M. on the 6th of February., in the Health Corporations" office.

END:DW

BRISTOL BAY

AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.

MEMORANDUM



TO INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN THE BRISTOL BAY FISHERY
FROM BRISTOL BAY AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.
SUBJECT "THERE'S NO MORE FISE"

DATE 1/28/74

DILLINGHAM CENTER
BOX 179
DILLINGHAM ALASKA 99576
PHONE 907 642-3882

There have been various requests to view "There's No More Fish", a film which deals with the condition of the Bristol Bay Sockeye Salmon Fishery. Copies of this film are available through:

Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation, Inc.
Box 179
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Filed by Cook and Stern, this local production is a 32 minute documentary, representing the situations and conditions of the previously largest Sockeye Salmon Fishery in the world.

Please inform us of the purpose and duration for which you intend to view this provocative documentary.

JMJ:bw

BRISTOL BAY

AREA DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION, INC.



DILLINGHAM CENTER
BOX 170
DILLINGHAM ALASKA 99570
PHONE 807 842-3582

March 13, 1974

UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA
Box 191
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Sir:

I noted with interest your February 25 article on page 4 which I strongly resent. I firmly believe beyond all doubt that the PEOPLE of Bristol Bay have always been the best friend of the fish. Their actions alone speak louder than outspoken rhetoric.

Our people of Bristol Bay have always sat on the beach while our Japanese friends and the False Pass Fishermen stole OUR salmon. Our people have not ever objected to protecting our fish in allowing them to spawn. When an emergency order came out to prohibit fishing, our people did not fish. Where were the advocates of the fish then? They were on the beach.

What did these friends of the fish buy themselves by not fishing? They allowed their friend, the fish, to perpetuate himself, so that the Japanese could continue to steal along with the False Pass fishermen. The Bristol Bay PEOPLE bought a smaller paycheck at the end of the fishing season and guaranteed the continuation of international, national, and state rape.

Our PEOPLE of Bristol Bay face a dismal future. The years 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, and 1978 are predicted to be poor years. What are the best friends of the fish going to do for a living? The greater number of the PEOPLE of Bristol Bay have no other means of making a living. The state and federal government has not had the foresight to prepare the people of Bristol Bay for a long period of fishing drought.

The PEOPLE of Bristol Bay are entitled to a subsidy for not fishing, since the state and federal government are responsible for the situation today. The best friends of the fish deserve some compensation for their efforts of the past.

Perhaps, the upcoming Bristol Bay International Marine Fisheries Conference will give the PEOPLE of Bristol Bay some answers to how our great state and nation allowed the Bristol Bay fishery to fall down so dismally. We may also learn about what is being done today and what we in Bristol Bay may expect in the future.

Perhaps, the fishermen of Bristol Bay will be allowed to select a spokesman who will represent their interests on the various commissions

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

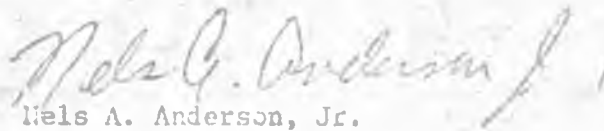
United Fishermen of Alaska
March 13, 1974
Page 2

that make policy that directly affects the lives of the friends of the fish.

If a person professes to be a friend of the fish, he must look closely at what must be done. In order for the salmon to survive, the salmon must not be taken on the high seas, at False Pass, nor in the waters of Bristol Bay. However, if this action is taken, the people who rely on fishing must be compensated for NOT fishing commercially.

Very truly yours,

BRISTOL BAY INTERNATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES



Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Chairman

NAA:ck

cc: Governor William A. Egan
Senator John Sackett
Senator Willie Hensley
Senator George Bohman
Representative Joe McGill
Jay Hammond
Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State
LBADC Board of Directors
BSIMF Conference Members

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

8. 11

February 22, 1974

Senator Chancy Croft
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Croft:

This is to inform you, your Senate Bill 267 is badly needed in our state and local school curriculum.

There are very few if any programs in preventive health care. In most cases in Alaska, every program is geared for critical stages of poor health.

We are in full support of your Bill. This may correct some of the major health problems in our State.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION



Donald F. Nielsen
Executive Director

DFN:bh

cc: Joe McGill
George Hohman

RESOLUTION NO. 74-4

WHEREAS, there are many Emergency Medical Services needs in the 32 villages comprising the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, and

WHEREAS, many villages have no airports or adequate airports, and

WHEREAS, freezeup, spring thaws, snow and bad weather in general make it impossible or very dangerous for airplanes to take off and land, and

WHEREAS, long hours of darkness in winter prohibit airplanes from landing in the villages, and

WHEREAS, fishermen have no easy access to airports or land for emergency problems, and

WHEREAS, the only helicopter available for the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation service area is located in Kodiak, and

WHEREAS, the helicopter in Kodiak is very unexcessable due to poor communications, weather, its long distance from the majority of our villages and the inexperience of the pilots to our locality, and

WHEREAS, up until a few years ago helicopter service was available from King Salmon alleviating many of the problems the helicopter located in Kodiak presents, and

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board meeting in Dillingham on March 25, 26, 27, 28, 1974 that we requisition the reinstatement of helicopter service from King Salmon, Alaska by the appropriate agencies.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies will be sent to the Bristol Bay By-Lines, Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation, Bristol Bay Native Corporation, Coast Guard, Air Force in King Salmon, Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., Department of Defense, and appropriate agencies.

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION

P. O. BOX 233
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

*1/20 See also agrees -
see if he can put
it in budget +
so inform*

PHONE: (907) 842-3322

February 26, 1975

8-9,

Commissioner of Health, Education and Welfare
Department of Health and Social Services
State of Alaska
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Commissioner:

The Dillingham office for Health and Social Services is in dire need of interpreting services.

The need for a Yupik speaking person in this office is of greatest importance and to the people this office serve.

There is interpreting service available for a fee which the Family Children Service cannot meet. Since this cannot be done the only other solution we recommend is that your office create a position for a full time Eligibility Worker that is bi/lingual (English/Yupik) for the Dillingham Area.

We feel that this should get your immediate attention.

Should you have any questions please feel free to contact this office.

Best Regards,

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION

Donald F. Nielsen
Donald F. Nielsen
Executive Director

DFN/slc

cc: Representative Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Senator George Hohman

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICES, DISTRICT OFFICE

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

BOX 221—DILLINGHAM 99576
Feb. 21, 1975

FEB 24 1975

Mr. Donald Nielsen
Executive Director
Bristol Bay Area Health Corp.
Dillingham, Ak.

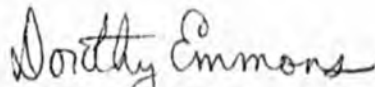
Dear Mr. Nielsen:

I need your help. As you may know, we were unable to recruit a permanent position Eligibility Worker who speaks Yupik. We are frequently in need of an interpreter in the office. There is no way we can pay anyone for this service.

As an immediate solution, I wonder if your organization could provide this interpreting service. I feel such a request is pertinent since it is your beneficiaries who are involved.

As a long-range solution, your encouraging the young people who speak Yupik to finish high school with a good English reading skill will help. Then interested applicants should take the qualifying examination for Eligibility Worker I, and be ready when there is a job opening.

Very truly yours,



Mrs. Dorothy Emmons
District Representative

DE/hes
cc: Fred Smith, SCRO

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICES, DISTRICT OFFICE

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

BOX 221—DILLINGHAM 99576

Feb. 21, 1975

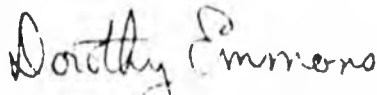
Mr. Gusty Bartman
Box 79
Dillingham, Ak.

Dear Mr. Bartman:

Our Regional Assistance Payments Manager, Mr. Fred Smith, did not approve payment of your billing for interpreting.

As you know, I warned you we had no way to pay you before you assisted us.

Very truly yours,



Mrs. Dorothy Emmons
District Representative

DE/hes

cc: Fred Smith, SCRO
Don Nielsen, BBAHC

Encl: Bill for services

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

POUCH H - JUNEAU 99601

February 20, 1975

8.2

Carl Jack, Director
Health Affairs Division
Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.
1675 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Jack:

As per agreement with Mr. Robert Cole and as I bear ultimate responsibility in the State Office of Comprehensive Health Planning for development of a state-wide Emergency Medical Services (EMS) System, I am responding to your letter to Mr. Cole, dated February 5, 1975, relating the consensus of the Association of Regional Health Directors on various EMS issues.

In response to position # 1 of the Association, this Office is complying with the action taken by the Statewide EMS Conference on January 6-8, 1975.

In response to position # 2, a Task Force meeting is scheduled for March 6, 1975, in Anchorage. Formal invitation, including specific time and place, will be immediately forthcoming. At that meeting a report will be made regarding progress by the Office, relating to position # 1.

Formal opposition by the Association of establishing EMS Regional Offices in Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks and hiring of planners to be stationed in the nine EMS districts under State payroll is officially noted by this Office.

It has never been the intention of this Office to establish "a pyramid of bureaucracy and further duplicate" existing planning efforts in EMS or any other health service program. In fact the state statute establishing the Office and the State Comprehensive Health Advisory Council to which it relates; i.e., AS 18.07.010, clearly states a purpose of the Office and Council is to eliminate fragmentation, overlap, and duplication and is to serve in the capacity of a coordinator of health services plans and activities.

Mr. Jack
Page 2
2/20/75

However, the dictates of the action taken by the Statewide EMS Conference directed that nine EMS service regions be designated to conform to or fall within the Service Unit Areas used by the Alaska Native Health Service for planning and service delivery. These, as you know, are not geographically synonymous with the Regional Health Authorities or corporate boundaries. By the very nature of this geographic reality, there exists overlap and, perhaps, even duplication of existing services to Natives. This is not a situation that the State of Alaska can rectify since it was brought into being through Federal statute and regulation over which the State has no control.

Finally, as you know, State government cannot make determination as to what activities the Federal Government can or can not fund. It can only recommend. If the Federation and its constituent Regional Health Entities desire to develop an application for Emergency Medical Services funding, this Office does not dispute that right.

To be of assistance, I would direct you to the following contact to secure the necessary application packet and other information on making application for funds under the Emergency Medical Services Act of 1973. That contact is:

Don V. Leatherman, Emergency Medical Services
Health Resources Administration
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Region X
Arcade Plaza Building
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

If application is forthcoming, this Office will conduct the necessary reviews of that application, as required by Public Law 93-145, the Comprehensive Emergency Medical Services Act.

If I, or other on this Office staff, can be of further assistance, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Jerry L. Madden (o.p.)

Jerry L. Madden
State Health Services Planning Coordinator

cc: Governor Jay Hammond
Frederick McGinnis, Deputy Commissioner
Dr. Sherman Cox
Senator John Sackett
Senator George Hohman
Representative Helen Beirne
Representative Susan Sullivan

Page 3
2/20/75

cc: Congressman Don Young
Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Mike Gravel
Members: Association of Regional Health Directors
Members: Alaska Native Health Board
Members: Human Resources Committee
Roger Lang, President, AFN, Inc.
Dr. John Lee

8.91

April 2, 1974

Senator George Hohman
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Hohman:

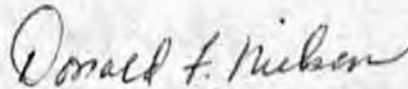
Enclosed are Resolutions 74-1 and 74-2 which were passed by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors at their meeting on March 25, 26, 27, & 28, 1974. Both need your consideration and support.

Also enclosed is Resolution No. 74-4 and passed by the Board of Directors on the above date. This is needed for the betterment of the Bristol Bay region.

Your immediate response on these resolutions will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION



Donald F. Nielsen
Executive Director

bh

RESOLUTION NO. 74-1

BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors assembled at their meeting March 25, 26, 27, 28, 1974, that all members of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Section 2 (c) Steering Committee, as well as the Study Director and seven working group staff meet and assemble jointly with the Board of Directors and staff of the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation in Dillingham on the third week in April.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Buck Kelly, Chairman of the Steering Committee; also members of the 2 (c) Steering Committee; Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. Board of Directors; and our Congressional Delegation.

RESOLUTION NO. 74-2

BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors assembled at their meeting March 25, 26, 27, 28, 1974, that the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Section 2 (c) Study be restricted to those federal programs primarily benefiting Alaska Natives, specifically in Education, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Education; in Health, the Indian Health Service, and, that funds be provided to each of the 12 regional native associations to employ personnel of their choice in order for the regions to obtain regional and village input to the study; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that funds be provided for each of the 12 regions to hold at least 3 meetings, representative of all the villages in each region for the input of Native people of those villages, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a private firm be retained by contract with the Interior Department or the appropriate federal agency to review and evaluate all information gathered from the agencies involved as well as from each of the 12 regional Native organizations and propose recommendations.

RESOLUTION NO. 74-4

WHEREAS, there are many Emergency Medical Services needs in the 32 villages comprising the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, and

WHEREAS, many villages have no airports or adequate airports, and

WHEREAS, freezeup, spring thaws, snow and bad weather in general make it impossible or very dangerous for airplanes to take off and land, and

WHEREAS, long hours of darkness in winter prohibit airplanes from landing in the villages, and

WHEREAS, fishermen have no easy access to airports or land for emergency problems, and

WHEREAS, the only helicopter available for the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation service area is located in Kodiak, and

WHEREAS, the helicopter in Kodiak is very unexcessable due to poor communications, weather, its long distance from the majority of our villages and the inexperience of the pilots to our locality, and

WHEREAS, up until a few years ago helicopter service was available from King Salmon alleviating many of the problems the helicopter located in Kodiak presents, and

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board meeting in Dillingham on March 25, 26, 27, 28, 1974 that we requisition the reinstatement of helicopter service from King Salmon, Alaska by the appropriate agencies.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies will be sent to the Bristol Bay By-Lines, Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation, Bristol Bay Native Corporation, Coast Guard, Air Force in King Salmon, Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., Department of Defense, and appropriate agencies.

bcy
 (2)

WHEREAS, it is the duty of Public Health Nurses as spelled out in the publication of the Division of Public Health, Section of Nursing, entitled "Public Health Nursing Services - 1974" to do:

1. Case-finding)
2. Supervision) TB cases, contacts, and suspects.
3. Follow-up)
4. Surveillance) Previously infected population and;

WHEREAS, the publication further states that they are to "provide and promote preventive, therapeutic, and rehabilitative nursing services to families on a community-wide basis in homes, health centers, schools, and clinics" and;

WHEREAS, the above stated duties done through chest X-ray community surveys and other means have been lacking in the Bristol Bay Region/Kanakanak Service Unit since 1972;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, this 22nd day of February 1975 that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors in its quarterly meeting duly held in Dillingham, Alaska strongly urge the Division of Public Health Section of Nursing provide X-rays to the people of the Bristol Bay Region/Kanakanak on a yearly basis;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Public Health Nurses "provide on-the-job training, experience and supervision on a continuing basis to the Community Health Aides assigned to the section of Nursing" as stated in the publication of the Division of Public Health, Section of Nursing entitled "Public Health Nursing Services - 1974."

S/ Nick D. Gregory
 Nick D. Gregory, President
 Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

S/Joseph L. Clark
 Secretary

2/24/75
 Date

RESOLUTION 75-09

WHEREAS, the Public Health Nurses under the Division of Public Health, Section of Nursing and various IHS personnel travel to our villages to render services periodically, and

WHEREAS, these periodic visits are just that, and

WHEREAS, some of our villages (mainly those in the Anchorage Service Unit) usually the smaller ones (50 and less) are often neglected, and

WHEREAS, these visits are very important for:

1. Case-finding
2. Supervision
3. Follow-up
4. Surveillance
5. Preventive health care, etc.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the BBAMC on this 22nd day of February, 1975, duly assembled in Dillingham that we strongly urge that Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health Section of Nursing and the IHS provide the same level of care to small villages as well as large villages.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that whenever PHN's or IHS personnel are travelling in the area that they visit all villages and not neglect the smaller villages.

S/Nick D. Gregory

President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark

Secretary

2/24/75

DATE

RESOLUTION 75-14

- WHEREAS, emergency medical services are a top concern of the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC), and
- WHEREAS, the EMS Act of 1973 is a vehicle to provide a partial answer to our many needs, and
- WHEREAS, the responsibility to insure the provision of essential services rests with the State of Alaska, and
- WHEREAS, the pre-planning emergency medical minutes with recommendations and proposals for the Statewide E.M.S. meeting January 6-8, 1975, represented by the regions and Bob Cole, State E.M.S. Coordinator came up with a plan for a comprehensive regionalized system of emergency patient care,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors duly assembled on this 22nd day of February in Dillingham that the State Department of Health and Social Services comply with the action taken by the Statewide EMS Conference on January 6-8, 1975; develop a comprehensive regionalized system of Emergency Patient Care of which Bristol Bay/Northern Aleutian-Kanakanak will be one of the eight proposed regions, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a State-wide task force composed of members from each region be established as soon as possible to assist the State in drafting a Statewide EMS application,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation be the vehicle in the Bristol Bay Area that the State contract with to hire any planners and develop the Regional EMS plans and implement them at the regional level.

S/Nick D. Gregory
President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
DATE

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION

P. O. BOX 233
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

PHONE: (907) 842-3322

MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislators

FROM: Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, ^{D.F.N.} Donald F. Nielsen, Executive Director

DATE: February 24, 1975

SUBJECT: Bristol Bay Work Projects

Explanation: Resolution 75-16

WHEREAS, the State has a moral and legal obligation to take care of its citizens, and whereas the decline of the Bristol Bay fishery in a large way is due to neglect on the States part we feel that it is the states duty to provide special legislation to help our people.

We don't want hand outs. We want to work for what we get in the form of village self-help projects. These projects will parallel what is already being done thru the vehicle of "RDA" and "Operation Mainstream," but should in no way supplement them or be used in lieu of them.

The projects to be decided upon by the village/city councils will be for the most part labor intensive to help upgrade and improve our villages. However, money must be provided for materials, equipment (trucks, front end loaders, back hoes, cats, graders etc) and overhead so that the BBNA/BBANC can oversee the project and do the necessary paperwork.

Our justification is simple:

This keeps our people off welfare and social services and gives them a sense of worth, accomplishment, pride, direction, and improved mental health to want to continue.

Most of our people aren't fortunate to receive unemployment since there are virtually no jobs available, and besides the jobs in Bristol Bay are seasonal (work in summer, hunt and wait for summer employment in the winter); unemployment is abused, and is often short lived in the highly inflated rural villages of Bristol Bay.

The U.S. Government in the lower 48 pays farmers not to farm and since fishing is classified under the Department of Agriculture there should be no problem

MEMORANDUM

Page 2.

of subsidization.

Since the world is experiencing a protein shortage and there is a possibility of exterminating our salmon fishery by continual fishing during these crucial low years, the State should declare a five year moratorium and subsidize each fisherman in addition to the above requested labor intensive projects.

Alternative forms of economic development as being developed by the BBNA and Bristol Bay Development Council should be funded by the legislature as a way of making up for the States neglect of our ownly form of economics.

In conclusion, normally most states, countries or people react to a crisis after the damage has been done (Crisis by management); is it not for simpler to plan to alleviate or prevent disasters in which we of Bristol Bay are now facing before they occur? We think so in Bristol Bay.

RJC: DFN: slc

RESOLUTION 75-16

- WHEREAS, the fisheries prediction for Bristol Bay is projected to be the lowest in history, and
- WHEREAS, these recently has been a number of poor years of fishing, and
- WHEREAS, the commercial fishing canneries in Bristol Bay may not open up due to the flooded fish markets, and
- WHEREAS, the only way they may open up is if there is a decrease in price per pound for salmon which in no way takes in the inflation we are being subjected to, and
- WHEREAS, the poverty that is engendered in the area as a result of the decreasing fishery is reflected in many negative ways such as increased alcoholism, family disruption, mental health problems, and increasing dependence on public assistance that are all socially wasteful,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the BBAMC Board of Directors on this 22nd day of February, 1975, duly assembled at Dillingham that the legislature appropriate special legislation to generate funds for the Bristol Bay Area along the lines of the OEO Disaster Funding provided in 1974,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this special appropriation be used for work projects to create some sort of economics for the well being of our people, while instilling in them a sense of accomplishment in earning this money as we develop our villages,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this money be in an amount that takes in both work projects (manpower-high labor intensive) and also allows the villages to obtain needed materials (lumber, and equipment such as trucks to do the job) to meet the village needs.

S/Nick D. Gregory
President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
DATE

RESOLUTION 75-06

WHEREAS, the Public Health Nurse located in Naknek serving the Peninsula Area serves the same number of communities as the two health nurses assigned to the Dillingham area;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, this 22nd day of February 1975 that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors at its quarterly meeting duly held in Dillingham, Alaska strongly urge that the Division of Public Health Section of Nursing, under the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services provide a second Public Health Nurse to the Naknek area as soon as possible;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these Public Health Nurses comply with their duties as prescribed by the Division of Public Health Section of Nursing, "Public Health Nursing Services - 1974" to, "provide on-the-job training, experience and supervision on a continuing basis to the Community Health Aides assigned to the Section of Nursing."

S/Nick Gregory _____
Nick D. Gregory, President
Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

S/Joseph L. Clark _____
Secretary

2/24/75 _____
Date

RESOLUTION 75-01

WHEREAS, our older people (62 and older) and beneficiaries of Social Security and State Aide are having many problems in trying to keep up with the high cost of living, and

WHEREAS, each time the Social Security Benefits increase the State Aid goes down by an equal amount, and

WHEREAS, this does not help our older people and the State or Social Security beneficiaries keep face with inflation and cost of living increases especially in Rural Alaska,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the 4th day of February, 1975, that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Executive Board strongly urges the Legislature of the State of Alaska to help our older citizens and beneficiaries preserve their earning power by getting legislation passed that would keep the State Aid payments at their same level whenever the Social Security benefits increases, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that State Aid increase at the same rate as the Social Security amount.

S/Nick D. Gregory
President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
DATE