

203

SHEETS LEGAL EDUCATION - MENTAL HEALTH

203

Publications in Press (cont'd.)

"Navajos as Paralegals: Advocates Who Listen" (with Norman Ration),  
University of Arizona Law Review, 1975.

"The Extralegal Forum and Legal Power, the Dynamics of the Relationship,"  
(in collection of papers delivered at the AAAS Conference, 1974), University  
of Texas, 1975.

Alaska Natives and the Law (with Frank Barthel and Pat McDearmon) (four  
volumes), 1975.

Publications in Preparation

Southwestern Eskimo Law Ways and Their Relationship to Bush Justice, 1975.

Southeastern Indian Law Ways and Their Relationship to Bush Justice, 1975.

Reader on Bush Justice, 1975.

Casebook of Village Council Records from Eskimo and Indian Village in  
Alaska, 1975.

Village Councils and Native Community Control of Justice in Alaska, Law Note,  
American Journal of Comparative Law, 1975.

Casebook on Favela Law, 1975.

Eskimos and Their Councils: New Trends from Old, UCLA-Alaska Law Review,  
1975.

Papers Delivered

"The Extralegal Forum and Legal Power, the Dynamics of the Relationship--  
Other Pipelines," American Association for Advancement of Science,  
San Francisco Meeting, February, 1974.

"Extralegal Forums and Legal Power: The Dynamics of the Relationship in  
Alaska and Other Places," First Anthropology in Alaska Conference,  
Anchorage, Alaska, March, 1974.

"Bicultural Legal Education for Native Americans and Others," Law in  
American Society, Third Annual Conference on Law-Focused Education,  
Chicago, April, 1974.

"Advocacy in the Bush: New Directions and Alternatives," Keynote address,  
Panel on Lawyers, Second Conference on Justice in the Bush, Minto, Alaska,  
June, 1974. Clearinghouse Review No. 12, 997 (1974).

Research Manuscripts

1975

Airlines and Alaska: The Ever Weakening Thread, paper prepared for Ralph Nader and Alaska PIRG.

1974

Report to the Chief Justice, recommendations for reform of the court system in rural Alaska, unpublished.

"Final Report, Emmonak Conciliation Board, A Model for a New Legal Process for Small Villages in Alaska," report of National Science Foundation project prepared for presentation to the Alaska State Supreme Court, unpublished.

A Public Interest Research Group in Alaska, Center for Study of Responsive Law (Ralph Nader), unpublished.

1973

Research Design and Comments on Citizens Consumer Complaint Center Proposal, Center for Study of Responsive Law (Ralph Nader), unpublished.

Co-authored with Arthur E. Hippler, ISEGR, Working Papers, Application of the conclusions of the American Bar Association on Standards for Criminal Justice to Bush Justice in Alaska, unpublished paper prepared for Justice John Dimond (retired), Comparative Analysis Project of the Alaska State Court System, March 20.

Bush Justice: Sentencing Reforms, a Role for the Council. Draft prepared for the Alaska Supreme Court and Alaska Division of Corrections.

1972

Informal Instructions for Defendants in the Magistrates Court. Paper prepared for magistrate training session in Bethel and Nome, Alaska.

Notes on Representation of Native Clients. Paper prepared for the Alaska State Public Defender Agency.

Cross-Cultural Videotapes for Magistrates, co-authored with Arthur E. Hippler, ISEGR. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration application, September.

Cultural Alternatives in Correction, co-authored with Arthur E. Hippler, ISEGR. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration application, September.

"Promise for Reform Recommendations," co-authored with Arthur E. Hippler, ISEGR. Letter to the Alaska Supreme Court, outline of verbal presentation to the court, November 14.

Frank Barthel  
340 E. 2nd Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

#### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1974 to present

Employed by Alaska Legal Services as a Legal Education Curriculum Specialist to develop a six-unit legal education curriculum for Native students in rural Alaska.

Consultation with the Editor of a Native Land Claims Textbook sponsored by the Alaska Native Foundation.

Will give two workshops on legal education for secondary teachers at the Alaska Education Association convention in March.

Participating in a committee on how an Alaskan Native student, who is attending school in the city, can cope with prejudice in the schools and the urban environment.

1971-1974

Social Studies Teacher  
Bethel Regional High School  
Bethel, Alaska, 99559

In the Spring of 1972, I instituted a Native Land Claims Class. The program became a two semester program which offered an elementary survey of the Land Settlement; then a more advanced level of understanding for those students who wish to go further. In the future high schools will have to teach environmental law and land resource management courses along with business and corporate courses in order for people to protect their land and financial resources.

I initiated a Work Study program at the High School so that students would work at the elementary school, hospital, laboratory, dental clinic teen counseling center, radio station, fire station, day care center and receiving home. I wrote and received two grants from the Indian Education Act. One grant was to video tape a Native Land Claims Course, presented and produced by Bethel Regional High School Students. The second grant was to have eighteen students attend business management seminars presented in six villages by the Kuskokwim Community College.

1973

Taught a Native Land Claims Class at Kuskokwim Community College to a select group of students, some of whom were on the land selection committees in their villages. Part of the program was to bring in people with expertise in certain areas (construction, business management, law, environmental protection) to present a realistic picture for those interested in development.

1969-1970

Social Studies Teacher  
Pageland High School  
Pageland, South Carolina

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#### OTHER TRAINING

1973-1974

Attended numerous meetings here in Bethel and Anchorage (Alaska Foundation of Natives convention, Alaska Council of Village Presidents meetings, Calista.)

#### EDUCATION

1968

Graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with a BA with Honors in Political Science

1971-1972

Received from the University of Alaska 5 graduate credit hours for Secondary Curriculum Development

1972

University of Alaska; summer school in education

1973

Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina; summer school in education.

R E S U M E

PATRICIA E. MC DEARMON

Education

- 1968 Mount St. Agnes College, Baltimore, Md; B.A.,  
Speech and Hearing Therapy
- 1970 Old Dominion University; summer school in Education
- 1971 University of Alaska, Anchorage; summer school in  
Education

Professional Experience

- 1974 - present Primary Curriculum Developer, Legal Education  
Project, Alaska Legal Services Corporation
- 1973-74 Bethel, Alaska, taught first grade
- 1972-73 Bethel, Alaska, Special Education
- 1971-72 Shishmaref, Alaska, Taught grades 2,3,4
- 1970-71 Anchorage, Alaska, substitute teacher
- 1969-70 St. Mary's, Alaska, taught second grade
- 1968-69 St. Mary's, Alaska, taught fifth grade

Personal

- Born: March 1, 1945
- Address: 1627 W. 32nd #50  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

## Time Frame

Months 1, 2 and 3 (July, August and September)

Staff will:

1. Edit, revise, redraft and publish legal education materials.
2. Plan and conduct workshop for Legal Services attorneys who will act as backup persons to bush teachers at conclusion of project.
3. Plan and conduct workshop at Anchorage Community College for bush teachers residing in Anchorage for summer.
4. As an outgrowth of foregoing two workshops, staff will develop outline for bush regional workshops to be conducted in rural locations during school year 1975-76.

Months 4, 5 and 6 (October, November, December)

Staff will:

1. Disseminate printed curriculum to rural schools.
2. Conduct regional teacher workshops in cooperation with Bureau of Indian Affairs, State Operated Schools and Alaska State Department of Education in Kotzebue, Bethel and Ft. Yukon to instruct teachers in use of materials.
3. Adapt curriculum for application to audio and video cassette use.

Months 7, 8 and 9 (January, February and March)

Staff will:

1. Conduct regional teacher workshops in Cold Bay, Barrow, Dillingham and Sitka.

2. Provide ongoing assistance statewide to teachers in use of legal education curricula.

3. Curriculum specialist will commence production of audio-video cassettes.

Months 10, 11 and 12 (April, May and June)

1. Provide ongoing backup assistance statewide to teachers in use of legal education curricula.

2. Disseminate audio-video curricula materials to schools and assist teachers in their application.

3. Evaluate effectiveness of project.

Bicultural Legal Education

BUDGET

100 Personnel

101	Attorney-project director (12 months x \$2,000)	\$24,000
102	Secondary school curriculum specialist (12 months x \$1,890)	22,680
103	Primary school curriculum specialist (12 months x \$1,890)	22,680
104	Communications Specialist (6 months x \$2,000)	12,000
105	Secretary (12 months at \$1,100)	13,200

TOTAL

\$94,560

200 Employer Contribution/Employee Benefits

201	Attorney-project director	\$ 1,651
202	Secondary school curriculum specialist	1,614
203	Primary school curriculum specialist	1,614
204	Communications specialist	1,230
205	Secretary	1,302

TOTAL

\$ 7,411

300 Consultants

400 Travel

401	Staff (3)	<u>\$ 4,145</u>
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TOTAL

\$ 4,145

500 Per Diem

501	Staff (3)	<u>\$ 1,260</u>
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TOTAL

\$ 1,260

600 Office Expenses

601 Rent	\$ 7,800
602 Consumable supplies \$60/month	720
603 Postage \$30/month	360
604 Telephone expense \$100/month	1,200
605 Copy service \$50/month	600

TOTAL

\$ 10,680

700 Equipment

701 Typewriter rental \$25/month	\$ 300
702 Sony TC 55 cassette recorder \$150	150

TOTAL

\$ 450

800 Staff - Inservice Training

900 Equipment - Instructional

901 Textbook printing	\$42,570
902 50 Audio cassettes (90 min.) \$4 each	200
903 100 Video cassettes (30 min.) \$30 each	3,000

TOTAL

\$ 45,770

1100 Indirect Costs

1101 3% of \$164,275

\$ 4,928

GRAND TOTAL

\$169,203

AFN, INC./JOHNSON-O'MALLEY FY-76 APPLICATION

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION BY LINE ITEM

100 PERSONNEL

101 Attorney/Project Director

This person must be an attorney who has had extensive background and experience in Alaska Native legal problems, and in the development of legal education curricula. The individual should have an understanding of the traditional law ways of Alaska Eskimo and Indian people. He will be able to organize the work of this project and see that the objectives are met in a timely manner. He will be responsible for all staff work in the project and be responsible for the filing of all records and reports required. He will account for all funds expended and materials purchased during the project.

102 Secondary school curriculum specialist-teacher

This person must be an accredited teacher of secondary education who has had experience teaching in rural Alaska. He must be aware of the need for delivery of legal education to Native students and have a sincere desire to do so. He will evaluate the curricula developed in 1974, take part in editing, revising and redrafting final curricula prior to publication. He will participate as an instructor of secondary education teachers in teacher workshops.

103 Elementary school curriculum specialist-teacher

This person must be an accredited teacher of elementary education who has had experience teaching in rural Alaska. He must be aware of the need for delivery of legal education to Native students and have a sincere desire to do so. He will evaluate the curricula developed in 1974, take part in editing, revising and redrafting final curricula prior to publication. He will participate as an instructor of secondary education teachers in teacher workshops.

104 Communications specialist

The communications specialist will be responsible for producing audio and video cassettes utilizing the legal education materials. The focus of these teaching aids will be slow and non-readers. This person must understand the cultural differences between Native and non-Native lifestyles and be able to bridge that gap by means of audio and visual communications techniques. He will be employed during the last six months of the project.

105 Secretary

The secretary must possess excellent secretarial skills, complete all reports and curricula at the direction of project staff.

200 EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS/EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A life and health insurance policy is provided for all employees. Figures computed on this line item are based on required tax contributions to salary as well as the health and life insurance policy.

FICA	.0585 x maximum of \$14,000
ESC	.0160 x maximum of \$10,000
Insurance	.0280 x gross annual salary

300 CONSULTANT/CONTRACTUAL

400 TRAVEL

401 Travel in this line item is to pay air fares for the attorney/project director and curriculum specialists/teachers to each of the following places in order that they may conduct 2 day regional teacher workshops for teachers in the area who will be using the curricula: Cold Bay, Kotzebue, Bethel, Ft. Yukon, Barrow, Dillingham and Sitka. Fares are based on figures provided by The Travel Center, Anchorage, Alaska.

500 PER DIEM

501 Per diem in this line item is to pay 2 days of per diem to each staff member shown in 401 above who will be conducting seven teacher workshops shown in the above listed communities. Per diem is computed at \$30 per day x 2 days for each workshop x 3 persons x 7 trips.

600 OFFICE EXPENSES

601 Rent

65¢ sq. ft. x 1,000 sq. ft. x 12 mo. = \$7,800.

This figure is a reasonable office rent in Anchorage at this writing. With the tremendous increase in growth in Alaska it is impossible to obtain rental space for a lower per square foot cost.

602 Consumable Office Supplies

\$60/mo. This figure is based on present expenditures of Legal Education Project.

603 Postage

\$30/mo. This figure is based on present expenditures of Legal Education Project.

604 Telephone

\$100/mo. This figure is based on present telephone expense for Legal Education Project. Considerable long distance charges are incurred in this project.

605 Copy Service

\$50/mo. This is the average cost of making copies for the project. Legal Education Project presently utilizes copy machines owned by Alaska Legal Services and Rural Alaska Community Action Program and reimburses their costs.

700 EQUIPMENT

701 Typewriter rental

\$25/mo. This is the cost for renting an IBM selectric typewriter for the Legal Education Project. Cost of rental is less than the cost of purchasing a new typewriter and carrying maintenance contract thereon.

702 Sony TC 55 Cassette Recorder

\$150.00 Price estimated made by Northern Video Systems, Anchorage, Alaska. Necessary for making video cassettes

800 STAFF INSERVICE TRAINING

900 EQUIPMENT - INSTRUCTIONAL

901 Textbook printing

Costs are based on estimates provided by State Operated Schools for textbooks and workbooks. They have estimated their cost of printing a 1,000 page set of textbooks to be \$9 each copy. It is the intention of this project to provide one set of textbooks for each teacher in elementary school. There are 14,618 elementary school children in Native schools, with a ratio of 20 students for each teacher. Based on that, 730 copies of the elementary school textbook will be required. There are 6,055 secondary Native students in school in Alaska and approximately two-thirds will be studying Social Studies at the same time. It is the intention of this project to provide one text for each

secondary student, therefore approximately 4,000 secondary texts will be needed. Based on the cost estimates provided by S.O.S., we have budgeted \$42,570 for publication costs.

4,730 textbooks at \$9.00 each \$42,570

902 50 Audio Cassettes - 90 minutes

\$4.00 each. Price estimate given by Northern Video systems, Anchorage, Alaska.

903 100 Video Cassettes - 30 minutes

\$30.00 each. Price estimate given by Northern Video Systems, Anchorage, Alaska. Note: No equipment for recording video tapes is shown in either rental or purchase categories of this budget. A video rover and all necessary equipment is owned by Alaska Legal Services and is available to be used on in-kind basis in the production of these tapes.

1100 INDIRECT COSTS

1101 5% of \$164,275 - \$8,214

This figure is based on present actual costs of accounting, project direction and administration of Legal Education Project under the sponsorship of Alaska Legal Services.

HAVELOCK AND ASSOCIATES

513 WEST SEVENTH AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

JOHN E. HAVELOCK

March 13, 1975

TELEPHONE  
(907) 277-6570

Johnson O'Valley Review Committee  
c/o Alaska Legal Services Corporation  
524 West Sixth Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

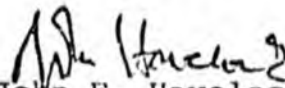
Gentlemen:

I understand that Alaska Legal Services Corporation is applying to you for renewed funding to continue their Legal Education Project.

It is no secret that the education of rural people in the nature of the American legal system is absolutely necessary and fundamental to the enjoyment of other rights and the exercise of the responsibilities of citizenship. Anything that can be done to move this project forward and to expand its influence in rural Alaska will be enormously helpful to the Native people of Alaska.

I encourage you to continue your support of this worthwhile project.

Sincerely,

  
John E. Havelock

JEH/mr

3/5/75

We the school Board are interested in  
a program for teaching hand (L)wms  
courses in our school

Boyd Partin  
Chairman School Board.

Spencer Wilson  
Chairman of Job. Commitee.

EKWOK, ALASKA

March 5, 1975

Alaska Legal Services  
Legal Education Project  
Anchorage, Alaska

We have heard about the Legal Education materials you have developed and are testing in Bethel, Selawik, and Fort Yukon.

We want to obtain copies of these materials for our schools. WE hope that you can get funding to make these materials available to all the schools in the state, since there is a very great need for this kind of legal education.

Signed

*Mary Andrea*  
*Annie Chocknok*  
*Evan Chocknok Sr.*  
*Kelly Best*  
*Wasily Simon*  
*Gregory Mofie*

March 4/75  
Portage Creek, Ak.

To Alaska Legal Services  
Anchorage, Alaska

From J.O.M. Committee in Portage  
Creek.

We the parents of children in  
Portage Creek, are interested in  
having the land claims thought  
to our children.

We understand there are materials  
developed for grades K-12  
and we would like these materials  
at Portage Creek.

Lena Kapotak  
Gregory Bedford  
Mary Kapotak  
Natalia Wassiliev  
Babe L. Paul



Alaska Judicial Council

303 K STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA  
99501

March 11, 1975

LAY MEMBERS

KENNETH L. BRADY  
LEW M. WILLIAMS, JR.  
ROBERT MOSS, SR.

LAW MEMBERS

MICHAEL A. STEPOVICH  
EUGENE F. WILES  
MICHAEL M. HOLMES

CHAIRMAN, EX OFFICIO

JAY A. RABINOWITZ  
CHIEF JUSTICE  
SUPREME COURT

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
R. ELDRIDGE HICKS

Dear Johnson O'Malley Review Committee:

The Alaska Judicial Council has a particular interest in bush justice needs in accordance with our general constitutional responsibility to conduct studies for improvements in the administration of justice. Our endeavors in this area to date have included examinations of the deployment of judges into rural areas, a judicial districting proposal, and most recently a study of the disposition of native offenders in rural communities.

In the context of these investigations and studies, we have had an opportunity to become accutely aware of the need for legal education in village schools. I wish to support wholeheartedly your attempt to obtain funds under the Johnson O'Malley Act for publishing copies of texts to be distributed to all village schools, for holding teacher workshops in conjunction with SOS, BIA and others in the use of the material.

If this office can be of any assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

  
R. Eldridge Hicks  
Executive Director

REH/jsh

March 4, 1975

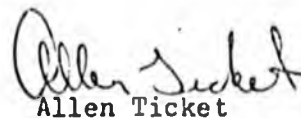
Johnson O'Mally Review Committee

As Mayor of Selawik, I would like to express my opinion toward the Legal Education Program that is being taught in our school. I feel that it should be continued or re-funded for another year.

My reason being that the Students has learned a lot about law and the City Ordinances. The Students now has respect for law. I feel that if the Legal Education Program is continued, the Students will grow up to be respected Citizens of Selawik. The Students will be graduating in a couple of years, It will be them who runs for Council positions. If they learn now, instead of later it would help them and Community.

I would also like to state that on the month of February, the City Council and myself had the law class take over our position for a day. I felt that it would be an experience for them, for in a couple of years from now, It will be them who will be Council Members. As one Student Stated, I have now realized what responsibility the Council has, and what is to be expected from the Council, and am glad, I was prepared for it.

I strongly feel that the Legal Program should be continued for the benefit of our Students and the Community of Selawik.

  
Allen Ticket

cc: Johnson O'Mally Review Committee

February 28, 1975

To Johnson O'Malley Review Committee

We have been using the legal education material, Alaska Native and the Law, developed by Alaska Legal Service for four months. Our staff finds the material highly useful and relevant to the students in the village. As one elementary teacher stated, "for once we have some material that the students can relate to. My students can learn what people do for jobs here in the village then we can talk about what kind of jobs people do in other villages or cities." Another elementary teacher stated, "the activities work and the students can do things rather than being read to. But more important the things they do for activities relate to life in the village. And when we discuss how things were done years ago they can compare that with how things are done now."

On the secondary level the Alaska Native and the law material is being taught to 11th and 12th graders. Besides my excitement and satisfaction with the material and the concept of getting students, at all grade levels, to understand the law and how it relates to them, is the satisfaction of my teacher and his students. Two measures of how the material is received come to mind. First, is the increase of knowledge of the material as measured by the teacher. During the first semester when the material was first being used, 16 of 23 students were receiving little or no credit and the mean grade score was 48. During the second semester only 2 of 23 students were receiving little or no credit and the reason why one student is receiving little credit is because of lack of attendance. The mean grade score increased from 48 to 76. A second indication of the use of the material is that some people in the village are beginning to ask for more police action and following that up to see that the police action is carried through.

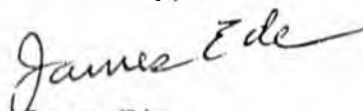
I need not explain the great need for this material. I have tried to convey that the material as tested here in Selawik is something the students want to learn, enjoy learning it and are putting their energy into learning the material. However as an educator I must mention that although the material is excellent, there is still a need for some revision. For example, we feel here that the first unit should deal with the old law and social ways then go into the newer ways of dealing with social interaction and law. Although the material the old and new is compared and that is fine. However by starting with the old way we lay a basis for continuing the comparison between the old and the new and try to understand the advantages and disadvantages of both. We can also try to understand why conflicts arise because of the newer ways of doing things.

Also as the writers of the material come each month we have shown them what is working, what methods results in facilitating learning. We also discuss what needs to be revised. But where is the time to revise? We understand the tremendous deadline the writers have been placed under. Programs of this magnitude are staffed by 4-5 times the number than the

staff of the legal education program. Furthermore whereas the legal education staff has one month, to read relevant material, rewrite and create material and methods that apply here, print the material and visit and consult with the users of the material, other programs have several years. The above is one reason why this program should be extended another year. This way the input of the teachers and students who are using the material can be included in the revision. We can also share the ideas of teachers and students from the other two schools under this study. Secondly, what about the Natives who live in the urban areas. One-half of Doyon's population lives in Fairbanks. Six thousand (6,000) natives live in Anchorage. Their problems are different. For example, buying a used car and the contractual arrangements that exist in that situation. What about the social agencies in the cities that deal with natives but who do not always understand the cultural ways of native. Material is needed in order to explain to urban natives how the law can help them. We can also prepare students for what to expect in the cities should they decide to live there. Thirdly, we are going to offer legal education material to older people in the village. We also hope that magistrates in the village would attend those courses.

We are in the business of preparing people to live today. The legal education material is a giant step in that direction.

Sincerely,



James Ede  
Director of Education

JE/as



**NOME PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

BOX 131, NOME, ALASKA 99762

January 22, 1975

RECEIVED JAN 24 1975

Mr. Gordon Jackson  
Alaska Federation of Natives  
1675 C Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I am presently coordinating a legal education survey in conjunction with Alaska Legal Services. The social studies curriculum is being revised to meet the immediate needs of the students, and the 1975-1976 school year will offer classes particularly devoted to legal education in rural Alaska. Therefore, lesson plans and prepared materials from the legal education project would be a valuable resource for our social studies department.

Sincerely,

*Ron Gerton*

Mr. Ron Gerton  
Chairman, Social Studies Dept.  
Nome Public Schools

cc: Stephen Conn

OVERALL FINDINGS OF THE SECOND BUSH JUSTICE CONFERENCE

1. That police protection for village people is inferior and in need of improvement.

2. That the importance of fish and game protection to village people is underestimated by State authorities and fish and game laws are unequally applied between sport and subsistence users.

3. That village people do not generally understand the State justice system and the State justice system does not generally understand the village people.

4. That village people do not want their children or elderly removed from the village by the schools, courts or police or other agencies.

5. That participation of village people in virtually all agencies of the justice system is severely lacking.

6. That village life should be governed by village law and custom as much as possible.

7. That progress in the improvement of the bush justice system since December, 1970, has been much too slow.

DATED at Minto, Alaska, this 12th day of June, 1974.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 1

THAT POLICE PROTECTION FOR VILLAGE PEOPLE IS  
INFERIOR AND IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

1. Recommendation: that State law enforcement agencies establish a more equitable system of distributing law enforcement personnel throughout rural Alaska.
2. Recommendation: before assignment to a bush area, a State Trooper should be trained in village culture, with adequate continued training provided.
3. Recommendation: that every village have quick and effective access to a State Trooper.
4. Recommendation: that initial training of village police should be in the village of service or a culturally similar village.
5. Recommendation: that local village or city council control be maintained over the village police program.
6. Recommendation: that village police and village constable pay be increased to a professional level by the State.
7. Recommendation: that the number of village police and village constables be substantially increased.
8. Recommendation: that if a village council calls for a trooper, that one be sent immediately.
9. Recommendation: that State Troopers be accompanied by an interpreter wherever language problems for understanding are likely to be met.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 2

THAT THE IMPORTANCE OF FISH AND GAME PROTECTION  
TO VILLAGE PEOPLE IS UNDERESTIMATED BY STATE  
AUTHORITIES AND FISH AND GAME LAWS ARE UNEQUALLY  
APPLIED BETWEEN SPORT AND SUBSISTENCE USERS

1. Recommendation: that the number of fish and game protection officers be substantially increased in village areas.
2. Recommendation: that laws be enacted to ban airplane hunting and trapping since and where it conflicts with the subsistence harvest by village people.
3. Recommendation: that fish and game enforcement powers be placed within a village community wherever possible.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 3

THAT VILLAGE PEOPLE DO NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTAND THE STATE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE STATE JUSTICE SYSTEM DOES NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTAND THE VILLAGE PEOPLE

1. Recommendation: that every State agency should develop bilingual educational materials to explain how they work to village people.
2. Recommendation: that legal and other public notices to bush villages be simple, clear, and bilingual so that they can be understood.
3. Recommendation: that the justice system provide training to afford every village with at least one native person educated to work in criminal and civil law.
4. Recommendation: that each village council receive from either the troopers, or the district attorney, information as to the disposition of all cases coming from their village.
5. Recommendation: that more civil and criminal trials be held in all villages.
6. Recommendation: that all agencies respond to each inquiry or protest from a village community, and in each case where that agency cannot solve the problem, that they give specific information of what must be done, and who must be turned to.
7. Recommendation: that all judges be encouraged to gain better understanding of village people by spending increased time in village communities.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 4

THAT VILLAGE PEOPLE DO NOT WANT THEIR CHILDREN  
OR ELDERLY REMOVED FROM THE VILLAGE BY THE SCHOOLS,  
COURTS, POLICE OR OTHER AGENCIES

1. Recommendation: that State and Federal laws, regulations, policies and programs in and for the villages be comprehensively reviewed and changed to insure the protection and fostering of family relationships and cultural values in the villages including:
  - a) secondary education and training in the villages,
  - b) care for the mentally ill, physically handicapped and the elderly in need of their home community,
  - c) adequate social and family counseling services in the villages to prevent the breakdown of family units,
  - d) foster, adoption and group homes in the villages for the care of children in need, and
- 3) village participation and approval in all decisions involving removal of children from their home and community environment.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 5

THAT PARTICIPATION OF VILLAGE PEOPLE IN VIRTUALLY ALL AGENCIES OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IS SEVERELY LACKING

1. Recommendation: every village should have at least one paid person who works with the Division of Corrections to supervise local young people and adults who get in trouble with the law.
2. Recommendation: that all phases of State Trooper personnel standards be reviewed for cultural bias and any standards that unfairly restricts participation of village people in the Trooper program be abolished.
3. Recommendation: that the State Legislature fund Public Defender services in second class cities.
4. Recommendation: that the State or regulated business provide funds to bring people to the administrative hearings that effect them.
5. Recommendation: that initial training of village police should be in their village or a culturally similar village.
6. Recommendation: that village council control be maintained over the village police program.
7. Recommendation: that all qualified Alaskan Native applicants be hired as State Troopers until a fair level of Native participation is reached.
8. Recommendation: that the Alaska State Troopers should actively recruit Native people and fully implement their affirmative action program.
9. Recommendation: that the justice system provide training to afford every village with at least one Native person educated

to work in criminal and civil law.

10. Recommendation: that all State programs in the villages funded by Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds, especially discretionary funds from the Indian desk, be defined, approved and monitored by specifically appointed village people from areas that will benefit from these programs.

11. Recommendation: that Alaska Legal Services Corporation Board of Directors decentralize their overall program delivery and establish offices in Kodiak, Kotzebue and Barrow.

12. Recommendation: that all administrative agencies in the State and Federal government take all action necessary to insure the full participation of the people affected by their actions.

13. Recommendation: that legal and other public notices to bush villages be simple, clear, and bilingual so that they can be understood.

14. Recommendation: that all notices be given so that they reach the people, and that radio and tv be used more often to give these notices.

15. Recommendation: that administrative hearings and proceedings be held in the village to be affected.

16. Recommendation: that village people be appointed to policy making positions on all agencies that affect them.

17. Recommendation: that all complaints and requests from village residents be acted upon even though they might not meet strict formal requirements, and that where additional information is needed to determine the exact nature of the complaint or request that the agency do whatever follow-up is necessary to insure com-

18. Recommendation: that liquor licenses issued to unincorporated areas be revokable upon request by a majority of the residents of the area without those residents having to first organize a municipal government.

19. Recommendation: that the Alaska Bar Association be encouraged to establish a voluntary section to provide hearing officers to second class cities to preside over hearings, required by law to be held, when the city does not have the ability to otherwise obtain a hearing officer.

20. Recommendation: that all State regulatory agencies guarantee village input into agency decisions by visiting the villages, and making the villages' needs and wishes known to the decision body.

21. Recommendation: that legislation be enacted to enable a Native village to vote dry and enforce such legislation against residents of the village, visitors and any carrier who knowingly transports liquor into the village in violation of this legislation.

22. Recommendation: that all phases of city police personnel standards be reviewed for cultural bias and any standards that unfairly restricts participation of village people in the city police program be abolished.

23. Recommendation: that all qualified Alaskan Native applicants be hired as city police until a fair level of Native participation is reached.

24. Recommendation: that the city police should actively recruit Native people and fully implement their affirmative action

OVERALL FINDING NO. 6

THAT VILLAGE LIFE SHOULD BE GOVERNED BY VILLAGE  
LAW AND CUSTOM AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE

1. Recommendation: that a study of an independent system of State Police for rural Alaska be undertaken, and new service and personnel standards for rural Alaska be evaluated.

2. Recommendation: that the Department of Community and Regional Affairs should provide attorneys residing in regional village areas to work with villages and help them codify their customary and traditional laws.

3. Recommendation: that customary law, such as adoption and inheritance laws, be recognized within the State justice system and applied where desirable.

4. Recommendation: that existing, local judicial bodies, such as village councils, be funded and supported by the legislature through the State judicial system.

5. Recommendation: that, where desired by a village, experimental bodies such as conciliation councils should be encouraged and funded by the legislature, through the judicial system.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 7

THAT PROGRESS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE BUSH  
JUSTICE SYSTEM SINCE DECEMBER, 1970, HAS BEEN  
MUCH TOO SLOW

1. Recommendation: that the court system is commended for establishing the service unit.
2. Recommendation: that the Alaska Supreme Court is commended for its sensitivity to problems of village people.
3. Recommendation: that the State Legislature is commended for establishing the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.
4. Recommendation: that the establishment of legal offices in Dillingham, Nome and Bethel is commended.
5. Recommendation: that much else of substance is the recommendations of the First Bush Justice Conference remains undone and that the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the State should take quick and positive action to carry out the resolutions of that conference.
6. Recommendation: that the Department of Public Safety is commended for establishing a village constable training program.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

A. RESOLVED THAT a committee of Alaska Legal Services, Alaska Public Defender Agency, Department of Law, Alaska Federation of Natives and other interested agencies be organized to draft proposed legislation and take positive action including adoption of regulation and new agency policies upon prior consultation with the Second Bush Justice Conference Monitoring Committee and other village organization to implement the recommendations of this conference.

B. WHEREAS, the Second Bush Justice Conference in Minto initiated judicial and administrative leaders to the unique problems of rural villages,

WHEREAS, this conference and its participating agencies exist to solve these problems,

RESOLVED THAT within one year three conferences similar to the Minto Conference be held in remote villages to deal specifically with the problems in the villages in which the conferences are held.

C. WHEREAS, the Second Bush Justice Conference has adopted many recommendations and

WHEREAS, a Monitoring Committee is necessary to secure the implementation of these recommendations,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT an interim Monitoring Committee be established with the following membership:

Phillip Guy  
Nick Gregory  
Gordon Jackson

Brenda Itta  
Mitch Leventieff

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT this interim committee secure funding for a permanent committee fairly representing all rural regions.

D. WHEREAS, the people of Minto have very graciously acted as hosts for the Second Bush Justice Conference, by providing a meeting place and sleeping facilities for the conferees; and

WHEREAS, the women of Minto have worked many hours to cook and have provided outstanding meals for the conferees during the entire three-day sessions; and

WHEREAS, the Minto dancers have honored the conference by performing and entertaining the conferees; and

WHEREAS, the citizens of Minto, by their individual participation, contributed immensely to better communication between all the participants,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Second Bush Justice Conference that a proclamation of appreciation be endorsed by this body on behalf of the people of Minto.

E. WHEREAS, many problems of urban Native people were brought up at the Second Bush Justice Conference,

WHEREAS, these problems are of major concern to all persons and agencies involved in the Second Bush Justice Conference,

RESOLVED THAT within one year an urban Native Justice Conference be held similar to the Bush Justice Conference in Minto.

F. WHEREAS, the United States Civil Rights Commission invested much time, effort and funds in providing a representative for the Second Bush Justice Conference in Minto,

WHEREAS, DON STOCKS, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission representative, contributed a great deal to the discussions at the Second Bush Justice Conference,

RESOLVED THAT the Second Bush Justice Conference commends the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and Don Stocks for their involvement in the Conference and encourage their further activity in solving the problems of "Bush Justice" in Alaska.

## MINTO RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recommendation: that the Superior Court appoint a Juvenile Intake Aide at Minto who would be provided with court system funds to pay for necessary phone calls to the Juvenile Intake Office and Superior Court Judge handling children's matters.
2. Recommendation: that the letter and Fish and Game laws and regulations of the State of Alaska be rigidly enforced in the Minto area for the protection and benefit of both the residents of Minto and its visitors, and that Minto residents be employed in such enforcement with authority and back-up from the State of Alaska.
3. Recommendation: that the rules of the Village Council of Minto be rigidly enforced with fairness to all, with special attention to the restricted parking on the road down to the river at the east end of Minto.
4. Recommendation: that the U.S. Public Health Services repair and maintain the water and sewer system which it installed in Minto.
5. Recommendation: that the Alaska Transportation Commission actively seek a resident of Minto to operate a bus line on the Minto-Fairbanks highway, and provide all the expertise necessary for the village applicant to comply with the State requirements of a bus line.
6. Recommendation: that since the FAA presently allocates funds for maintenance of the air strip in the uninhabited site of Old Minto, it is recommended that the FAA transfer this maintenance budget to the heavily utilized air strip at the Village of New

Minto, and actively seek and pay residents of the village to bring the air strip to safety standards and provide all season maintenance.

7. Recommendation: that the U.S. Postal Service seek and utilize every possible avenue for providing Minto with surface mail delivery over the Fairbanks-Minto highway, including a contract with the bus line operating scheduled service on the Fairbanks-Minto route when such a line is established, and which contract will supplement or possibly even replace the present air mail contract which now provides mail delivery to Minto only twice a week.

Second Justice in the Bush Conference, June 9-12, 1974----Minto, Alaska

Funding by Alaska Humanities Forum, Alaska Native Foundation and State Economic Opportunity Division, Department of Community and Regional Affairs

Project Director: Loyette Goodell

Master of Ceremonies: Francis L. Flavin

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

7.14 Legal Educ.  
7.47

LAW OFFICES OF

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

TELEPHONE 272-9431

May 4, 1975

MAY 7 REC'D

RECEIVED  
MAY 6 - 1975

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY  
AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Mike Harper  
Assistant Director  
Community and Regional Affairs  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mike,

As you know we have prepared legal education materials which cover consumer law, family law, criminal law, land claims, village government, employment law and the evolution of the legal process in 200 Alaska Eskimo and Indian villages. This six units of material is suitable for introduction into schools from K - 12 and for adult legal education. It has been tested and criticized by teachers, students and villagers in Bethel, Selawik and Fort Yukon. It deals with village problems and deals with customary approaches to law as well as state law. Tim Kennedy and the Skyriver Foundation are developing audiovisual materials to accompany the material.

This material is the first fullblown attempt to develop legal education material which relates both to custom and law for Native American children and adults in Alaska. The single other example of similar material, Navajo legal education materials developed by me and Navajo paralegals at Ramah Navajo High School was evaluated and praised by scholars concerned with the failure of law to relate to the needs of Native Americans and others as follows:

"[It] is unique in developing a basic legal literacy course useful in and outside of the school system. The program is particularly valuable for groups with strong alternative legal traditions, found commonly in developing countries but present in almost all societies. The project not only conveys knowledge (substantive legal competence), but also enhances a critical, evaluative framework for deciding how and why to mobilize legal machinery (psychosocial legal competence)."

From Legal Socialization: Strategies for an Ethical

63 village school applicants

Mr. Mike Harper  
May 4, 1975

page 2

Legality by June Louin Tapp and Felice J. Levine, 27 Stanford Law Review 1, at 68 (November, 1974).

The project for Alaska Natives is superior to the Navajo project. It has won praise from Judge Nora Guinn, the Chief Justice and, most importantly, from Native communities which have learned about or received the materials and the Native magistrates, police and others who have reviewed the materials. The materials are being used by the court interpreter project of the court system.

We attempted to secure funding for the project from Johnson-O'Malley. However, Alaska Legal Services was not able to reapply for a grant to publish the materials for all villages, conduct workshops for teachers and community people, and undertake revision based upon the comments and criticisms of village people who have experienced the materials and evaluated them. Each region has its own special priorities all of which cannot be met by available JOM funding. The State Operated Schools offered to print the materials but now informs us that their budget will be cut. The state Bureau of Indian Affairs was hostile to the project from its inception perhaps because they recognize that legal education can produce a new kind of accountability for all federal and state programs. The Alaska Federation of Natives applied for Indian Education monies to continue the program. However, we have learned that there is no strong support for funding for Alaska Natives on the board from other Indian groups.

Our budgetary needs as spelled out in the enclosed proposal require \$43,000 for publication and editing of the books and an additional \$86,000 for workshops and backup support for over 200 villages which will be served by the project in the coming school year.

I am well aware that at this late date no state agency can provide all of the funding. However, if even symbolic appropriations can be secured from any state agency, we are prepared to secure the remainder of the funding necessary directly from the Department of the Interior through the Solicitor's Officer or the Department of Education, the American Bar Association or Foundations.

If there is no symbolic commitment to legal education for

Mr. Mike Harper  
May 4, 1975

page 3

Natives from any state agency I have been warned that no national entity will realize the significance of teaching law to village people.

Legal education is no panacea. However, it speaks directly to the twin problems of delivery of justice services and comprehension of legal process raised again and again by professionals and by Natives at two state conferences on justice in the bush.

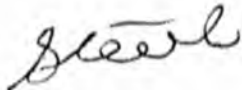
If the project does not reach all villages it will gather dust in a closet while confidence in a system of laws and customs erodes in all villages.

Don Clocksin has a copy of three of the units of the material which you can show to agency people.

I would urge any agency who has an interest to realize the positive contribution they will make to Native villages in Alaska, one that will further enhance the reputation of any agency that provides this unique material to Native Americans in Alaska.

I am sure you will do your best to help.

Sincerely,



Stephen Conn  
Professor of Law

SC:pb  
Encl.

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

Limited

Entry

OLD HARBOR COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE LIMITED ENTRY  
P. O. BOX 109  
OLD HARBOR, ALASKA 99643

Dear Fellow Citizens:

We, the Committee to Preserve Limited Entry, consisting of one hundred twenty fishermen, born and raised in the State of Alaska, who live year round in the City of Old Harbor, who's main income consists of salmon fishing, are trying to stop the repeal of Limited Entry for the reasons understated.

As it is well noted that Kodiak Island, and other regions as well, have in the past several years had a sharp decline in the Salmon catch. It seems most strange that people should want more boats and more gear coming into Alaska. Do they want to kill the salmon off completely? As it is, and the way it's going, we will have to take pictures of the salmon to show our grand children what we caught for a living.

It is said that only a few fishermen want to keep Limited Entry so they can control the industry, this is NOT so. These men are trying to preserve a dying industry. An industry that made Alaska the great state it is. It will most certainly die if not for some type of control.

If it is not controlled by Limited Entry, the fish and game will have to step in and control it by closing certain areas and then limiting the fishing time to a couple days and then just a few hours. We have seen this happen in other regions where there are too many units of gear, thus creating a heavy burden on the tax payers of Alaska, who will have to subsidize the many fishermen and their families who's main income is the salmon fishing by Welfare. Money, that could well be used on Education, Roads, and building a better Alaska, will have to be spent on Welfare recipients who have had a poor salmon season due to too many boats, too much gear, and not enough fish.

We do not want this to happen, but if we open our eyes to a few years ahead this could most certainly be a reality if the present law is repealed.

We do not want welfare, we do not want to be a burden to the tax payers. We want to hold our heads high and be proud that we are sons of fishermen, and want to make our living as our forefathers have.

We know from fact that there are many outside fishermen waiting to come to Alaska to fish if it is repealed to take from the State a part of it, to take it's fish, it's money, and it's heritage, leaving nothing.

On the bad years they will not come, they will instead stay home and stay with their present jobs and businesses or just vacation, as many are in it for monetary gains only and will come in the big years such as the one fourth coming. They don't spend their money here, they don't raise their children here, they couldn't care less if we the year round Alaskan lives or starves, as long as they can come and take what they can, then go to the south and live good during the cold winter months. They are not concerned about building up a dying Alaskan industry back to what it once was.

When the salmon industry does once again regain it's strength by Limited Entry and other means of restoration, we can foresee allowing more permits to those who want to fish here in Alaska.

People are misled to believe that the younger people who want to fish can't and their sons won't be able to fish because of limited entry. There will be no industry for younger fishermen to get into.

Our sport fishing and tourism industry will die if the law is repealed and the law closes the streams to sport fishing due to over harvesting.

Fellow Alaskans, we urge you to open your eyes to the matter before you. It is a serious one and can affect the lives of many Alaskans and the future of our children of Alaska.

We are not a political organization nor do we receive funds to campaign on political matters. We are a group of Alaskan fishermen dedicated to preserve the economy and the heritage of a dying industry in Alaska.

OLD HARBOR COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE LIMITED ENTRY

  
Ron Berntsen, Chairman

# STATE OF ALASKA

## COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH KB - JUNEAU 1981

March 8, 1976

The Honorable Frank R. Ferguson  
Alaska State Senate  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:


Enclosed for your information are samples of the application form and instruction booklet which are being sent to each individual applying for an entry permit for the commercial salmon fisheries of Kotzebue, Norton Sound, the Yukon and the Kuskokwim. The Commission will mail an application and instructions to each fisherman who participated in any of these fisheries as a gear license holder at some time from 1970 to 1975. Also enclosed for your information is a copy of the AYK regulations as adopted by the Commission.

To simplify the application process, the Commission will have qualification points already printed on each individual's application where State records support those points. Applicants may also claim additional points, as the instructions explain.

Applications and instructions will also be available from commercial license vendors, Fish and Game offices, and from those individuals and organizations hired by the Commission to provide application assistance. Application assistance will be provided as practical in each village in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim area affected by limited entry in the salmon fisheries of these districts. The individuals who will be providing assistance will be local persons who are bilingual and who have been trained to provide proper assistance.

If at any time you are in need of information or assistance relating to limited entry, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

  
Roy A. Rickey  
Chairman

RAR:dw  
Enclosures

1. 20 AAC 05.220(a) is amended to add the following:

Gear code and annual fees

10 gill net \$20

(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

2. 20 AAC 05.230(a) (1) is amended to add paragraph P and amend paragraph Y as follows:

P Upper Yukon Area - all drainages and watersheds of the Yukon River upstream of the Bonasila River to the Canadian Border.

Y Lower Yukon Area - all waters between the latitude of Canal Point Light at 63 24' north latitude 162 26' west longitude and 62 north latitude and all drainages and watersheds of the Yukon as far upstream as the Bonasila River.

(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

3. 20 AAC 05.230(b) is amended to add the following underlined language:

(b) Each administrative area listed in (a)(1) of this section shall include all fresh waters of Alaska draining into the ocean between the points on the coastline which designate the boundaries of the administrative area, unless otherwise provided in the description of the administrative area in (a)(1) of this section.

(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

4. 20 AAC 05.310(a) is amended to add the following fisheries:

(9) Kuskokwim (W)  
gill net fishery

(10) Kotzebue (X)  
gill net fishery

(11) Lower Yukon (Y)  
gill net fishery

(12) Upper Yukon (P)  
gill net fishery  
fish wheel fishery

(13) Norton Sound (Z)  
gill net fishery

(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

Register 57 MISCELLANEOUS BOARDS AND 20 AAC 05.320  
COMMISSIONS 20 AAC 05.550

5. 20 AAC 05.320 is amended to add the following:

- (10) Kuskokwim (W)  
gill net fishery.....810
- (11) Kotzebue (X)  
gill net fishery.....214
- (12) Lower Yukon (Y)  
gill net fishery.....627
- (13) Upper Yukon (P)  
gill net fishery..... 99  
fishwheel fishery.....126
- (14) Norton Sound (Z)  
gill net fishery.....195  
(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

6. 20 AAC 05.510 is amended to add a new subsection  
(b) and to appropriately renumber the present subsections:

(b) The application period for entry permits for those fisheries designated in sec. 310 (a) (9)-(13) of this chapter will be from March 10, 1976, until midnight, May 10, 1976. (Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

7. 20 AAC 05.535 is added as a new section:

20 AAC 05.535. APPLICATIONS FOR FISHWHEEL ENTRY PERMITS. Applications will be accepted from fishermen who operated fishwheels commercially between 1960 and 1975 with registration numbers issued to them by the Department of Fish and Game. (Eff. / / Reg. 57)

Authority: AS 16.43.100(b)  
AS 16.43.110(a)  
AS 16.43.260(a)  
AS 16.43.260(d)  
AS 16.43.260(e)

8. 20 AAC 05.550 is amended to add the following underlined language:

20 AAC 05.550. ISSUANCE OF ENTRY PERMITS. (a) The commission will issue entry permits to all applicants assigned to priority classifications designated in sec. 600-660 of this chapter as involving significant economic hardship.  
(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

9. 20 AAC 05.653 is added as a new section:

20 AAC 05.653. PRIORITY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR THOSE FISHERIES DESIGNATED IN 310(a)(9)-(13) OF THIS CHAPTER. (a) The commission finds that special circumstances (set out in detail in the findings of October 20, 1975 which accompanied the proposed regulations) exist requiring the use of the priority classification system in sec. 656 of this chapter for those fisheries designated in sec. 310(a)(9)-(13) of this chapter.

(b) For each fishery for which a maximum number of entry permits has been established in sec. 320(10)-(14) of this chapter, a point system is used for ranking applicants for entry permits.

(c) A point scale of 0-24 is established.

(d) The commission will assign an applicant to one of 25 priority classifications designated by the numbers 0-24, based on the total points to which his qualifications, as of the qualification date, entitled him under section 656 of this chapter. The greater the degree of hardship the applicant would suffer by exclusion from the fishery, the higher the total number of points. (Eff. / /, Reg. 57)

- Authority:
- AS 16.43.100(a)(1)
  - AS 16.43.100(a)(2)
  - AS 16.43.100(a)(6)
  - AS 16.43.100(b)
  - AS 16.43.110(a)
  - AS 16.43.250(a)

10. 20 AAC 05.656 is added as a new section:

20 AAC 05.656. POINT SYSTEM FOR FISHERIES DESIGNATED IN SEC. 310(a)(9)-(13) OF THIS CHAPTER. (a) Past Participation. Up to a maximum of 16 points will be awarded to an applicant for past participation in the fishery applied for based upon the following schedule:

(1) Year fished as a gear license holder*	Schedule (a)**	Schedule (b)**
1975	4	3
1974	3	3
1973	3	3
1972	3	3
1971	2	2
1970	1	2
	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>

\*In the Upper Yukon fishwheel fishery, where gear licenses have not been required, only the operator of a fishwheel in the commercial fishery, as described in sec. 535 of this chapter, may qualify for the points listed in the schedule in this subsection.

\*\*Schedule (a) is to be used in all fisheries designated in sec. 310(a)(9)--(13) except the Kotzebue gill net fishery, for which schedule (b) is to be used.

(2) If unavoidable circumstances exist such that an applicant was unable to participate in the fishery during 1974 or during 1975, the commission will in its discretion award the applicant up to a maximum of 7 points upon a special showing of past participation.

(b) Economic Dependence. Up to a maximum of 8 points will be awarded an applicant for economic dependence on a fishery based on the schedule in this subsection.

(1) Income dependence percentage or non-fishing occupational income based on harvesting the fishery resource while participating as a gear license holder, in the fishery applied for, in 1974 and 1975 is shown in the following schedule:\*

<u>Salmon Fishery</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>1975 Points</u>	<u>1974 Points</u>
Kuskokwim (W) gill net fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>60%</u> , or non-fishing occupational income less than <u>\$3,000.</u>	4	2
	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>30%</u> , or non-fishing occupational income less than <u>\$6,000.</u>	2	1
Kotzebue (X) gill net fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>80%</u> , or non-fishing occupational income less than <u>\$2,000.</u>	4	2
	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>60%</u> , or non-fishing occupational income less than <u>\$4,000.</u>	2	1
Lower Yukon (Y) gill net fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>60%</u> , or non-fishing occupational income less than <u>\$3,000.</u>	4	2

Lower Yukon (Y) gill net fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>30%</u> , or non- fishing occupational income less than <u>\$6,000</u> .	2	1
Upper Yukon (P) gill net fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>60%</u> , or non- fishing occupational income less than <u>\$3,000</u> .	4	2
	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>30%</u> , or non- fishing occupational income less than <u>\$6,000</u> .	2	1
Upper Yukon (P) fishwheel fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>60%</u> , or non- fishing occupational income less than <u>\$3,000</u> .	4	2
	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>30%</u> , or non- fishing occupational income less than <u>\$6,000</u> .	2	1
Norton Sound (Z)	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>60%</u> , or non- fishing occupational income less than <u>\$3,000</u> .	4	2
	Income dependence percentage in excess of <u>30%</u> , or non- fishing occupational income less than <u>\$6,000</u> .	2	1

\*In the Upper Yukon fishwheel fishery, where gear licenses have not been required, only the operator of a fishwheel in the commercial fishery, as described in sec. 535 of this chapter, may qualify for the points listed in this subsection.

(2) If unavoidable circumstances exist such that an applicant's income dependence upon the fishery is not realistically reflected by his income dependence in 1974 and 1975, the commission will in its discretion award an applicant up to a maximum of 6 points based on a special showing of income dependence.

(3) Points will be awarded for investment in fishing gear as of the qualification date.\*

- (A) Owns vessel or gear or both 1 point
- (B) Owns fishwheel 1 point

\*A maximum of one point may be claimed under this subsection.

(4) Points will be awarded for availability of alternative occupations in the applicant's place of domicile as of the qualification date.

(A) One point will be awarded an applicant whose domicile is in a census district or county with a population that is 80% or more rural or has a total population of under 10,000 as of the 1970 census.

(B) Zero points will be awarded an applicant whose domicile is in a census district or county with population that is less than 80% rural or has a total population of more than 9,999.

(C) An applicant from a zero point area may receive one point through a special showing that there is neither a road nor an adequate daily transportation service from the applicant's domicile to other potential areas of employment in his county or census district. (Eff. / / , Reg. 57)

Authority: AS 16.43.100(a)(1)  
AS 16.43.100(a)(2)  
AS 16.43.100(a)(6)  
AS 16.43.100(b)  
AS 16.43.110(a)  
AS 16.43.250(a)

11. 20 AAC 05.659 is added as a new section:

20 AAC 05.659. DESIGNATION OF SIGNIFICANT AND MINOR ECONOMIC HARDSHIP CLASSIFICATIONS FOR THOSE FISHERIES DESIGNATED IN SEC.310(a)(9)-(13) OF THIS CHAPTER. (a) Priority classifications 10 through 24 are classifications of applicants who would suffer significant economic hardship by exclusion from the fishery, except in the Kotzebue gill net fishery where such classifications are 12 through 24.

(b) Priority classifications zero through 2 are classifications of applicants who would suffer only minor economic hardship by exclusion from the fishery, and an entry permit originally issued to them under AS 16.43.250(c) may therefore have certain restrictions placed upon its transfer as required by AS 16.43.170(c). (Eff. / / , Reg. 57)

Authority: AS 16.43.100(a)(2)  
AS 16.43.110(a)  
AS 16.43.127(c)  
AS 16.43.250(b)  
AS 16.43.250(c)

Sen George Hohnman

15.2

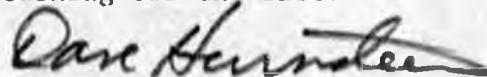
Limited Entry is a governmental attempt to solve the problem of too many boats by creating a new bureaucracy instead of trying to find the real roots of the problem, which on closer examination turns out to be the failure of other government bureaucracies.

Last year was the first time in my working life that I didn't pay income taxes, because Uncle Sam and Alaska said, Dave, you are doing the country a favor by buying a boat. I used the Investment Credit and took 7% of the value of my shrimp boat and deducted it directly off my tax bill. If I should have good seasons the next two years I could put all profits into a Capital Construction Fund set up by the NMFS, promise to build a new boat or make major improvements in my old boat, and for two years continue to pay no income taxes. The fourth year I could buy a new boat using a low interest, low down, long term federal loan, and not even have to sell my first boat since I could have a substantial down payment in my Capital Construction Fund. Also, since Congress has just raised the investment credit to 10% I would have a new big tax break with my second boat, and continue to pay no taxes.

These are some of the ways that processors and fleet builders have over-capitalized our fleets. I'm an independent Alaskan fisherman--I like my boat and don't want another, so this and future years I'll be paying taxes and subsidizing the fleet builders I'm competing with.

This is the problem of our way of promoting growth--particularly when applied to our fishing industry. I imagine MacDonalds avoids paying taxes as long as he keeps building more hamburger stands, and the hamburger-eaters might keep growing in number, but we only have a limited number of fish, at the present.

Fishermen are out there catching not just fish, but dollars. Most fishermen's minds are like a cash register--they know the payday before they hit the dock. Instead of the government's handing fishermen dollars with tax subsidies and write-offs, it should eliminate the subsidies and let our industry get back on an even keel, and then maybe in the future take away a few dollars in taxes and plow that money back into more fish. That would be a natural form of limiting entry that would help the fish and the fishermen and cut down government costs instead of this present uncoordinated, multi-headed monster that is driving us crazy, wasting our money, doing nothing for the fish, and pitting brother against brother. Let's repeal Limited Entry, work to eliminate the tax gimmicks, and get on with some positive programs to help the fish. Limited Entry is an attempt to hold down the lid on a pressure cooker with force instead of simply turning off the fire.



Dave Herrnsteen  
Box 1704  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

April 29, 1975

(14-years an Alaskan; 9 years full-time commercial fisherman; owner/operator F/V BONANZA; B.A. in Economics, 1964)

Liquor

# CITY OF SEWARD



P. O. BOX 377  
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664

CITY MANAGER	224-5214
COMPTROLLER	224-5216
INFORMATION	224-5215
CITY POLICE	224-5201

March 22, 1976

Senator Frank Ferguson  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sir:

In reference to SB 681, allowing municipalities to levy a tax on liquor sales.

I, as Chief of Police of Seward, have discussed this type of bill with our City Manager. I feel sure that the liquor industry brags about how much taxes the state obtains from liquor sales. But as you know, the municipalities receive very little. They receive returns on liquor licenses, which in Seward amounts to approximately \$13,500.00. Seward's police budget for the 74-75 fiscal year was \$163,000.00. Approximately 80% of police activity is alcohol related.

So you can see that municipalities are handicapped with the liquor problem and no monies to deal with the problem.

I do feel that there should be some restrictions on the amount of taxes that could be levied, also, enforcement of such taxation.

Communities throughout Alaska are having the same problems with alcohol. I feel it is time that the Senate listens to the cries of their communities, for help that is desperately needed.

I feel that monies derived from such taxes would help municipalities subsidize the police and alcoholism programs.

Sincerely,

Louis A. Bencardino  
Chief of Police  
Seward Police Department

LAB/cmw

Box 239  
Galena, Alaska 99741

March 22, 1976

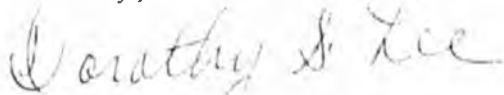
Health, Education and Social Services  
Committee Members  
State Legislature, Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Member:

It is my understanding that pending legislation would permit the sale of beer and wine in the village grocery stores.

Please be aware that I am totally against this legislation.

Sincerely,



DOROTHY S. LEE  
SOCIAL WORKER III  
GALENA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE

DSL:vtd

SEWARD COUNCIL ON COMMUNITY SERVICES  
P. O. BOX 1045 224-5775  
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664

March 25, 1976

Dear Senator;

In reference SB 681, allowing municipalities to levy a tax on liquor sales.

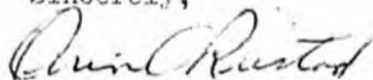
I, as Executive Director of the Alcohol and Mental Health Program of Seward, have discussed this type of bill with our City Manager. As you know the liquor industry brags about the amount of taxes the state obtains from liquor sales, however as you also know the municipalities receive very little. They receive returns on liquor licenses, which in Seward amounts to approximately \$15,500. Seward's police budget for 74 - 75 fiscal year was \$163,000. Approximately 80% of police activity is alcohol related.

You can see that municipalities are handicapped with the liquor problem and with no monies to deal with the problem. I do feel that there should be some restrictions on the amount of taxes that could be levied, but I also feel that there should be some enforcement of such a taxation to help pay for these services.

Communities throughout Alaska are having the same problem with alcohol. I feel it is time that the Senate listens to the cries of their communities for help that is desperately needed.

I believe that monies derived from such taxes would help municipalities subsidize the police and alcoholism programs.

Sincerely,



Orrin Reistad  
Executive Director  
Seward Council on Community Services

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH 5 - JUNEAU 99811

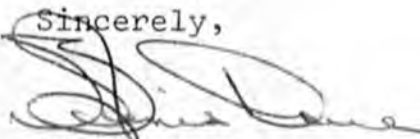
May 11, 1976

The Honorable Frank Ferguson  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a Notice of Adoption of Emergency Regulations and Notice of Proposed Changes in the Regulations for the Department of Revenue, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

Sincerely,



Glenis Dove  
Alaska Administrative Code  
Coordinator  
Department of Revenue

Enclosure

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

As required by AS 44.62.250, notice is given that the Alaska Department of Revenue adopted on this date as emergency regulations, a new 15 AAC 20.280, 15 AAC 20.290, 15 AAC 20.300 and 15 AAC 20.310 relating to the definition and prohibition of monopolies in regards to alcoholic beverage dispensary and retail store licenses. These regulations also provide reporting requirements for beverage dispensary and retail store licensees in order to establish market data, and provisional licenses to be granted until such market data be obtained by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Revenue under authority vested by AS 43.05.080 proposes to adopt regulations in Title 15 of the Alaska Administrative Code to implement AS 04.10.255, as follows:

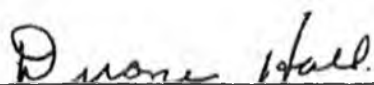
- (1) A new 15 AAC 20.280 establishing reporting requirements for alcoholic beverage dispensary and retail store licensees.
- (2) A new 15 AAC 20.290 and 15 AAC 20.300 defining and prohibiting the formation of monopolies in regards to alcoholic beverage dispensary and retail store licenses.
- (3) A new 15 AAC 20.310 providing for provisional licenses.

Notice is also given that any person interested may present oral or written statements or arguments relevant to the action proposed at a hearing to be held at Chena Conference Room, Chena Building, 513 1st Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska at 10:00 o'clock a.m. on May 27, 1976.

The Department of Revenue, upon its own motion or at the instance of any interested person, may at the hearing or after it adopt the above proposals substantially as set out above without further notice.

Copies of these regulations and proposed changes may be obtained by writing to the Director, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, 509 West 3rd Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

DATED: May 6, 1976 at Juneau, Alaska.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Duane Hall  
Chairman  
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

MENTAL  
HEALTH

AMAA  
(reply)

# ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

*Affiliated with National Association of Mental Health*

~~XXXXX~~ 1135 West 8th

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

March 18, 1975

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Senator Hohman,

The Alaska Mental Health Association would like to know if they have your support for the "Community Mental Health Services Act". It has been introduced as Senate Bill 24 by Genie Chance.

This is the third year for the bill. The governor has recommended the bill be passed. The Division of Mental Health and Commissioner Williamson support the bill. We have found no opposition. Some rural areas would like to see a 90/10 appropriation rather than 75/25, but basically they support the bill.

This bill is needed, we do not have services that people can afford in this state. This bill would allow communities to develop mental health services which would operate on a sliding fee scale.

In a state where more people have died of accidents than of heart trouble, stroke, or cancer, where the suicide rate is 32% above the national average (16-19 year olds), and where homicide, rape, child abuse, and alcoholism rates are all above the national average, how can we afford to continue with out help for our people.

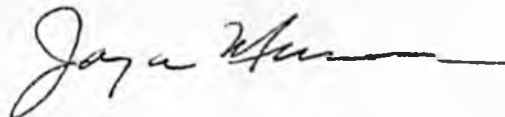
There are monies that come from Mental Health Lands that do help to supplement the cost for services. This is true in Education and Mental Health! Most of the monies allocated support institutions and this is the most costly type of treatment. At the present time Alaska Psychiatric Institute is used as if it had a revolving because of lack of early treatment and follow-up treatment. This could be alleviated with mental health services.

With the pipeline impact and the stresses caused by it, the problems can only multiply.

Community Mental Health Services are needed as a supportive system for the Division of Family and Social Service, Criminal Justice Department and Corrections, Drug and Alcoholism Programs, and Developmentally Disabled, for often the individuals and/or families involved with these programs also need mental health services. Mentally Healthy people are productive members of society.

Please give this bill your attention and we would be interested in your position.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joyce Munson", followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

Joyce Munson  
Executive Director

# ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

*Affiliated with National Association of Mental Health*

~~XXXXXX~~ 5531 Arctic Blvd.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

8.5

April 28, 1975

Genie Chance  
Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Genie,

Here is a copy of a news release that Dr. Oliver wrote up. Probably very little will get in the paper and I wanted you to see where we are. This is a dedicated and very professional person as well as a good administrator and probably the best to hit Alaska in a long time. He was formerly with the clinic for a long time. He was formerly with the clinic for about 6 months before the move to API. Dr. Oliver had nothing to do with preparing the budget, that was Adriene Cook who has left the system, he remained less than one year. I did not send copies to all the legislators so if you could circulate it in the senate it would be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Joyce Munson  
Executive Director

sm:JM

## CRISIS AT ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

After an initiation of two months as Superintendent of API, I can only conclude that we have a severe crisis on our hands in the form of totally inadequate resources to competently carry out the mission with which we are charged, the provision of quality psychiatric in-patient care.

We have such a shortage of professional and paraprofessional staff involved in patient care that we are constantly exposing patients, staff and the community at large to real and unwarranted hazards. For example, we have no intensive treatment area in the entire institution with security enough to prevent any highly disturbed or violent patient who chooses to, from walking away from the hospital.

We have, on several occasions, had to work nursing personnel sixteen hour shifts in order to provide adequate supervision for extremely suicidal patients. For moderate suicidal risks, we simply have to take our chances.

We have no adequate physical facility to provide classroom space for the nearly fifty children at API who are unable to obtain their education from the public school system.

There is such a severe shortage of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, that the ones we do have spend nearly all their time dealing with crises to the marked neglect of the routine work which cries out to be done with the less disturbed patients. This prolongs the hospitalization of many patients (the majority of those on the adult admission service) and vastly increases the cost of patient care, both directly and indirectly. The indirect costs are probably by far the most expensive for the community. These include the delay in returning patients to employment, homemaking and other productive activities with the hard dollar costs to the tax payer involved in increased hospital, welfare and disability payments, plus the loss to the community of spendable income and taxes not paid during the prolonged disability of the patient. The cost to the afflicted mental patient and to his or her family are incalculable in terms of emotional and financial suffering involved in lengthy psychiatric disability. When one speculates as to how costly inadequate early treatment and inadequate discharge planning and follow-up care become when they contribute to increased chronicity of illness, the figures become mind-boggling. Inadequate and insufficient early treatment and aftercare contribute directly to repeated, prolonged, or even permanent hospitalization. If a single patient can be prevented, by vigorous and timely treatment, from developing severe mental illness requiring lifetime hospitalization, the savings to the taxpayer might well exceed one million dollars over a twenty to thirty year period. This figure for cost of hospital care alone, excludes the huge additional costs if the patient happens to be the family breadwinner or a mother whose forced removal from her children may exact from the public the burden of providing large amounts of long range social services to her offspring.

Our staff shortage multiplies our problems directly and in many ways. The prolongation of patient hospitalization makes the bed shortage even more acute and results in a vicious cycle. Our social workers, nurses and psychiatrists spend large blocks of time screening out and turning away a large percentage of applicants for admission. In some of these cases, referral of the patient to other community resources is entirely appropriate, in others, the admission of the patient would be desirable if we had the capacity to take care of him or her. Unfortunately, we undoubtedly refuse admission to many patients who return later in a more advanced state of illness and who may then be less amenable to treatment or require a more prolonged stay and the deployment of more staff time and resources.

Our social work staff, instead of spending major blocks of time holding the line at the front door, should be much more vigorously involved in discharge planning and especially in coordinating aftercare services for patients. This would help provide followup medical and social services often needed by patients to maintain their improvement and be able to remain out of the hospital after discharge. An increased social work and psychology staff would also permit more individualized treatment of patients and more urgently needed work with their marital partners and families. This type of family therapy is grossly needed on the Childrens and Adolescent Wards as the amount being done is woefully inadequate. What data do I have to substantiate my claim that API is expected to function at a hopelessly inadequate level of funding? Consider the following: We are expected to function in this fiscal year with eight fewer staff than we had in the year ending June 30, 1968. We have sixteen less nursing positions filled than in 1968. Not all of these latter positions have been taken away from us, but because of other problems in the system (low pay in some areas, difficult working conditions, lack of job satisfaction, lack of opportunity for advancement, and because of inflexible policies in the state personnel system) we have not been able to recruit successfully. There is an 88% turnover rate per year among our paraprofessional staff for the reasons mentioned above.

The population in Alaska has increased from approximately 293,000 in 1968 to approximately 340,000 at the present time with a conservative projected figure for 1977 being 375,000. Our admission rate has increased by 265% over 1968 based on the figures for the first six months of this fiscal year. At the present rate of increase, we expect a 281% increase by the end of this fiscal year. The admissions would be far higher than this if there was any possible way we could accommodate everyone needing to be in the hospital.

This failure to keep staff and other treatment resources growing, with the marked increase in workload and the burgeoning population in Alaska, must result in a steady deterioration in the quality of care. Further evidence for the inadequacy of our resources comes from a study of API recently carried out at my request by Dr. Robert Moore of San Diego, California. Dr. Moore has devoted almost his entire professional life to administering quality psychiatric inpatient services. He is employed by an organization in California (The Vista Hills Foundation), which contracts mental health services to communities and, in one instance, to an entire county. They also operate three proprietary psychiatric hospitals of their own in San Diego and Los Angeles. Although Dr.

Moore's organization runs good hospitals, they do not squander their profits by overstaffing them. In his consultation report to me, Dr. Moore, by his criteria and knowledge of other programs, felt that we were seriously deficient as far as our professional staff is concerned. He felt that the shortages are particularly severe in the numbers of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational and recreational therapists, and in the paraprofessional nursing personnel. To give one example involving our busiest service, our Adult Admission and Acute Treatment Ward, Dr. Moore was of the opinion that this type of service requires, for around-the-clock coverage, five to six nursing hours per patient per day, whereas we have 2.59 hours, approximately one-half of the number required to operate the service safely and effectively.

Although I have been authorized to recruit two more psychiatrists, Dr. Moore does not think two more is enough and these new positions are available only by using funds currently being spent to pay a few part-time psychiatrists who help with part of our night and weekend coverage. In spite of this arrangement, our full-time medical staff finds their workloads so crushingly heavy and the amount of unpaid overtime they have to work so onerous that they are looking eagerly at other employment opportunities in other states. I have no authorization to increase staff in any of the other professional disciplines even after the beginning of the next fiscal year except for staff for a new unit for the mentally ill offender. Unfortunately, the number of positions budgeted for are not enough to operate this unit either safely or effectively.

In a landmark legal case in Alabama in 1971, "Wyatt vs Dr. Stickney, et al", a Federal Court ruled that involuntary psychiatric patients have a constitutional right to adequate treatment and ruled that the Bryce and Searcy State Hospitals must provide same. After a few months probationary period when the defendant hospitals and superintendents still failed to satisfy the court that they were providing adequate care, the court imposed on these hospitals, after consultation with the foremost authorities in the United States, minimal staffing patterns. The court made it quite clear that the imposed numbers of staff were minimal and not optimal. The court further ruled that the state had no choice but to provide this level of care regardless of the availability of budgeted funds. IN SEVERAL RESPECTS, API FAILS TO MEET THE STAFFING STANDARDS REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED TO THE ALABAMA STATE HOSPITALS BY THE FEDERAL COURT. Wherein does the responsibility lie for this dismal state of affairs in Alaska's Mental Health System?

In my opinion, no one person or group can be scapegoated and held totally responsible, although many of us are culpable. Assessing blame is usually an exercise in futility, but in this case the problems need to be identified if we hope to correct them -- so here goes: There has not been adequate administrative and professional leadership from the top in Juneau. My predecessor, Dr. Cook, believed in "de-institutionalization" and the closing of public mental hospitals. He also believed in "open door" hospitals, so he eliminated our only locked ward and used the staff of that unit to start an adolescent ward. These are lofty and noble ideals, but they have never worked

in any other community unless there were very highly developed alternatives to in-patient hospital care. This experiment was doomed to failure before it began in Alaska which has a particular paucity of alternatives to in-patient care. There is only one psychiatric day treatment center in Alaska, in Ketchikan, and there is not even a halfway house in Anchorage for adult psychiatric patients, except for The Lodge which does an excellent job of maintaining a few chronically ill patients in the community with no full-time professional staff whatsoever. Within days of closing API's locked ward, Dr. Cook found that he had to lock the entire fifty bed admission ward for the sake of a very small number of patients who do need to be locked in. We now have the very unfortunate situation of having some forty-five patients who should be on an open ward, locked up for the sake of the half dozen who need to be protected from themselves or from whom we need to protect the community. Equally unfortunate, is the fact that the admission ward was never designed to be a security unit and no one stronger than an eight year old child can be held there if they are really determined to escape.

No Superintendent should be given dictatorial powers and be allowed to impose misguided personal philosophies and program changes on a public mental hospital without thorough consultation with staff and approval of his superiors. The Mental Health Director, in my opinion, clearly dropped the ball in this regard and should not again be permitted to abdicate his leadership role. The administration in Juneau has totally failed to do any long-range planning for API's future. The expected, and already realized, population increases have been totally ignored in future budgetary planning. The pipeline impact is already being heavily felt by those of us on the line in Anchorage, but is only being idly speculated about in our Juneau headquarters. There is hardly a day that passes that some mentally ill person does not arrive in Alaska by ferry, plane or automobile. There appears to be a marked tendency for the problem-ridden individuals to run away from it all to Alaska where the streets are paved with gold! Many of these poor disillusioned characters wind up in our treatment facilities and just on the welfare rolls, if they are lucky. Institutionalization is a dirty word nowadays and I cannot fault a mental health administration for giving heavy priority to alternative kinds of care once they have good hospital backup. Good hospital backup is not available and alternative kinds of care are still in the pipe-dream stage. Those of us charged with delivering direct services to patients, are also far from blameless. We have not howled loudly enough for adequate tools to do our jobs.

Some of you citizens out there are not blameless either. One out of ten of you will be hospitalized for mental illness. Do you want it to be in a third rate hospital? Do you support legislators who won't fight for good health care? You can do your part by making yourselves heard!

To our new Health Commissioner, Dr. Williamson, I ask, what can you do to influence the legislature to provide supplementary funds? While you are at it, you might take a good look around our system, see who's doing

their job competently and act accordingly. For myself, I have a certain level of professional pride and self-esteem I have to maintain. I can't maintain it running a third rate hospital. Like it or not, we do have a third rate hospital (I've worked in first rate ones and the contrast is dramatic). We could have a first rate hospital and I am completely convinced it is far less expensive in the long run to provide first class care!

We have a large nucleus of skillful, competent, caring and highly dedicated people crying for the budgetary and administrative support needed to function effectively. Give us the tools now to do our jobs or Alaskans will pay the high price of shoddy care and I and some other key people will return to systems where we can do a decent job.

M.C.H. REVISED BUDGET  
IF ORIGINAL CANNOT  
BE FUNDED

LABOR

M.C.H. Co-ordinator

From Assist.

19,455  
11,156  
30,591  
3,977  
34,568

Fringe 13%

TRAVEL

3 VIMAGE 1 anc.

\$1,160

MATERIALS SUPPLY

FILMS EDUCATIONAL

\$500

OTHER

SPACE OFFICE 3,000

HOUSING 2 5,586

MARSHMERE INSUR.

\$2,000  
\$5,586  
200

DISBURSE

Accounting 1,200

MANAGE 1,210

SUPPLY 600

3,600

\$3,600

TOTAL

\$47,710

Mental Health - 1976 BUDGET Y.K.U.C.

DIRECT LABOR

M. H. SUPERVISOR 15,000  
 " " ASSISTANT 14,247  
 " " " 10,000  
 CHILD CARE SPEC 1/2 8,500

47,747

RINGE - 1390

6,207

TRAVEL

ORIG/DEST/ORIG	REASON	# OF TRIPS	Cost/Day of Trip	# of Days	AMOUNT
BET./ANC./BET	STAFF	20	135	11	3700
" " "	PER DIEM		43	3 days	2500
BET/WILL/BET	STAFF	20	110		2200
" " "	PER DIEM		25	13 days	1000
WILL/BET/WILL	WORK SHOP	1	80	6 days	480
" " "	PER DIEM	1	40	6 days	1440
					<u>11320</u>

SUBCONTRACTS

JOE BLOOM 4 DAYS X 135 = 540

12 DAYS X 150 X 1800

+ 15 EXPENSES

2400

OTHER

SPACE - HOUSING

10,344

TOTAL

78,018