

SCOMM

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STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 73

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Military & Veterans Affairs
 Title: Special appropriation-canned sal- BRU: Alaska National Guard
mon for Desert Storm Component: Office of the Adjutant General
 Sponsor: Rep. Kubina
 Requestor: House DMVA COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	5,000.0					
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	5,000.0					

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	5,000.0					
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: Appropriation would take effect immediately in FY91

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Funds would be spent for the purpose for which appropriated, considering any additional legislative intent made part of the public record. No effect on any fiscal years other than FY91.

Prepared By: Jeff Morrison, Director Phone: 465-4600
 Division: Administrative & Support Services Division Date: February 1, 1991
 Approved by Commissioner: MG John W. Schaeffer by JM Morrison
 Agency: Military and Veterans Affairs Date: Feb. 1, 1991

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

Alaska State Legislature



Chairman
State Affairs
Committee

Legislative Council

Transportation
Committee

Representative Eugene Kubina

During Session:
State Capitol
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4859

During Interim:
P.O. Box 2463
Valdez, Alaska 99686
(907) 835-2111

SPONSOR STATEMENT

Sponsor: Representative Gene Kubina
Subject: HB 73 - An appropriation for Alaska Salmon
Date: January 19, 1991

HB 73 contains a basic proposal: that a special appropriation of \$5,000,000 be made to the Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs for the purchase of Alaska canned pink salmon, to be consigned to the Department of Defense for use by the men and women of Operation Desert Storm.

The primary grounds for this bill are the following:

1. This stipulated sum represents approximately one percent of the oil tax windfall Alaska is projected to receive during the fiscal year.
2. The appropriation will be a contribution and sign of support from the state of Alaska and its citizens for the sacrifices of our men and women serving in the Persian Gulf.
3. As our greatest, most plentiful renewable resource, the acquisition and distribution of salmon to the armed services is an appropriate product from our state.

During both WWI and WWII Alaska salmon played a significant role in feeding military personnel across the globe, with the United States government utilizing between 60% and 80% of the pack in 1942 alone. The government of Canada followed suit, with the combined total for our two countries that year totally over 7,639,046 cases of salmon. Salmon was considered by our soldiers to be a nutritious and appetizing alternative to the standard rations.

— DISTRICT SIX —

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Alaska is not alone in this effort to show support for our men and women serving in Operation Desert Storm. Lieutenant Colonel Jim Fagen of the Defense Personnel Support Center in Philadelphia recently stated that American legislators have been responsible for initiating donations to this end, amounting to over twenty-two million dollars.

Colonel Fagen also indicated that this contribution from the state of Alaska would be a welcome contribution to military procurement in the effort to supply food rations to the troops.

I believe this bill not only will demonstrate the solidarity we as Alaskans have with our men and women of the military involved in the conflict in the Persian Gulf, but set an example for other states to follow.

Alaska State Legislature

JAN 25 1991

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Martin Ivan, Chairman
Military & Veterans Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Gene Kubina *[Signature]*

DATE: January 25, 1991

RE: Request for a hearing

I would like to request that you schedule HB 73 - Approp: Salmon for operation Desert Storm, at your earliest convenience. As you know, time is of the essence with this bill and I would like to expedite it through the legislative process as soon as possible.

Thank you for your consideration.

— DISTRICT SIX —

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The Official Story of Canned Salmon in the Army

Written Especially for Pacific Fisherman

By COL. JOSEPH W. McINTOSH

Formerly in Charge Subsistence Division, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army



AMERICAN SOLDIERS ENJOYING CANNED SALMON IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE FIRST LINE TRENCHES IN FRANCE.

~~More than half of the Canned Salmon pack of 1918 has been taken by the Government to be applied to the needs of its own forces and of the Allies in Europe in bringing the war to a victorious end.~~ This fact in itself is the highest recognition that could well be accorded by the Government authorities to any food product, and shows not only a full appreciation of the value of Canned Salmon by the Army officers and other public officials of America and Europe, but its enormous popularity as a food among the people of both continents. The following article, written especially for Pacific Fisherman Yearbook by Col. McIntosh, by authority of the Acting Quartermaster General, sets forth in detail the ways in which Canned Salmon is used by the United States Army, the high esteem in which it is held by those responsible for the subsistence of the troops, and the qualities that render it pre-eminently valuable as a part of the military ration, as well as the appreciation felt by the Army for the co-operation extended by producers. The article will be of particular interest to all who are engaged in the production of Canned Salmon, many of whom have perhaps not fully realized the importance of their contribution to the winning of the war; and on the basis of the facts here officially presented, the members of the industry may feel a just pride in the service they have rendered.



COL. JOSEPH W. McINTOSH.

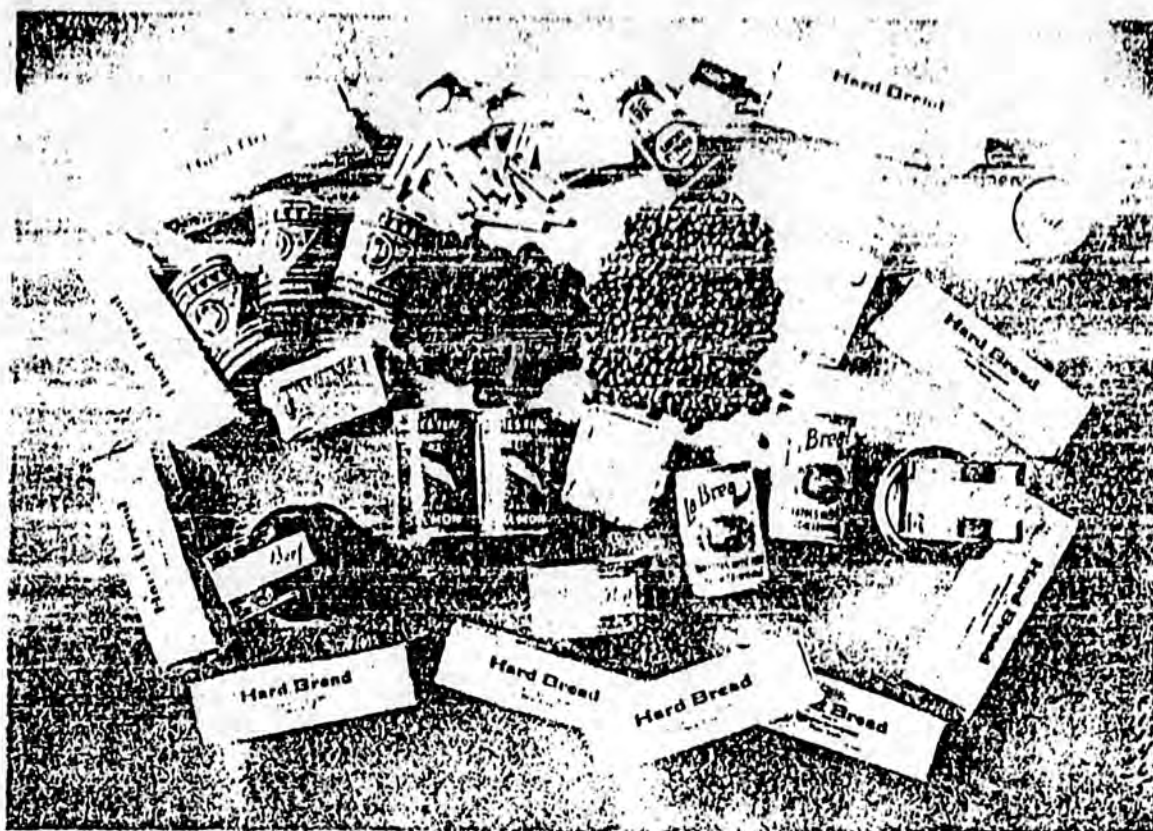
CANNED Salmon will follow our troops wherever they go. It is to be found upon the mess tables and in the trenches in France, Italy and Russia. It is especially adaptable to mobile and trench warfare. The spirit of the Quartermaster Corps is that "Subsistence must not fail," and to back this spirit more than two million cases—approximately one hundred million cases of salmon—were allotted to the Army from the 1918 pack, of which it was estimated eighty per cent would be used by troops in foreign service.

Salmon is a concentrated food and can be eaten with relish with very little preparation. It is splendidly adapted for use in salads and can be served in a dozen or more different ways. The men rarely tire of salmon, and it is believed that when the war is over the demand for this product will be greater than ever before.

Salmon is one of the most important items entering into the Army ration. This is especially true for the troops in France, for there the problem is more serious in providing for the troops than it is in the United States. In this country fresh meats and fresh vegetables are more readily available. The meat component of the soldier's daily ration consists of twenty ounces of fresh beef or its equivalent in food values. The usual substitutes are:

Mutton, fresh	20 ounces
Bacon	12 ounces
Canned meat	16 ounces
Hash, corned beef	16 ounces
Fish, dried	11 ounces
Fish, pickled	18 ounces
Fish, canned	16 ounces

Of the canned fish the larger portion of the Army's needs is supplied with Canned Salmon. Sardines are used, but in much smaller quantities, about one hundred thousand dollars representing the cost of a year's purchases for the Army. Salmon is both popular with the troops and with the men who prepare the meals. It is easily prepared and is always available for an emergency. There is no bone



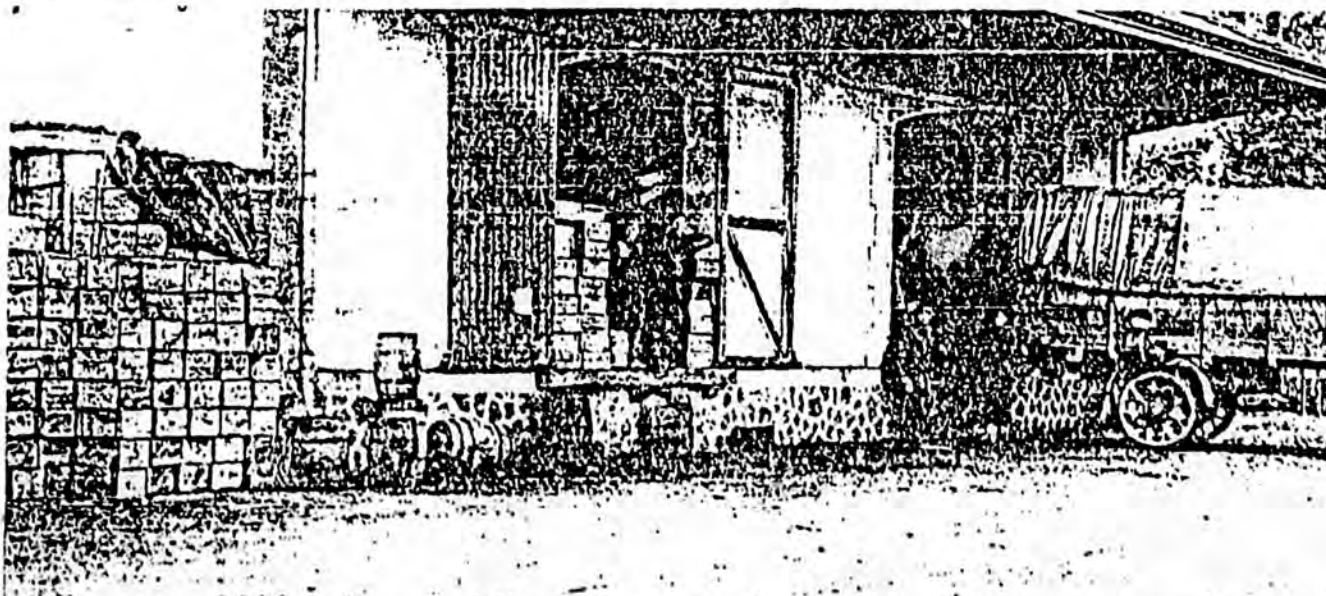
WEEKLY RATION FOR U. S. SOLDIERS TAKEN CAPTIVES

Contents of one of the food packages sent weekly to the American prisoners in Germany by the American Red Cross in Switzerland. Canned Salmon forms an important part of the ration. The salmon included in the ration shown above bears a brand of the Alaska Packers Association, but various brands are used, according to the stock allotted for the purpose.

or other waste in the can, the contents being solid food. Instead of loss and deterioration during period of shipment and storage, salmon actually gains in quality and in flavor. This is a distinct advantage, due to the fact that in supplying large bodies of men, purchases must necessarily be made considerably in advance. It has been found that the longer salmon is stored before being consumed, the better it is.

General Pershing cabled a while ago to have a special reserve trench ration established. He specified it should

contain salmon. This ration is used in the trenches when it is not possible for hot food to be carried forward. It is a guarantee that, come what will, the American troops will not go hungry. The articles going into this ration were studied very carefully and the packers of salmon have reason to be proud of the prominent place given this product. The reserve ration is packed in camouflaged, galvanized iron tins, each container holding twenty-five rations and weighing about one hundred and seven pounds. The reserve ration contains fifty eight-ounce cans



LOADING TRUCKS WITH CANNED SALMON FOR THE TROOPS, AT QUARTERMASTER'S WAREHOUSE, RAILHEAD OF THE 77TH DIVISION, FRANCE. THIS WAREHOUSE WAS FORMERLY THE RAILROAD STATION FREIGHT SHED.



U. S. ARMY CANTEEN NEAR THE FRONT IN FRANCE.

Pacific Coast Sardines, as well as Salmon, are eaten by the troops in France, as will be noted by the case marked "Booth's Crescent Brand" in the lower left-hand corner of the picture. Sardines valued at about \$100,000 were purchased for Army use.

of hard bread—"hardtack;" ten cans of corned beef; five cans of corned beef hash; five cans of roast beef; five cans of salmon; eight and one-half ounces of sugar; eight ounces of salt; eighteen and three-quarters ounces soluble coffee; one hundred cigarettes, and can openers. The package is hermetically sealed, all containers being subjected to water and air pressure before being accepted. This rigid precaution is taken to avoid poisoning, which might result from gas attacks. The reserve ration is, as the name implies, for use only in emergency, as every effort is made to give the men in the trenches all freshly cooked food. When this is not possible, the reserve ration will guarantee palatable food.

A ration was worked out for the American prisoners of war interned in Germany. For this ration the Quartermaster Corps purchased quantities of salmon to be sent them through the American Red Cross. Packages for each prisoner were sent every week, the rations being of two kinds, first, for the wounded and sick prisoners, and, second, the general ration for the men in good health. It is interesting to note that each includes a liberal allowance of salmon, which is used along with canned corned beef. The Quartermaster Corps doesn't forget the soldiers of the Army, regardless of where they may be.

The Army secures its salmon requirements under what is known as the allotment plan. The Army purchases twenty-three articles of food by this plan. These foods

were found at the beginning of our entry into the war to be in such great demand by the Army, Navy, civilian trade, and Allied Governments that the supply was not sufficient to meet all requirements. Among these products, in addition to salmon, are included canned vegetables, canned fruits, dried fruits, sugar, flour, milk, rice and dried beans. Under this plan approximately seven hundred million cans of tinned foods are used by the Army every year. The allotment plan gives each manufacturer or packer, miller or refiner, the opportunity of selling to the Government a portion of his products at a fair price. The Subsistence Division purchases forty per cent of the total quantity of food supplied by this plan. Purchasing is done in conjunction with the United States Food Administration. Prices paid are fixed on the basis of cost ascertained by the Federal Trade Commission and recommended by the Food Purchase Board. Prices are not arrived at until thorough study into the cost of manufacture and market conditions has been made. The tentative prices determined for salmon from the 1918 pack are \$6 for forty-eight cans of Pink salmon and \$7 for the same quantity of Red salmon. These prices, however, are primarily for financing the pack until a fair price can be determined. Further efforts will be made by the Army to see that the packers are paid at the time of delivery. Complete shipping instructions for the entire pack were in the hands of the Purchasing Quartermaster in San Francisco before con-

plete allocation by the Food Administration. Payment will be made on warehouse receipts when necessary. The Army desires that the information be spread among the packers that it is its desire to see every packer selling food to the Army gets a fair compensation.

The packers of salmon and the men who ply the fishing boats on the Pacific Coast have every reason to feel proud of the work they are doing. Inasmuch as the Army is using sixty-five per cent of the entire pack they should feel that they are working for the Government, and that their services are as necessary as if they were in any of the supply branches of the Army. There may be more glamor and glory connected with the service in France,



AT RATION DUMP IN FRANCE, ISSUING GROCERIES TO A FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION.

Canned Foods of many varieties are issued, among which, Col. McIntosh says, Canned Salmon is one of the most important items, owing to its high food value and palatability when served in many different ways.

but their work is strictly necessary, and the Quartermaster Corps is highly appreciative of the spirit which the packers and fishers of salmon have shown.



A CONCENTRATION OF ROLLING KITCHENS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE HILL AT BOUILLONVILLE, MUERTHE ET MOSELLE, FRANCE, DURING THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

Every effort is made to give the men in the trenches all freshly cooked food; but when this is not possible a special ration, in which Canned Salmon is an important item, guarantees palatable food.

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

PACIFIC FISHERMAN has been successfully conducted under one ownership for seventeen years. Always a clean, independent journal from the first number it has steadily grown in the esteem of those engaged in the commercial fisheries of the Pacific Coast, and it is generally conceded to be one of the very finest journals devoted to any industry published in any part of the world.

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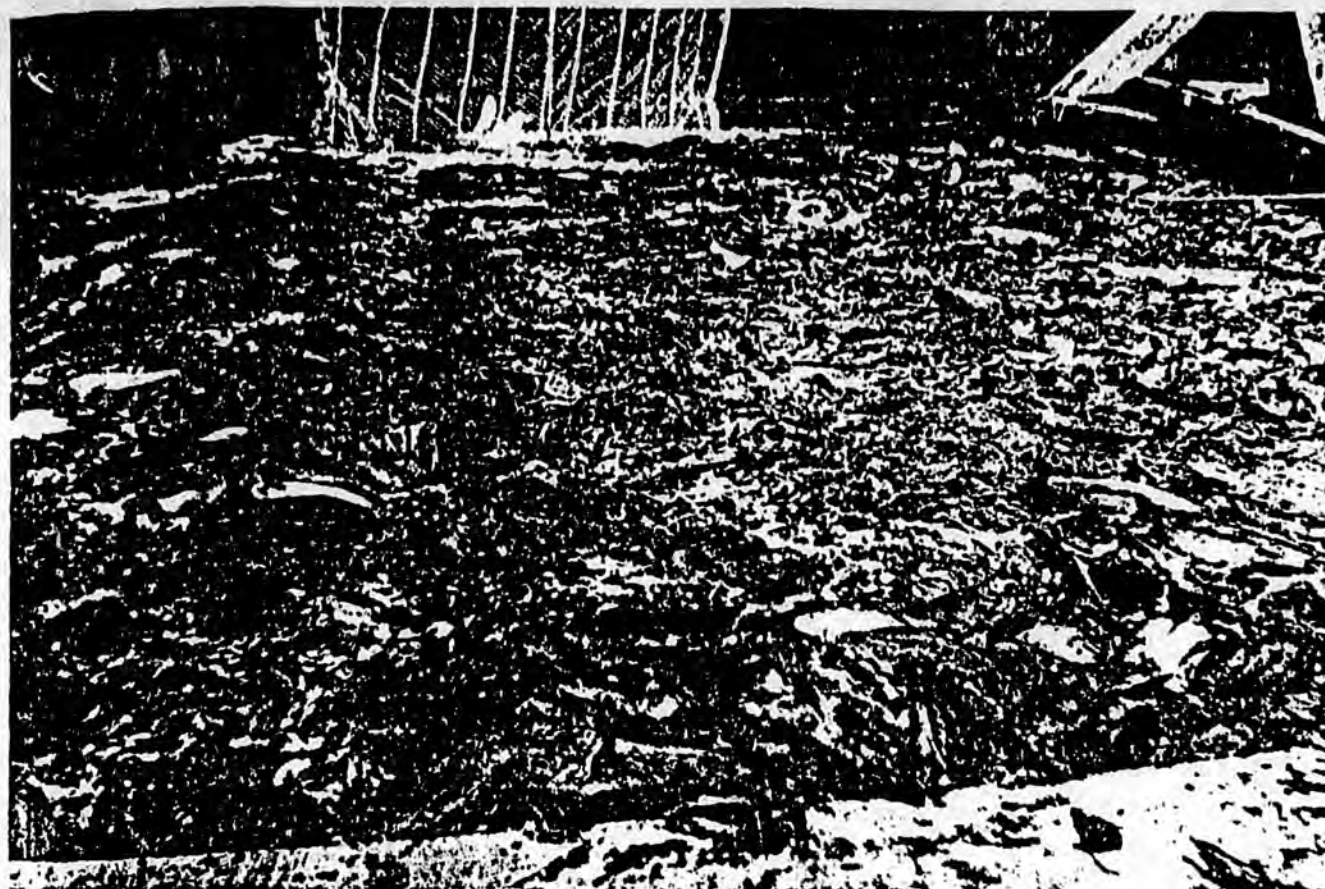
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CANNED SALMON PACK

Falls to 90 Per Cent Of Normal Output

IMPORTANCE of canned salmon as a factor in the prosecution of the war is shown by the emphasis placed upon it by high military authorities, based upon its convenience in handling; its semi-permanent form of preservation; its high nutritive value in concentrated space, and its palatability under all conditions. Its importance is further reflected in the fact that the United States government, after taking about one-third of the 1941 pack, increased its requirements last year to between 60% and 80% of the output, of which about half is going to the armed forces; while the entire Canadian pack of 1942 was required by the British government, which had taken two-thirds of the previous year's production.

Responding to the appeal of their governments for maximum production to meet the wartime need for food, the salmon cannery in all districts of North

America made the best of a difficult situation and put up about 90 per cent of a normal output, falling less than a million cases below the average of the

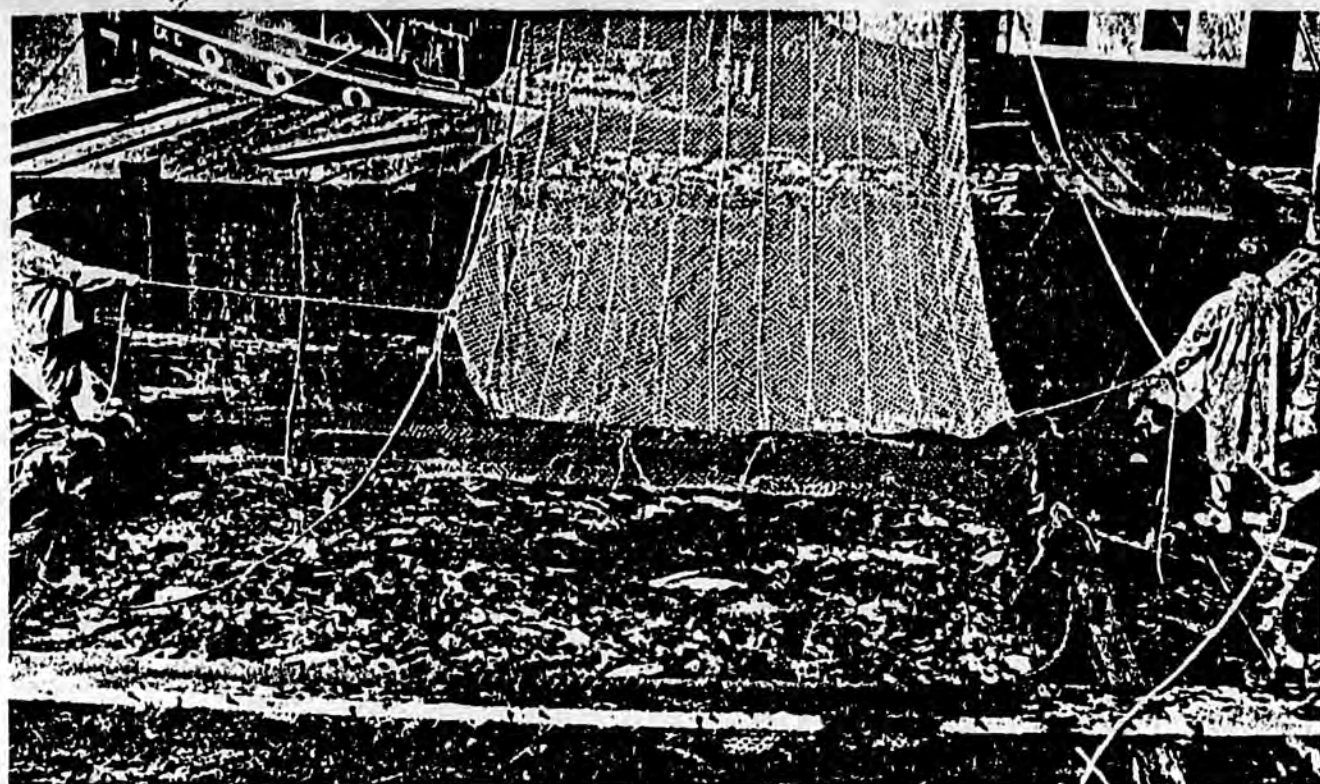
previous ten years. The combined United States and Canadian packs made a grand total of 7,639,046 cases, or 183,336 tons of concentrated food.

This result was achieved despite the fact that the industry was exposed to the possibility of enemy attack; was hampered at all points by necessary military restrictions; handicapped by shortage of help, and difficulty in obtaining supplies and facilities, and harassed by unaccustomed, complicated and costly procedures. In the face of these obstacles, the packers succeeded in carrying on their normal operations in most districts and, except in a few

1942 -- Summary of Canned Salmon Pack -- 1942

District—	Red, Sockeye or Blueback	Pink	Chum or Keta	Medium Red, Coho, Silver	King or Chinook	Steelhead Trout	Total (Full Cases)
Alaska.....	900,885	2,810,293	942,789	372,429	43,127	108	5,069,631
Puget Sound.....	258,181	851	2,223	6,862	1,204		269,628
Columbia River.....	23,256		118,051	26,541	274,750	21,803	464,401
U. S. Coast Streams.....	1,235		26,472	200	1,450		29,377
British Columbia.....	665,059	269,223	633,638	210,655	22,838	4,596	1,806,009
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,848,923	3,080,367	1,723,193	616,637	343,369	26,507	7,639,046

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OPERATING CONDITIONS

Many Formidable Obstacles Are Successfully Overcome

OPERATIONAL DIFFICULTIES encountered by the canned salmon industry in 1943 were, in general, not less burdensome than the previous year, but the season's problems were met more effectively and with somewhat less confusion and uncertainty than had formerly prevailed, and some obstacles which seemed to threaten disaster were found less formidable than they had first appeared. This resulted in a feeling of greater confidence as the season advanced, notwithstanding the disappointing runs of salmon and consequent unsatisfactory production in most districts.

The direct physical hazard of war was reduced by rapid growth of our military power in Alaska and, later, by

final expulsion of the Japs from the Aleutian Islands, though not in time to relieve the industry of rigorous restrictions on movements of vessels, etc. In some ways the burdens of the packers were definitely increased, but such burdens bore most heavily on the executive, accounting and financial phases of the business rather than on the production department, and had little effect on the output.

In their second year of wartime operation the packers had become more accustomed to the abnormal conditions—emergency restrictions, regimenta-

tion, shortages, etc.—and much friction was removed by better organization and coordination on the part of both the industry and the government. The government also provided greater cooperation, as result of a broader understanding of the need for maximum canned salmon production and a more definite evaluation of the industry's services and its place in the general war program.

With normal abundance of fish, the operating handicaps would no doubt have limited production to a considerable degree. They undoubtedly had that effect on Bristol Bay, Kodiak Island and Prince William Sound—the only areas where salmon runs were notably heavy; but elsewhere it does not appear that the results of the season in

Brailing salmon from a trap in Southeast Alaska.

1943 -- Summary of Canned Salmon Pack -- 1943

District—	Red, Sockeye or Blueback	Pink	Chum or Keta	Medium Red Coho, Silver	King or Chinook	Steelhead Trout	Total (Full Cases)
Alaska.....	1,996,776	2,322,057	884,711	158,734	50,987		5,413,265
Puget Sound.....	19,149	62,129	243	26,292	2,864		110,677
Columbia River.....	2,880		12,439	5,707	130,373	16,261	167,660
U. S. Coast Streams.....			5	402	1,138		1,545
British Columbia.....	164,888	529,574	362,974	186,026	10,660	3,096	1,257,218
GRAND TOTAL.....	2,183,693	2,913,760	1,260,372	377,161	196,022	19,357	6,950,365

Salmon orders by military lessen glut

By IMRE NEMETH

TIMES BUSINESS WRITER

Sponsors of a bill in the Alaska Legislature proposing a \$5 million appropriation to buy Desert Storm troops canned salmon for their rations are now saying the move could open up lucrative military contracts for Alaska's embattled salmon processors.

Rep. Gene Kubina, D-Valdez and the bill's prime sponsor, said Alaska has been a big supplier of canned salmon in past military campaigns. He said the industry is facing a glut of enormous proportion and could use the new market to pull itself out of a predicted price slump in the 1991

fishing season.

However, the U.S. Department of Defense is already buying salmon for a test run on the palates of troops stationed in Saudi Arabia.

Still, processors are not convinced the military is a viable option.

Alec Brindle, president of Seattle-based Wards Cove Packing Company Inc., said he is not counting on an appropriation from the Alaska Legislature.

"It would be nice, but I'm not taking any bets on that \$5 million," he said. The processing boss said salmon prices are depressed, adding, "I'm sure

everybody's going to be looking at whatever markets they can find."

Lt. Col. Jim Fagan, director of the Defense Personnel Support Center in Philadelphia, said there is a big difference between a gift of salmon and any purchases by his department. He said his department will accept any gift.

"It's not a carrot by any means," he said of the policy. "We are, however, looking at salmon utilized in (food) rations."

Salmon would be the main course for one in 10 meals served

See Salmon, back page

Salmon

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to select groups of desert-stationed troops in the coming weeks, Fagan said. He said the major requirement for future orders is the taste test.

"The basic issue is to try and see what the response is," he said. "Asking one of those guys in the field if he likes salmon doesn't help a whole lot. Many of these guys don't even know what a salmon is."

Fagan said the donation would provide part of the sample. His department is currently purchasing 250,000 cans of Alaska salmon every month. He said the initial reason for salmon in the diet is simply for variety in an environment to which it is difficult to ship food.

Kubina said \$5 million would buy 2.16 million 12-ounce cans.

"Everything I've got, so far, is positive," the representative said of potential legislative support. He said the gesture is symbolic coming from an oil state but does have economic potential.

Ray Cesarini, president of Sea Hawk Seafoods Inc. of Valdez,

runs one of the few plants cleared for sale to the military. He said Defense Department approval can be attained only by having a special inspection.

"It's not a big deal," he said of the inspection.

Brindle said an added military inspection is a duplication of three other government inspections he already gives the canning process at his many Alaska plants. He said he would like to see one standardized inspection.

Fagan said canned salmon not meeting the rigid requirements of each military agency would not be purchased. This leaves stockpiled Alaska product ineligible, Brindle said.

Barring a summer of bad salmon runs, the Wards Cove executive said at least one group will benefit.

"I'm anticipating it will be a pretty good year for the consumer," he said.