



LINES

102

1130

Resolution 11

HYDROELECTRIC POWER

WHEREAS, oil and natural gas, as nonrenewable resources, are becoming more valuable for higher priority uses than the production of energy; and

WHEREAS, the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. believes hydroelectric power development is in the best long-range interests of the people of Alaska;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. will work to support development of small hydropower projects to serve communities throughout Alaska.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. calls upon the State of Alaska and the United States Congress to support and expedite the development of hydroelectric power projects on the Upper Susitna River, Bradley Lake and other future potential hydroelectric sites to meet the long-range energy needs of Alaskans, and evaluation of the hydropower potential of Lake Chakachamna as an interim energy source.

Resolution 12

TRANSPORTATION

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska is largely undeveloped and lacks adequate transportation systems; and

WHEREAS, adequate transportation systems would facilitate the economic and convenient movement of people and goods to and from all regions of the state and lower living costs for Alaska's citizens; and

WHEREAS, the potential for development of minerals, timber, petroleum, fisheries, agriculture, recreation and tourism are dependent upon adequate transportation networks;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. reaffirms its position concerning the immediate opening and free use of the North Slope Haul Road and will explore the feasibility and potential for (1) developing the Copper River Highway in its entirety, constructing the Whittier access road, the Knik and Turnagain Arm crossings and other related highway improvements as required; (2) extending the Alaska Railroad eastward and into other geographic areas to enhance resource development and quality of life; (3) encouraging continuing development of airfield construction throughout Alaska, upgrading of navigational aids and continuing competitive nature of airline service for passengers and freight; (4) encouraging, at an accelerated rate, development of harbor and port facilities; (5) encouraging continuing efforts of private enterprise to increase waterborne transportation systems into and within the State; and (6) promoting the coordinated planning of all transportation systems and facilities to support planned resource development within the state.

Resolution 13

INSTATE USE OF ROYALTY GAS

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska has been directed to vigorously pursue utilization and processing of its royalty gas within Alaska to benefit Alaskans in accordance with Session Law of Alaska, Chapter 146 of June 23, 1977; and

WHEREAS, it has been a major project of the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL to assure that Alaska's royalty gas and gas liquids are not committed to interstate commerce but rather are dedicated to the development of a petrochemical industry, when feasible, in order to provide long-term stable employment and products for instate use and export;

NOW THEREFORE, the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. resolves to commit whatever resources are necessary to bring about proposals from industry for development of petrochemicals; to encourage legislative and administrative support for such development; and to continue to provide educational services relating to this industry.

Resolution 14

FORESTRY

WHEREAS, Alaska holds 16 percent of the nation's forested lands including over 28 million acres of commercial woodlands; and

WHEREAS, productivity, stand composition, tree species, and size class compare favorably with forest areas in Ontario, northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; and

WHEREAS, multiple use is a strategy of deliberate land management for two or more purposes managed in a compatible manner to provide both economic and wild land benefits; and

WHEREAS, our nation will be more and more dependent upon renewable resources as time passes and technology progresses; and

WHEREAS, forestry is the science, practice and art of managing and using for human benefit, forest lands and natural resources that occur on and in association with forest lands, including trees, other plants, wildlife, minerals, soil and water, and related air and climate; and

WHEREAS, this nation needs the export capabilities of Alaska to reverse the dangerous imbalance of import payment our nation is currently experiencing;

THEREFORE, the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. resolves to insure that land-use options remain open and that forested lands classifications be made for those lands where social, economic and managerial benefits will promote efficient use of natural resources and increased public benefits.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska Inc. will oppose exports of round logs from State of Alaska lands without prior promulgation of regulations governing round log exports.

OIL AND GAS LEASING

- WHEREAS, Alaska oil and gas development has added significantly to the economy and culture of the state; and
- WHEREAS, these accomplishments were achieved under a leasing program conducive to encouraging additional commitments to Alaska by the oil and gas industry; and
- WHEREAS, the legislature passed a new oil and gas leasing law which requires the Commissioner of Natural Resources to establish a 5-year leasing schedule; and
- WHEREAS, the new leasing law also gives the Department of Natural Resources broad latitude in experimenting with new leasing methods in addition to allowing the continued usage of the old method of competitive bonus bidding with a fixed royalty rate; and
- WHEREAS, the Commissioner has presented to the legislature the required 5-year schedule of lease sales which provides, among other things, for a major sale covering the shallow waters of the Beaufort Sea for December, 1979; and
- WHEREAS, in reliance on the state's announcements, the oil industry has spent huge sums of money obtaining competitive geological data in preparation for a December, 1979 sale; and
- WHEREAS, a move is afoot in Juneau to delay the sale and have the State of Alaska assume the risk of drilling a well or wells to prove or disprove the existence of commercial quantities of oil or gas in the sale area before the lands are put up for sale under some undetermined, exotic, and unproven bidding method; and
- WHEREAS, the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL does not believe it to be in the best interest of the State to risk tax dollars in exploration efforts which can be funded by the competitive private sector, nor to use the first major lease sale in five years as an experimental testing ground for theoretical bidding methods;
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. urges the State to do everything in its power to hold the Beaufort lease sale on schedule and to stick to proven competitive sale methods that will protect the citizens of Alaska from carrying the risk of failure to find oil or gas in commercially economic quantities.



# ALASKA FISHERMAN

Volume 6, Number Eight

April 1979

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State regulations for fish and game adopted

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## HANDROLLING

Board lifts Sitka closures

—page 11

## FISH BILLS

A roundup of fisheries legislation

—back page

## Increased raw fish taxes appear likely

by John Greely

Unless adjournment of the Legislature comes first, a bill boosting all raw fish taxes in Alaska for the first time since statehood is likely to be on the books just in time for summer fishing.

Legislation increasing the tax to 5 percent on most species of commercially caught fish was moving towards approval in both houses, despite opposition from fishermen, processors and some legislators.

However, because of that opposition, the tax hike was being diluted by a series of exemptions and credits which proponents say may mean a net tax reduction for some fishermen, particularly salmon gillnetters and seiners in Southeast Alaska.

That a raw fish tax increase would be debated seriously in the Legislature might be a surprise to the fishermen, who were heartened in January by the election of two of their colleagues as president of the Senate and speaker of the House. Since then, in what is one of the biggest letter-writing campaigns to hit the capital in years, fishermen and others have protested the tax hike.

Rep. Dick Eliason, a Sitka Republican and commercial fisherman, summarizes the feelings of many in the industry when he says, "up until we discovered oil, fish carried this state. We've done our duty (in paying taxes)."

Yet, Senate President Clem Tillion and House Speaker Terry Gardiner maintain the tax hike is required for many reasons, not the least to continue the state's fisheries loan program at or above its current level.

"If we don't pass this bill," says Gardiner, "the fishermen's loan program just won't go."

Says Tillion more bluntly, "The fisheries

have been spoiled so long with a free ride that they don't want any kind of an increase...That's just not reasonable. There's more involved in this game than just the fishermen."

While it hasn't been a "free ride" for fishermen, raw fish taxes have not changed substantially for 30 years. Put on the books in 1949, the tax ranges from as low as one percent of the value of raw salmon delivered to cold storages to as high as 4 percent of salmon delivered to floating processors.

Taxes have remained stable during some of the lean fishing years of the late 60s and early 70s as well as during the more recent record-breaking years in the crab and salmon fisheries. And, the raw fish tax has not changed despite tens of millions of dollars in new ports, hatcheries and low-interest loan programs created by the state.

With another good year forecast for crab and salmon fishermen in 1979, supporters of a tax increase seem to have picked the politically right time to strike.

Under a bill sponsored by Gov. Jay Hammond that passed Tillion's Senate on a 15-4 vote March 17, the tax would increase to 5 percent across the board, producing a whopping 500 percent tax hike on some species.

That bill, Tillion said later, was a "rough" version designed to "get the industry's attention."

And, get attention it did. But, by the time much opposition was mounted in the Senate, it was too late.

Rick Lauber, a lobbyist representing the Pacific Seafood Processors Association, complained that Tillion used some fast footwork to remove the bill from the normal chain of committees it would have to pass through on its way to a full vote of the Senate.

## Regionalization plan approved by Boards

by Laury Roberts and John Greely

The state boards of Fisheries and Game have taken the lead in establishing regional management of the state's fish and wildlife, following an apparent breakdown in legislative efforts.

On a 12 to 1 vote April 7, the joint boards adopted regulations setting up six regional fish and game advisory councils, similar to a bill laid to rest in the House Rules Committee the preceding day. The regulations were drafted by Ron Skoog, commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and based partially on a House bill sponsored by Rep. Rick Halford, (R-Chugiak). The new provisions do not define specific boundaries for the regional councils, nor require the statewide boards of Fisheries and Game to follow regulations submitted by the councils.

Originally, the House Resources Committee looked at two regionalization bills. One measure, offered by House Speaker Terry Gardiner (D-Ketchikan), proposed six boards with full regulatory control of fish and game. Another bill, sponsored by Gov. Jay Hammond, set up six advisory boards.

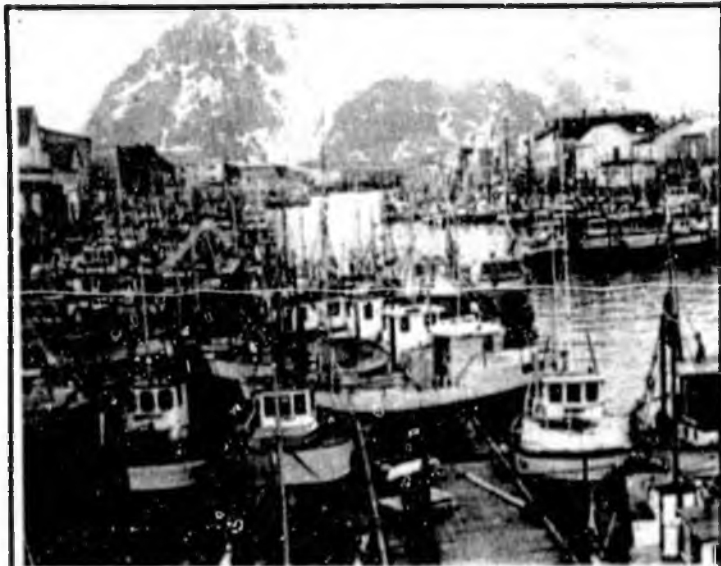
Over the objections of Bush legislators, the committee approved the Halford substitute, which resembled Gov. Jay Ham-

mond's bill, and moved it to the Rules Committee. Then, late last week, the committee agreed to adopt a compromise version drafted by House Majority Leader Neil Anderson (D-Fillingham). That draft proposed seven regional advisory councils and laid out the specific circumstances under which the master boards could refuse to adopt regulations offered by the councils.

But the Rules Committee got stuck on language which would allow the statewide boards to reject council proposals if any class of user would be discriminated against. "Part of the reason the new language is offered by myself is to address two fears," said Rep. Sam Cotten (D-Eagle River). "The Natives fear a loss of subsistence use and urban users are afraid they can't use rural resources."

Anderson, however, stood by what he called his "bottom line" version and refused to capitulate on Cotten's proposed language. Under Anderson's draft, statewide boards could reject council submissions under only three circumstances: that it did not carry written justification from the council, would jeopardize maintenance of stocks or was unconstitutional or in conflict with existing regulations.

The Rules Committee meeting set for (Continued on page 15)



The cod fishing fleet of Henningsvaer, Norway is dominated by small boats, largely because trawlers and seiners are prohibited in the area. More pictures and a short text on the three-nation bottom fish tour by ten Alaska fishermen on page 6. In May, the Fisherman plans detailed coverage of the trip. Rodger Painter photo.

A special report on

## Bottom fishing in Scandinavia

In the May Alaska Fisherman

Lauber is right on that score. Barely a week after Hammond introduced the bill in the House, Tillion condensed it to the form of an amendment, which he tacked onto a related bill in the Senate Committee on Community & Regional Affairs. By doing that, the Halibut Cove Republican bypassed his Natural Resources Committee, where "Tillion couldn't get it (the bill) out of," says Lauber.

As it was, the Community & Regional Affairs panel gave the tax bill a lukewarm endorsement, saying there was "a need for further investigation on the economic ramifications of this legislation, with particular emphasis on the development of bottom fisheries."

Then, when the bill emerged a few days later from the Senate Rules Committee, Chairman Bob Ziegler, (D-Ketchikan), objected that it was "patently unconstitutional" because the bill attempts to set aside some of any tax money collected for special purposes—such as fishermen's loans. (Article IX of the state constitution prohibits tax or license fees from being "dedicated to any special purpose except when required by the federal government.")

Those arguments—and more—were to be examined closely by the House Resources Committee, already the scene of political fighting between urban and rural legislators over another key fishery issue (see story, page 1). As the Alaska Fisherman was going to press, the tax issue was being tackled on these fronts:

### HOW HIGH?

Raw fish taxes always have been graduated on a scale that, in general, gives a break to low-value fish and shore-based processors. Twelve years ago, when the schedule was amended last time, taxes on floating processors were increased to 4 percent of raw value, largely because many off-shore plants escape property taxes and laws encouraging resident hire

In his original bill, Hammond joined Tillion in trying to adopt a uniform tax rate (15 percent) and a single tax base (raw value) for all species of fish and types of processors. The governor called the current structure "outdated" and "badly in need of reform."

But, shortly after the bill passed out of the Senate, Tillion began talking about an increase only to 5 percent. And, the uniformity he sought was fast giving way to reality.

As Gardiner explained the probable refinements, "People want to see some kind of exemption for developing fisheries...and we have to protect the on-shore plants."

"The fisheries have been spoiled so long with a free ride that they don't want any kind of an increase...That's just not reasonable."

—Senate President Clem Tillion

In addition, for those commercial salmon fishermen who have voted in recent years to turn over an additional 3 percent of their catch as an assessment to pay for building regional hatcheries, Tillion and Gardiner were fashioning a credit to absorb some of the shock of a higher raw fish tax.

Depending on the fishery and the amount of the credit, Tillion says, it could mean that some salmon fishermen would actually end up paying one-half of one per-

(Continued on page 8)

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# Bottomfish

## Log



This column is a continuing addition to the Alaska Fisherman provided through the Governor's Office, Jim Edens, Bottom Fish Coordinator. The primary purpose of the column will be to assist in keeping individuals who are presently involved in the bottom fisheries or who are considering involvement abreast of recent changes and happenings within the scope of Alaska bottom fish development. Included will be projects in operation and proposed which will assist in the development effort.

The Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 was amended in August 1978 to provide a preference for U.S. fish processors to process domestically harvested fish. The intent of this amendment was to allow foreign vessels to buy fish from U.S. vessels only if it was determined that domestic processors could not process that fish. For example, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) recently determined, when reviewing applications from the Republic of Korea to buy fish harvested in the Gulf of Alaska by U.S. boats, that the domestic harvest of bottom fish in that area exceeded domestic processing capacity and approved the Korean applications.

On March 13, 1979, a public hearing was held in Washington, D.C. to consider regulations to implement the joint venture amendment to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. NMFS is specifically interested in determining the type of information U.S. fish processors should be required to report to establish the level of domestic fish processors. NMFS also is attempting to determine the circumstances in which such information should be considered and whether Regional Councils should be given access to price, market and other data reported by U.S. fish processors.

William W. Solomon, representing the National Food Processors Association (NFPA), testified in response to NMFS's request for comments on the interim final regulations. NFPA, a non-profit trade association with approximately 600 members, has canning and frozen food operations in 44 states. Their members pack close to 95 percent of the entire national production of canned seafoods.

The following is extracted from Mr. Solomon's written testimony.

Regarding the information which U.S. processors should be required to report:

"NFPA believes that it is appropriate under the 1978 amendments to ask processors to report certain information which relates directly to their capacity and intent to process certain species. On the other hand, NFPA believes that neither price nor marketing information should be furnished by processors. As for marketing data, NMFS has failed to articulate how this highly confidential information is possibly relevant to assessing capacity and intent. NFPA urges that the needs of NMFS and simple fairness require that comparable data be required from foreign processors in support of their applications for foreign processing permits."

Regarding the circumstances in which data from processors should be considered:

"NFPA believes that data submitted by processors should be used by the Secretary (of Commerce) or the (regional) Councils solely to evaluate domestic processing capacity and intent. Further, NFPA believes that in the absence of convincing evidence to the contrary, the capacity and intent submissions by processors should be presumed to be correct. The 1978 amendments do not represent a subsidy to the domestic processing industry but rather an opportunity. If processors do not accurately project their capacity they stand to suffer financial loss. Further, NFPA members recognize that failure to furnish accurate data would undermine their credibility and threaten the continued support for domestic processor preference."

Regarding whether regional councils should be given access to data recorded by U.S. fish processors in unaggregated form and what confidentiality provisions are required:

"NFPA believes that the councils should not have data submitted to them in unaggregated form. The FMA does not simply prohibit data submitted to the Secretary from being made public, but also prohibits it from being released except in aggregate or summary form. NFPA urges that such data not be transmitted to the Councils unless and until a compelling need for it is established in a rule-making proceeding. As a related matter, we urge NMFS to move ahead on the promulgation of detailed conflict-of-interest rules for Council members and their staff. In short, the issue of what kind of data should be provided to Regional Councils depends on whether NMFS promulgates adequate confidentiality and conflict-of-interest rules. NFPA believes that such rules are necessary at this time."

(NOTE: The use of these quotes was approved by William W. Solomon.)



# Underlogging settlement brings \$225,000 in fines

Kodiak—Charges of under reporting its catch have been dropped against the 180-foot Japanese trawler Fukui Maru following an out of court settlement in which the vessel's owners agreed to pay \$225,000 in fines plus costs.

Settlement was reached nearly a month after the Fukui Maru, which is one of two ships owned by the Fukui Ken Company, a Japanese fisherman's co-operative, and was released on a \$350,000 bond.

The Fukui Maru was seized Feb. 18 in the Bering Sea after a routine Coast Guard boarding party from the cutter Morgenthau found 18 metric tons of herring in the vessel's hold, but less than a ton reported in the logs.

The Fukui Maru was escorted to Kodiak by the Morgenthau where it remained in custody of the U.S. Marshal until March 2 when it was released on bond.

At the time bond was posted Anchorage-based U.S. Attorney Alexander Bryner said the \$350,000 value of the bond was close to the value of the vessel.

Negotiations between the U.S. Attorney's office in Anchorage and the Hoko Fish Co., Ltd., were continuing, as of April

6, on the charges of underlogging catch filed against the 367-foot Japanese trawler Tsuda Maru.

The Tsuda Maru was seized Jan. 26 in the Bering Sea after a boarding party from the Coast Guard cutter Morgenthau found more Pacific cod, squid and "other flounder" in the hold than had been reported in the ship's log. Three charges of underlogging its catch were filed against the Tsuda Maru by the U.S. Attorney in Anchorage.

The Tsuda Maru also was charged with the count of inflating its logged catch on Jan. 26. After its arrival in Kodiak, a fourth charge of underlogging was filed when an inventory of the surimi on board indicated the vessel may have taken a half million pounds more of pollock than was recorded in the vessel's log.

The Tsuda Maru was released on a \$350,000 bond in late February, but remained in Kodiak until March 2. The U.S. Attorney had requested that bond for the Tsuda Maru be set at somewhere near the value of the vessel, estimated to be about \$4 million.

—Chris Blackburn

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Captain and Owner  
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Kodiak, Alaska

"If there was a better engine than a Caterpillar, believe me I'd have it in *Peggy Jo*. But there isn't.

"I'll tell you why I'm glad—I mean grateful—I've got a Cat 398 in her. Last year in the Bering Sea we had one of the worst storms ever. The barometer was below 28. The winds were 125 miles an hour. The seas were 50 to 70 feet. We waited around a little longer than we should have, but when we saw what was happening, we had to make a fast run for little Aniak Island. Had to hide behind it, jogging around like jumping beans for two days, until the seas went down.

"I can't give my Cat 398 all the credit for getting there. It took luck, too. But with a Cat engine, I just don't feel so much at the mercy of the seas.

"NC Marine took these pictures here of *Peggy Jo* getting dockside service on Lake Union in Seattle. That Seattle! I feel safer in the Bering Sea than I do in Seattle traffic, I'm not kidding. But we're here having a little re-building done and a little prettying up. The Cat 398 engine is still fine, shows no signs of deterioration in the block or anywhere else. We're getting a new Cat 3306 auxiliary generator, because we need more electrical power aboard.

"You know, I've only had about a week of down time in 13 years, and it didn't even have anything to do with the engine. Hit a log and stripped one of our gears. I was way out in Dutch Harbor. In just a few days, NC flew us the reverse gear parts we needed out of Seattle, and we were back in business.

"Talk about business, *Peggy Jo* was one of the first ships outfitted for all kinds of fishing. Crabbing. Long lining for black or gray cod or halibut. Dragging for bottom fish. Last season, we were mainly into crabbing. Caught 1,100,000 lbs. of tanner crab, and 400,000 lbs.



"I'm Oscar Dyson, and this other fellow is one of my King Crabs."

of King Crab. Pretty good, huh?

"Some newer crabbers don't know this, but the *Peggy Jo* had the first hydraulic crane ever put on a fishing boat. We had the first automatic pot dumper. We had the first automatic pot puller most crabbers use now. I suppose you could say me and the *Peggy Jo* were pioneers in the crabbing business.

It's, of course, helped a lot having a company like NC Marine behind us all these years.

"One year in the Crab Festival in Kodiak, I shared first prize with another fellow. That's because they had two ways of measuring the crabs in the contest. I had the crab with the

largest carapace—about 12½ inches. The other fellow had the crab with the largest leg spread—about 73 inches. One inch more than mine. Each of our crabs weighed 20 pounds.

"But, nowadays, to keep up with inflation, we don't have time to horse around. Or should I say crab around.

"Just get me talking about crabbing, or *Peggy Jo*, or Kodiak, or Cat engines, or the Bering Sea or NC Marine, and I just can't stop."



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# Subsistence regs adopted by joint Boards

by Rodger Painter

Anchorage—Guidelines governing subsistence use of fish and wildlife have been adopted by the Alaska Boards of Fisheries and Game with surprisingly little acrimony or lanfare.

A formal policy statement fashioned by the boards earlier this month closely follows a legislative mandate to give subsistence users the priority when allocating scarce resources.

Importantly, the policy and "procedure for implementation" of the subsistence priority would handle the allocations on the basis of local residency. Identification of individual users would be avoided until after sport and commercial interests have been cut out of the fishery or hunt.

The subsistence priority could radically alter long-standing fish and game management practices, and members of both boards have, in the past, expressed strong opposition to language in the legislation approved last year.

Of particular concern to board members has been the lack of a clear definition of subsistence, and the deliberate avoidance of basing the priority on economic need.

After days of conflicting public testimony and lengthy debates, the boards unanimously voted to adopt a policy statement authored by Tom Lonner, the newly appointed director of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's subsistence section.

Lonner has wide support among Bush leaders, and several subsistence advocates expressed satisfaction with the policy and the apparent willingness of the boards to work with Lonner.

The subsistence issue is so complex, however, it wasn't easy to keep the guidelines simple and flexible. In fact, the

boards appeared to be headed towards adoption of a resistant approach to subsistence during initial deliberations.

A more restrictive policy statement lost by a one-vote margin before Lonner's version was accepted, and another key decision was not to limit subsistence to present levels.

Game Board members Sam Harbo and Jim Rearden urged adoption of a policy defining a subsistence user as someone who takes fish and wildlife for "home consumption."

"We should put the federal government on notice that every Alaskan is a subsistence user," Rearden said. "I think we should develop state subsistence laws and if the federal government doesn't like it, too bad."

But, Lonner argued that "all Alaskans are not subsistence users, although all Alaskans should be potential subsistence users."

Fisheries Board Chairman Nick Szabo fought hard for an amendment aimed at "preserving the (subsistence) status quo."

Szabo's proposal said subsistence "should be confined to areas and/or species and stocks where such use has traditionally and customarily occurred prior to adoption of this policy."

Expressing concern about state land disposal programs that may attract many Alaskans to rural areas, Szabo said, "I don't think this new wave should enjoy the subsistence priority that other people have had for hundreds of thousands of years."

Lonner called the amendment "very limiting," since it would block the use of alternative resources when traditional subsistence stocks were low and prevent adjustment to changing use patterns.

"I sympathize with the intent of the

amendment, but I don't think it fits" with the intent of subsistence laws, Rearden said. "Subsistence is a living thing, and it shouldn't be limited to what it is today or what it was yesterday."

Szabo's amendment failed by a wide margin.

Public testimony was diverse, ranging from sport fishermen claiming the subsistence legislation is discriminatory, to Natives who said they were being ignored in the development of regulations. The demands, understandably, were conflicting.

In written testimony titled "Alaska blackmail—fish and wild-life style," Sam McDowell and Dale Bondurant of the Izak Walton League called the subsistence priority "patently wrong."

"The unequal right of choice of one group, at the expense of another, to use a public resource is discrimination," the pair said. "This discrimination, whether it is based on race or more ambiguously called life style or tradition, is unacceptable."

Victor Burgess, speaking on behalf of the Southeast Native village of Hyaburg, urged the boards to consider the economic dependence rural residents have on resources through commercial fishing for generations.

"In reviewing and studying this issue the Hyaburg people have firmly concluded that they live a subsistence lifestyle now as they did in the past," Burgess said. "Further, they feel that it is not conceivable that there can be a definition of subsistence which does not include the economic aspects of the use of the resources."

Byron Haley of Fairbanks said he has been a resident of the state for 31 years, during which time he has always hunted and fished for personal consumption.

"...I believe in a true sense that I am a subsistence user," Haley said. "However, there are some proposals on subsistence that would say I would not qualify as a subsistence user because I live in a city and not a rural area, and that I do not qualify under 'customary and traditional' use, although I have been hunting and fishing for meat and fish for the table since I was old enough to do so."

One Board member, Sidney Huntington of Galena, even got into the act by submitting testimony in which he said he fell "run into the ground by subsistence users of all categories."

"I am being misunderstood by leaders of the Tanana Chiefs, RuralCAP, and other agencies, including the environmentalists, and some of the general public, both Native and non-Native," said Game Board member Huntington. "Subsistence as it has been used in the past was and is one of the better ways of life."

"By putting subsistence regulations into effect you are going to lose the right we have been practicing from the beginning of time...Those that will suffer are the lonely group of people who have in the past taken and used the resource to fulfill their needs when needed and when the resource was available."

What most subsistence users asked was



Tom Lonner

essentially to be left alone to continue a life style to which they have become accustomed. Lonner probably put it best when he told the Boards, "In many ways the less that is done, the better."

"...We are encouraging the Boards, their deliberations at this meeting, to adopt very general definitions and regulations concerning subsistence, and defer further refinements until the section can provide you with research-based evidence," Lonner said. "In approaching the forty or so proposed regulations on subsistence, the subsistence section found the proposed concepts and methods tended to be extreme solutions to problems. These solutions were either vague and general or too restrictive."

The real test, most observers agreed, came when the Boards split into separate meetings to consider proposed regulations for hunting and fishing.

The Board of Fisheries devoted considerable time to formulation of provisions dealing with barter of subsistence fish, and came up with a "working paper." The proposal limited the barter of fish taken for subsistence to trade for other fish, game items in all areas of the state, except Bristol Bay and the Arctic-Kuskokwim-Yukon region.

Barter in Bristol Bay was expanded to allow for trade for food, clothing, fuel and ammunition, but restrictions were placed on rainbow trout, grayling and unprocessed salmon, under the working paper. In the A-Y-K area, the proposal restricted barter further to limit trade to between residents of the same subdistrict.

Nunam Kitlitsia, a Native group, and the Rural Alaska Community Action Program attacked the proposals as being "too restrictive."

"The Board has seen fit, for no reason, to place regulations limiting barter," said a critique of the working paper by the two groups. "We take exception with these regulations. It is our feeling that barter will be self-regulating, and that the Board should not anticipate abuses that very well may not occur."

The proposals eventually were postponed, despite the misgivings of Szabo, who anticipated quite a few problems with p

(Continued on page 21)

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## Exclusive king crab fishery nixed by Board of Fisheries

**Anchorage**—A stepped up drive to impose exclusive area registration on the Kodiak king crab fishery has been turned down by the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

The move was designed to keep the burgeoning Bering Sea fleet off Kodiak's recovering king crab stocks by limiting boats registering for the Kodiak area to that fishery for the season. Board members expressed concern the proposal would serve to lock boats into the fishery during poor years.

The board also increased the king crab pot limit for Kodiak to 100, up from 75, and lifted pot limits for several other crab fisheries.

The pot limit and exclusive area registration have become perennial Kodiak king crab issues at the board's annual shellfish meetings, but this year the area limitation effort generated more interest than usual.

Small boat fishermen solidly endorsed holding the pot limitation at 75 and imposing exclusive registration for Kodiak, while larger vessel interests opposed both proposals.

Although the Kodiak fish and game advisory committee came out in favor of both measures, committee spokesman Dave Woodruff cautioned the board that big boat fishermen were absent when the endorsements were made.

Woodruff said the small boat fishermen fear the Bering Sea king crab fishery is going to collapse and the fleet of large vessels will scoop up the Kodiak quota.

Both sides agreed with a statement by Cary Painter of Kodiak, who owns a 107-foot crabber, that the pot limit is "winked at by small and big boats; the big boats may wink two or three times."

Board members expressed much skepticism about retaining ceilings on crab pots because experience has shown pot limits to be unenforceable, and tried to accommodate both sides by increasing the number of legal pots.

In addition to increasing the Kodiak king crab pot limit to 100, the board lifted king crab pot limits for Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound, and dungeness limits for Cook Inlet. Pot limits for Southeast king crab and Prince William Sound dungeness were retained.

On the area registration issue, several board members echoed comments by Kodiak crabber Harold Jones who said exclusive areas are like "fences built to keep people out, but also work to keep in people who want to get out very badly."

The board dealt with the area registration issue by setting all king crab openings on the same date, which should keep the Bering Sea fleet out of other areas.

In other issues relating to crab, the board:

- Set Sept. 10th as the date the Bering Sea fleet can set baited pots on the fishing grounds, and scheduled tank inspections for Sept. 15. In 1978, the fleet was allowed to put unbaited pots with the doors tied closed on the fishing grounds before tank inspections, but most of the pots were fishing on the early date and the fishermen who followed the letter of the law lost out on an estimated \$250,000 in crab.

- Set king crab harvest guidelines for the Bering Sea at 60 million to 110 million pounds (up from 60-90 million pounds in 1978); 16-26 million pounds for the Dutch Harbor management area (5-13 million pounds); and 20-30 million pounds for Kodiak (7-15 million pounds).

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Rodger Painter photos

## Scandinavian bottom fish tour considered successful

The bright lights and history of Copenhagen weren't enough to convince the ten weary Alaska fishermen from returning home on schedule.

After two weeks of 6:30 a.m. wakeup calls, countless airports, busrides, boat trips, briefings in corporate board rooms, towns, and more fish than most Alaskans eat in a year, they were ready to go home.

There was complete agreement that the trip was a success, despite the hectic pace, and that it will materialize into something tangible.

The tour covered such diverse fisheries as the 12-century-old cod fishery in the Lofoten Islands where small boats proliferate, to industrial fisheries where 200-foot vessels can harvest up to 800 tons of capelin in one set of a seine or 500 tons of blue whiting in one haul of a huge midwater trawl.

The famed riches of the Bering Sea king crab fleet pale in comparison with 110-foot Danish shrimpers who can gross up to \$1 million in a two-week trip to Greenland. In the Faroe Islands, where fisheries account for 90 percent of the gross national product, a few ancient 25-foot boats still jig for cod-fish by hand, while huge purse seiners travel hundreds of miles to fish capelin and blue whiting.

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The list goes on and on. Much of what was included can't be directly related to the development of bottom fish in Alaska, but all of it contributed to a good understanding of what is possible with the 3 million tons of fish harvested from the North Sea each year.

And, more importantly, the fishermen came away with a better understanding of just what Alaska needs to do to develop fisheries on the 2 million tons of groundfish harvested by foreign fishermen each year in the Bering Sea alone.

The Alaska Fisherman will publish a special section of articles and pictures on the Scandinavia tour next month.

—Rodger Painter

Longline tubs on an ancient Faroe Islands boat (above left), a fisherman cleaning a catch of cod in Henningsviken, Norway (above) and a side trawler (below) in Denmark all were part of a Scandinavian tour sponsored by the United Fishermen of Alaska.



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# Western shrimp plan called 'retrenching'

Anchorage—The Board of Fisheries has given approval to a Western Alaska shrimp management plan described by its chief architect as a "retrenching."

Seven areas were put on emergency opening status, guideline harvest levels drastically cut back and the Department of Fish and Game directed to protect immature stocks.

"Essentially the plan calls for a retrenching," said Kodiak biologist Marty Eaton. "Some areas, we feel, have been exploited at too high a rate."

"Fishermen are going to have to start thinking differently about the fishery," Eaton said. "We're going to have a four or five month fishery...it will have to go towards a lower volume, higher quality product."

Until recently, the Western Alaska shrimp fishery definitely was high volume.

In 1976, for instance, 67 million pounds of shrimp was taken from the Chignik-South Peninsula area and the Kodiak district harvest was \$1.4 million ponds. In contrast, the 1979-80 guideline harvest levels for the entire Western area was set at 26.2 million to 58.5 million pounds.

Biologists are going to "try for a certain escapement level through controlled fisheries that are closely monitored," Eaton said. The seven areas placed under emergency openings will be surveyed a couple times a year for assessment of "biomass levels."

Most of the seven areas "will not support a commercial fishery at current biomass estimates," Eaton told the board. "Our plan is to bring the stocks up to the level to support an industry—we don't want to kill the industry."

Eaton's comments were directed towards a management plan offered by

## Relax, you can keep your catch for eating

Commercial fishermen who keep part of their catch for personal use or to give away to friends will be relieved to know the practice is now legal under state law.

Under a regulation adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries March 30, commercial fishermen will be allowed to keep part of their catch for "subsistence."

Most fishermen who read the proposal before the meeting were perplexed, as everyone has always assumed that once you catch a fish it's your personal property. Everyone, that is, except for the state attorney general's office.

Board Chairman Nick Saabo shared the dismay of the audience as he explained that a state lawyer apparently had rendered an opinion questioning the legality of not selling fish caught under a commercial permit.

A staff member of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game clarified that the opinion was oral and not a fully researched and official legal interpretation. The lawyer, explained the staffer, suggested that fishermen were required to sell their commercially caught fish and shellfish and that personal use must be handled under subsistence regulations.

The proposal was considered with a draft of proposed regulations designed to comply with a legislative mandate to make subsistence the priority use of fish and wildlife.

The need for setting down the right of personal use in black-and-white legalese later became clear when proposals closing subsistence fishing to permit holders during commercial openings.

After trimming off several qualifiers, the board, by a 6-0 vote, adopted a proposal saying:

"SUBSISTENCE FISHING BY COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN. Commercial fishermen may retain fish or shellfish from their commercial catch for their personal use in any area."

Kodiak fisherman Junior Cross and backed by a number of processors. Cross said the problem in Western Alaska is one of a "depressed industry and not stocks."

"The board has to look past the resource a little to consider the health of the industry as a social economic factor," Cross said. "The reason the fishermen don't think there is an emergency in the fishery is that we think the shrimp are relocating."

Saying the shrimp fishery is "over-regulated to an extreme," Cross offered a plan calling for Western Alaska shrimp to be managed as a unit. The season should be opened on May 1 and the fishery should be closed earlier than March 1, only if the catch per unit effort (CPUE) dropped below a certain point, he said.

The department would have to wait until catches dropped below a CPUE equal to 500 pounds of shrimp for an hour drag for ten consecutive days before closing the fishery, Cross said. In addition, he said, it should be illegal to sell undersized shrimp.

The deregulation plan would serve to spread the effort of the fleet and break the trend towards a concentration of gear into a "pulse fishery," Cross said.

Eaton maintained, however, that Cross' plan could work towards shifting the effort on the healthiest stocks.

"The fleet will not disperse with areawide openings," Eaton said. Fishermen "know where the stocks are healthy and they will tune in on those shrimp."

The board discussed Cross' plan at length during a special shrimp workshop, but finally voted to approve Eaton's proposals.

Placed on emergency opening status were the following shrimp management sections: Inner Marmot; Kiliuda Bay; Two Headed Island; Marmot Island; Stepovak Bay; Unga Straits; and Beaver Bay.

Most other major shrimping sections are to be opened June 1 and closed by the end of September, unless quotas are taken earlier.

The board also directed Fish and Game biologists to "discourage the taking of shrimp less than two years of age." The directive ordered the staff to "take whatever action necessary" to protect immature stocks.

In other action regarding shrimp, the board adopted a management plan for Kachemak Bay aimed at spreading the fishing effort throughout the fall and winter.

Fish and Game biologists said health of the stocks in the Bay is threatened by the trend towards a "pulse" fishery similar to Western Alaska where the fleet descends on a bay and scoops up the quota in a few days.

What had always been a ten-month fishery suddenly became a three-month fishery last year when the Kodiak fleet started relocating to Kachemak Bay, according to Homer biologists.

The board adopted a plan splitting the 5-million-pound quota for Kachemak Bay into three 1.7 million pound units to be taken from July 1 to Sept. 30; Oct. 1 to Dec. 31; and Jan. 1 to March 31. In addition, the staff is going to attempt through emergency closures and openings to break the quota down into weekly increments.

Ted Rozak of the Homer fish and game advisory committee said the new vessels are taking the shrimp to Kodiak and the local plant was suffering.

The weekly effort plan "creates jobs; it spreads the effort over a longer time and brings home the bacon and beans during the winter time," Rozak said.

One Kachemak Bay shrimper charged the plan was designed "more to protect the fishermen than the fish."

"There's a whole lot of pressure on Kodiak fishermen not to say anything about this (Kachemak Bay shrimp management) plan at this meeting," said Adolph Curry of Homer. "They holler about taking shrimp to Kodiak, but nothing is ever said about taking crab and herring from Prince William Sound and Kodiak to Homer."

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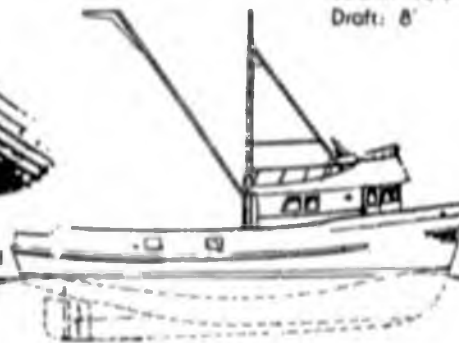
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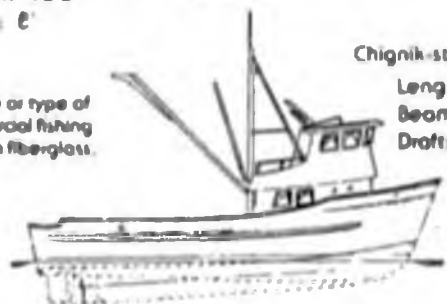
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Senate President Clem Tillion is a former commercial fisherman who says the industry ought to pay its own way. Paul Helmar photo.

## fish tax

(Continued from page 1)

cent to one percent less in combined raw fish taxes and aquaculture assessments.

At a 50 percent credit, for example, the fishermen who now pays a combined tax assessment of 7 percent would pay 6.5 percent (5 percent on raw value, plus 1.5 percent assessment).

Such a development might calm Rep. Ellason's fear that some regional aquaculture associations could be forced to close down because their members faced high combined taxes.

"That's what really hurts about this bill," Ellason said. "We thought we had an understanding with the Governor's Office on the aquaculture associations... This tax may mean some associations will fold up because three percent and six percent is nine percent, and that's too high."

Especially hard hit by the tax bill would be fishermen and processors who might not qualify for any of the suggested credits. In the worst case, for example, the salmon fleet which sells its catch to a shore-based cold storage, would see taxes go up by 400 to 500 percent, a hike Lauber calls "devastating."

Of course, the processor simply can pass the increased taxes to the fishermen, but "in some fisheries," Lauber warns, "if we try to pass this along, we're running the strong chance of the market collapsing on us."

The veteran lobbyist also was not impressed by proposed exemptions for "developing fisheries," such as ground fish.

"Nobody's going to invest \$15 million in a fish plant when there's a moratorium on taxes which could be lifted at any time," he said.

Replies Tillion: "We can't allow a multi-million dollar industry (groundfish) to develop tax free just because it's got political clout."

And, the Senate president adds: "As long as commercial fisheries pays less to the (state) general fund than fishermen are taking out of it, we can't answer the sport fishermen who complain about subsidies... Inefficient or otherwise, the state spends about \$28 million (a year) on the Division of Commercial Fisheries and the FRED Division... We, in turn, collect \$8 million for the fisheries themselves" through raw fish taxes.

Thus, the tax bill was an attempt to close that \$20 million gap. It was estimated that the 5 percent version would raise about that much extra income.

"With that much money and some cut-backs in FRED," Tillion says, "the fishermen will be paying their own way."

### WHY NOW?"

The board of directors of the United Fishermen of Alaska has urged the Legislature to delay the tax bill entirely while a comprehensive study of all

fisheries taxes in the state is launched later this year.

Shari Gross, executive director of the UFA, explained that fishermen are fearful a large tax hike could hamper bottom fish development.

"The finances for development of bottomfish are so delicate that they should be studied before the tax is levied," Gross said. "We have to be careful so we don't encourage the development of floating processors operating off-shore or the delivery of bottom fish to Seattle, which is a likely prospect."

The state has to create a "favorable climate" for developing an onshore bottom fish industry, Gross stressed, adding, "which isn't to say a bottom fish industry has to pay its own, but first it has to be here."

Lauber told the Alaska fisherman that "if a decent effort is made to study this issue, we (processors) won't try to block it (a tax increase) next year."

"We've had this tax since statehood. What difference does one more year make?" the lobbyist asked.

The main answer to his question was supplied by the Department of Revenue in January, when it suspended all state loan programs—including the Fisheries Revolving Loan Fund—because of a severe shortage of loose cash in the treasury.

Gardiner and Tillion cite figures which show that without a tax hike, about \$15 million would be available for vessel loans this year, far below the estimated \$40 million in applications received last year and roughly half of the \$27 million in loans actually approved.

"A tax study isn't going to help us with our main problem—money. We have to deal with that," says Gardiner, a gillnetter from Ketchikan.

Likewise, Tillion points out, the state loan program isn't used by the non-resident fisherman or the Alaskan with a big boat. "They can get their money in Seattle," he says. "Well, I've got five boats. I don't need the loan program, either."

But the "little guy," Tillion says, "depends on this money. He can't afford to sit on the beach for a season because he can't get a loan."

### WHAT'S THE CATCH?

As Tillion suggests, much of the tax hike is aimed at non-resident fishermen. "We sent \$500 million worth of fish to Japan last year and another \$200 million down south. For that, we collected \$8 million in taxes. Doesn't that sound wrong to you?" he says.

In particular, Tillion was shooting in the direction of the king crab fishery, where 60 percent of last year's 120 million pound statewide catch was harvested by non-residents, according to his figures.

Non-resident salmon fishermen, meanwhile, might be forced to file a state income tax return to collect proposed fish tax credits under another Tillion-Gardiner amendment that was being drafted.

But, both legislators said they were trying to be careful not to drive resident and non-resident fishermen alike to processors outside the state's three mile limit. Tillion said he believed Washington state's 5 percent tax on chinook, sockeye and chum salmon would prevent much of an exodus.

Just to make sure, however, the Senate version of the tax bill included a proposed \$50,000 bonding requirement for any fishermen exporting salmon in the round.

(Continued on next page)

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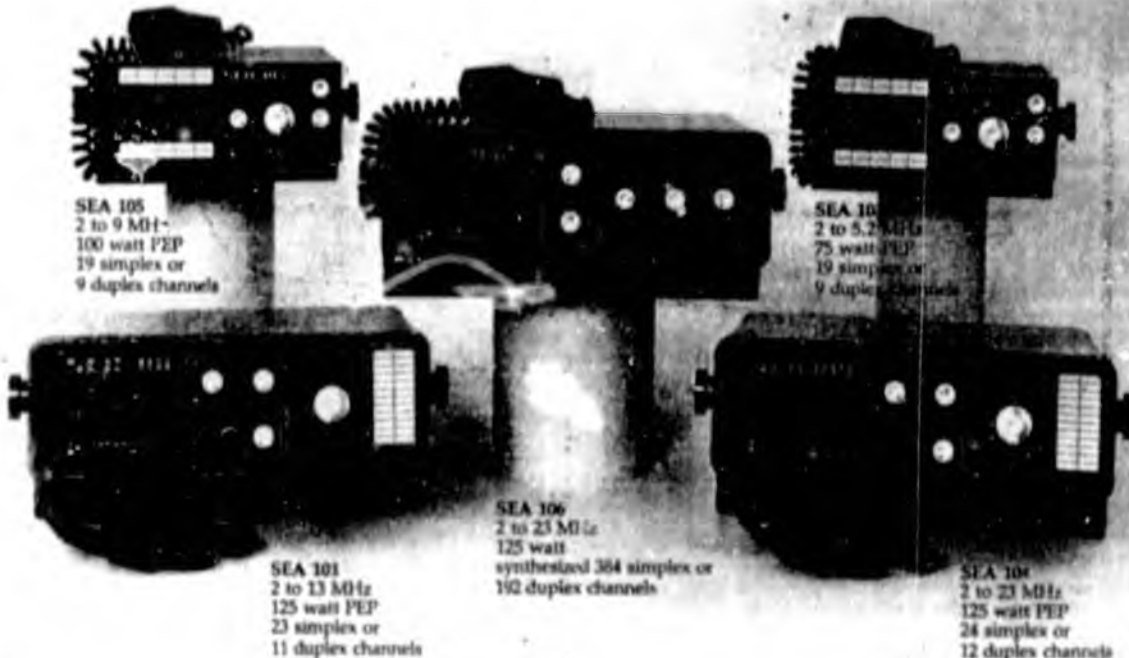
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# Kodiak voices united opposition to taxes

Kodiak—The reaction of the fishing industry to proposed increases in the state's raw fish tax was the swiftest in this island community that has long prided itself as the fishing capital of Alaska.

Mail bags leaving Kodiak have been filled with letters opposing the fish tax, and almost every organization in the community has issued a formal protest.

On record opposing the tax proposal are the Kodiak Island Borough, City of Kodiak, Kodiak Area Chamber of Commerce, Alaska Shrimp Trawlers, United Fishermen's Marketing Association and all 14 processing plants in Kodiak.

One Kodiak processor estimated the proposed increases would cost his plant \$1 million a year.

Jeff Stephan, manager of the United Fishermen's Marketing Association, who went to Juneau to lobby against the tax legislation, charged the increase was being "railroaded through."

Other fishing communities didn't appear to be aware of the bill at first, Stephan said. "Kodiak is the only community which has mobilized in opposition to the bill."

## fish tax

(Continued from preceding page)

In addition, to keep Southeastern halibut fishermen from taking more of their landings to Prince Rupert, B.C., Tillion and Gardiner were flirting with the idea of leaving that species' tax at the current one percent.

Beyond those and other suggested exemptions, the Legislature was faced with deciding how the tax revenue should be divided. Under existing law, 20 percent of the money is returned to the cities and boroughs in which it is collected and the rest flows into the state treasury.

A new formula adopted by the Senate last month would increase the local government share to a full one-third of all raw fish taxes, leaving another third for the state treasury. The remaining one-third would be set aside for the newly created Commercial Fisheries and Agriculture Bank, a move labeled by Sen. Ziegler as unconstitutional.

Tillion, however, may have sidestepped potential legal problems by avoiding a flat dedication of the tax money to local governments and the Fish and Ag. Bank. Instead, both would be subject to an annual vote of the Legislature.

This optional feature of the bill left municipal leaders and some fishermen nervous. As the Kodiak Mirror editorialized, "Even if the state did decide to distribute the funds in the way the bill describes, nothing would prevent the state at any future time from redistributing the funds."

Gardiner was quick to discount those worries and point to a lucrative loan program that would be opened up by giving the money to the Fisheries and Agriculture Development Bank.

The bank, created by the Legislature at Gardiner's urging last year, is associated with the Spokane Bank of Cooperatives. Through this bank, the new state agency can attract seven dollars for every one it has, Gardiner said.

"So, if we take a third of the raw fish taxes—say \$8 million or so—and leverage it seven times, we'll have \$56 million to loan for fishermen," he said.

The Fish and Ag. Bank's board of directors, appointed by Hammond earlier this year, held its first meeting in late March, but with the tax bill pending it has yet to get off the ground.

However, most observers at the Capitol were betting that some kind of tax hike, most likely to 5 percent, would win narrow approval of the House.

The only possible stumbling block appeared to be Tillion's desire to adjourn the legislative session by the end of April. Asked which item had his top priority—the tax hike or adjournment—the Senate president replied, "I wouldn't wait two extra hours for this bill."

But with Gardiner and Hammond joining Tillion in supporting the tax hike, the chances appeared good that he wouldn't have to wait.

But, by early April opposition to the proposed hike had begun to snowball. Kodiak Sen. Bob Mulcahy said over 1,500 messages of protest had been sent to legislators from across the state.

Ketchikan representatives expressed fears that the proposed five percent raw fish tax would drive the processing industry to Prince Rupert.

Other objections to the raw fish tax raised in Kodiak included fears that the tax would kill any hope of developing an onshore processing industry. At this point profits from bottomfish processing are negligible and the proposed five percent tax was viewed as a death blow.

Processors have pointed out that with recovery rates from shellfish of 20 in the 2) percent range, a five percent tax on the raw product actually represents a tax of 25 percent on the meat recovered from the raw product.

If the raw fish tax increase is passed, most of the revenues raised will come from Kodiak and Dutch Harbor which had combined raw fish landings valued at nearly \$200 million in 1978, according to National Marine Fisheries Service figures. The third largest port in Alaska, Ketchikan, had \$26.4 million in fish landings in 1978.

—Chris Blackburn

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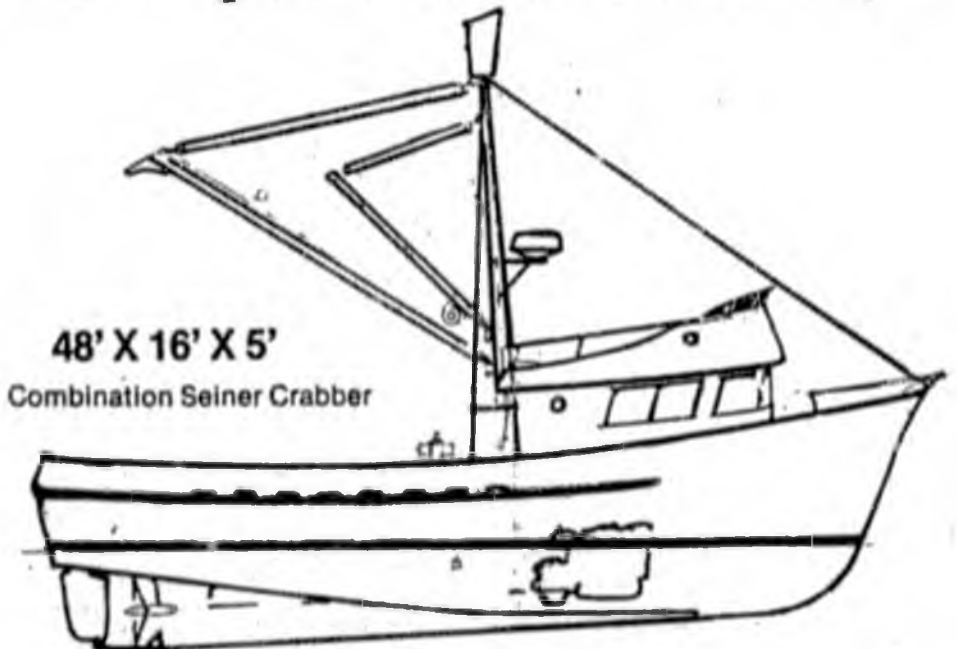
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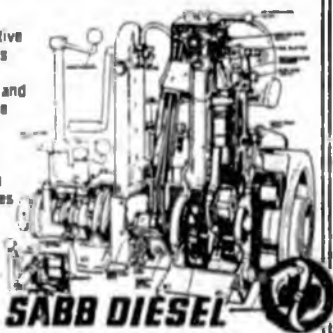
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# Homer group withdraws from Cook Inlet Council

Anchorage—An umbrella group of Cook Inlet fishermen's associations has been jolted by the withdrawal of the Homer-based North Pacific Fisheries Association.

Five fishermen's groups formed the Cook Inlet Fishermen's Council last August to fashion a united public relations campaign, but the effort apparently fell victim to struggle with sport fishermen over salmon allocations.

In announcing the withdrawal at the Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting March 28, Dan Flynn said the Homer group found "that with the diversity of our membership we are not being fully represented."

Flynn noted that while Homer fishermen include crabbers, shrimpers, seiners, bottom-fishermen and drift gillnetters who operate from Prince William Sound to the Bering Sea, the other groups on the council are predominantly set net salmon fishermen.

NPFA board of directors member Ted Rozak said the energies of the council were

too oriented towards the dispute over Cook Inlet salmon, and "we couldn't make our views count."

Flynn also said NPFA "can not condone some of the present decisions of the council," and cited recent attacks on the board of fisheries and some of its members by council spokesmen.

"We find ourselves affected by the adverse publicity" generated by council tactics, Flynn said. "We don't feel that the methods currently being used are achieving the original goals of the council."

Rozak agreed, saying the Homer group has learned confrontation tactics "haven't accomplished what we've been trying to do for the past 10 years, so we've decided to change our tactics."

Alex Shadura, president of the council, said NPFA had given "no prior indication they were dissatisfied."

Shadura said as far as he was concerned the announced withdrawal was only speculation as he had received "no official notification yet."

"I think it was foolish what they did," Shadura added. "They're doing themselves more damage" than the council by refusing to work with the other four associations.

Shadura also defended the council's involvement in the salmon dispute with sport fishermen, saying, "The concerns of one are the concerns of all."

An official with one of the four remaining associations also expressed dissatisfaction with the actions of the council and said the matter will be brought before the association's board of directors.

Some 90 fishermen belong to NPFA. Remaining council members are the Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Cooperative, which represents 150 seiners and drift fishermen, and the predominantly set-net groups Fisherman's Fund (Mitschuk), Commercial Fishermen of Cook Inlet and Cook Inlet Fishermen's Association.

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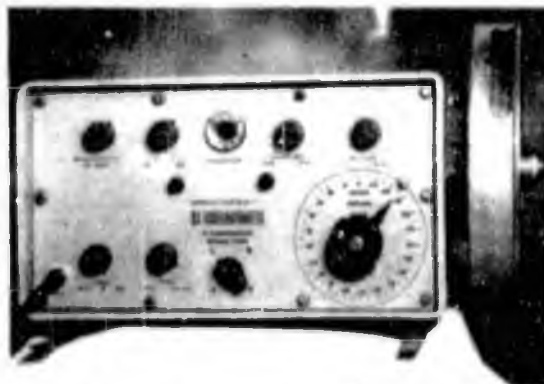
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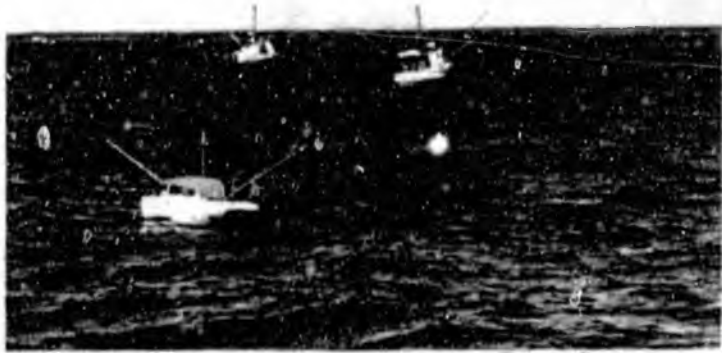
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Francis Caldwell photo

## Board lifts hand troll restrictions for Sitka

Anchorage—The Alaska Board of Fisheries has lifted hand troll closures near Sitka, but turned down similar appeals from Elfin Cove fishermen.

The board granted a petition from the Sitka fish and game advisory committee to rescind regulations restricting hand trollers in Sitka and Salisbury Sounds to eight-day-on, six-day-off fishing periods.

Similar fishing periods in Icy Straits and near Ketchikan were left in effect.

The closures and other fishing cutbacks for hand trollers were passed at the board's January meeting in an effort to put a lid on the burgeoning fleet. The commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is studying the fishery for possible inclusion under limited entry.

The board took the action to lift restrictions near Sitka April 6 under its emergency powers, making it possible for area hand trollers to fish seven days a week when the season opened April 15.

In declaring an emergency, board members cited the impact the mobile Sitka hand troll fleet would have on the neighboring communities of Tenakee Springs and Angoon if the closures weren't lifted. Board members also noted the restrictions in Salisbury and Sitka Sounds did little to protect the threatened coho stocks moving through Icy Straits.

Coho escapements to major spawning systems in the northern Panhandle, where the hand troll fleet concentrates, ranged from 68.7 to 96.6 percent of the total 1978 run, according to Fish and Game tagging studies. But, most cohos travelling through Sitka and Salisbury Sounds are not destined for the troubled streams, according to state biologists.

In addition, the board's January restrictions were aimed at cutting back the hand troll effort from 35 percent to 20 percent of the total commercial troll catch of cohos. The Department of Fish and Game estimates Sitka hand trollers caught some 14 percent of the total troll catch in District 13 during 1978.

Some 200 people turned out for an informal board hearing in Sitka on the hand

troll petition during March, and board member Jim Beaton said he came away from the meeting convinced the January regulations were "a little faulty."

"It was forcefully made very clear to me that the highly mobile (Sitka) fleet would greatly impact the rural areas we were trying to protect," said Beaton, a long-time Southeast fisherman. "There is no hard core evidence the hand trollers are adversely affecting those stocks."

Gordon Jensen of Petersburg agreed with Beaton, saying, "I didn't realize the extent of how much the fleet would shift to the inside areas."

The only board member voting against declaring the emergency was chairman Nick Szabo, who urged the board to use its emergency powers only in cases "of a real emergency and not to react to political pressure."

The board declined to declare an emergency for a petition submitted by Elfin Cove fishermen which called for a small area near the community to be opened for all trollers seven days a week.

Pat Fisher of Elfin Cove stressed the small fishing area was needed by the community because it was totally dependent upon fishing and the closures could severely affect the entire local fleet.

But, Beaton and Fish and Game staffers said the Three Hill Island area opening requested by Elfin Cove contained a major trolling area in the Icy Strait corridor.

"We'd be inviting a lot of boats in a little area," Jensen said.

"I have no doubt it would give Elfin Cove and Hoonah fishermen some relief, but I wonder if it would give this 56 percent fishing mortality figure some relief," Szabo said.

The board scheduled the Elfin Cove petition for a hearing at its December meeting.

Beaton stressed the Sitka action should not be "misconstrued as the board backing off the 20 percent figure, or from its intent to further cut back (hand trollers). It just gets into a question of how far, how fast."

—Rodger Painter

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# The UFA's Corner

by Shari Gross  
Executive director of the UFA



## EDITORIAL

The increasing complexity of commercial fishing in Alaska is never more evident than it is at a meeting of the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

As new fisheries develop and competition for fisheries resources increase, the maze of regulations facing the board becomes more difficult to negotiate. Board meetings have become marathon sessions during which hundreds of proposals are considered and days of testimony from the public and staff solicited.

Proposed regulations are couched in the strange language of legalese and bureaucrats that even those who write, interpret and promulgate the regulations are at a loss to decipher. It is a world where acronyms like OSY, MSY and CPUE proliferate, and where cutting off the tail of a salmon is described as "removal of both lobes of the caudal fin."

Those who regularly attend board meetings have become accustomed to the gobbledygook of regulatory language, and have even become to expect the equally strange legal interpretations generated by statutes.

The most calloused of board observers, however, were puzzled by a proposal at the recent shellfish meeting in Anchorage, and the reaction to its justification can be described simply as dismay.

The proposal read:

5 AAC 30.880. SUBSISTENCE FISHING BY COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN.

Commercial fishermen may retain fish or shellfish from their commercial catch for their personal use in any area if such retention is consistent with the restrictions set forth in sec. 880 of this chapter, except where the regulations in chapters 3-39 of this title specifically prohibit subsistence fishing during open commercial fishing seasons, or from commercially licensed or registered fishing vessels in particular areas, or by specified types of gear.

Now, everyone in the seafood industry and the seemingly hordes of bureaucrats who regulate commercial fishing has always assumed that once you land a fish, it's your personal property. Just about everyone, that is.

Imagine the incredulity of the audience when Chairman Nick Szabo tried to explain that apparently a lawyer in the state attorney general's office had ruled commercial fishermen must sell their catches.

A staffer with the Department of Fish and Game clarified that the assistant AG had rendered an oral interpretation of statutes suggesting that fishermen are required to sell their commercially caught fish and shellfish. Fish for personal consumption or to give to friends must be taken under subsistence regulations, the attorney said.

Sometimes, it seems, the regulatory process is being carried to an extreme. A commercial fisherman can't legally stick a few fish in the freezer or, even, pop one in the frying pan in the galley of his fishing vessel? Ah, it's just the same.

Just the same, the need to set down the right of personal use is black-and-white legalese later became clear as the board waded through a stack of proposals designed to bring commercial fishing statutes in compliance with the legislative subsistence mandate. Legal havoc could have resulted from regulations prohibiting commercial fishermen from subsistence fishing during before and after open commercial periods without the regulation.

So, after trimming off the qualifiers, the board adopted the personal use provision by a 6-0 vote. I guess fishermen should thank the board for giving them back their fish.

Since returning from Europe, I have been barraged with the same question from nearly everyone I've encountered: "Was the trip a success?" My answer has been a consistent and resounding, "Yes!"

The fact that it was a whole lot of fun, in addition to being very educational makes the response all the more sincere. Perhaps it isn't the best tactic to start off by saying how much fun we had, but I might as well get that small embarrassment out of the way. It was wonderful fun.

The 14 Alaskans on the trip were a diverse group in almost every respect: age, area of residence, philosophy, type of fishery and politics. During the two weeks together, however, we shared many unforgettable experiences that helped establish some very warm friendships.

The hectic pace of the schedule is difficult to relate, and it may be sufficient to say most of the group felt like they needed a vacation after returning to the States. We squeezed almost everything conceivable into the 15 days overseas, including tours of smoking, assembling, salting and canning plants, net and trawl factories, a huge diesel engine line, a ship research laboratory, shipyards and countless industrial board rooms for long discussions.

And, of course, we went out on boats. We had on-board demonstrations of Danish and Scottish seining, automatic longlining, trawling and jigging. The only on-board demonstration we missed was bottom gillnetting, which we viewed from another vessel. The North Sea lived up to its reputation for ferocity both days we had set aside for bottom gillnetting demonstrations, and we had to settle for detailed descriptions and diagrams.

We opted for short demonstrations of fishing techniques in most cases as going out on an extended fishing trip would have meant missing other very important aspects of the Scandinavian bottom fishing industry. Demonstrations were sufficient, however, as all of the fishermen in the group knew what a netful of fish looks like.

Since the May issue of the Alaska Fisherman will be filled with stories and photos of what we reserved, I will concentrate on one aspect of the trip: the direct benefits of the trip, time, money and energy invested in the tour.

In response to the question of whether the fishermen are going to jump right into bottom fishing with large investments, the answer is a direct "no." A couple of the ten now are involved in bottom fishing part time and several more have longer range plans for easing into the new fisheries.

For the first time, however, fishermen who are leaders in coastal communities across the state have a full understanding of the potential of bottom fishing, and a good idea of what needs to be done to develop the industry. It is safe to say the ten were enthused by what they saw, and that most are destined to become proselytizers and educators for fishermen, chambers of commerce, community leaders and others interested in bottom fish development.

That may be somewhat abstract when trying to measure something like "success," but it is important. If bottom fishing is to develop in Alaska, we need to at least have enthusiasm, interest and involvement by fishermen. I think we'll see more and more of this, and it will be partly because these ten fishermen are meeting and talking to people in their respective communities. The ten fishermen will be conducting public workshops to provide information about the trip and to answer questions about what they saw and what needs to be done with bottom fish in their area.

The educational process will be taken a step further when most Alaskans get their first chance to learn just what this issue of "bottom fish" is all about through the airing of a 30-minute television program. In more than 30 communities spread across the state, in about six weeks, the independent public television program "Alaska Review" plans a special on the Scandinavian trip and the bottom fish potential in Alaska. The ten fishermen plan to arrange special showings in their communities and the program will be available to anyone else interested.

I am trying to arrange a special showing for the governor, and several legislators have expressed interest in viewing the program. This is the kind of beginning needed to generate more action in developing bottom fish in the state.

The group met formally in Copenhagen shortly before our return to Alaska to summarize what we had seen, and to discuss potential roles for themselves, the UFA, and the government. We came up with a number of conclusions and recommendations, which we agreed to transmit to the Governor.

Perhaps the most important, and the best place to begin is in the area of policy. We believe that the state should have a developed and publicized development policy. Is it the State's policy to assist with new harbors and ports? With the building of drydocks? With quality control and training centers? Is it the policy of this administration to have a person on its staff who has overall leadership responsibilities for this program? Does the state want to develop liaisons with nations other than Japan? What are the programs which have been designed to implement these policies? Which harbors? What communities?

We want renewed direction given to the Bottom Fish Task Force. The task force should be reconstituted to include industry people; its present make-up is, with one exception, of bureaucrats. Persons who know the most and can do the most.

(Continued on next page)

### ALASKA FISHERMAN

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# LETTERS

P.O. Box 1352  
Juneau, Ak. 99802

Editor:  
Within the next 3-5 years, off-shore fishing for a variety of species in the bottomfish and mid-water trawl industry will become a reality. This has become particularly evident to those of us fishermen who were so fortunate as being selected by UFA to visit the Scandinavian countries during March 1979. These countries depend on bottomfishing and mid-water trawling for as much as 5% - 90% of their gross national product.

However, it is important that efforts made by "whomever" in the development of this new fishery have access to the best vessel design, machinery, fishing gear, fishermen, and processing people in that industry. For we must always keep in mind that our off-shore fishery is one of the only protein rich areas left in the world.

During the past two years several attempts have been made to establish a central office in Denmark. This concept has been discussed with several fishermen in the Aleutian, Shumagin, and Bering Sea areas. If this office could provide us with information and contacts pertaining to all aspects of the off-shore industry, we

- would support this effort very strongly.
- Listed below are several areas we feel this office could assist us in:
1. developing strong local and state-wide fishermen's organizations
  2. techniques for quality control starting with harvesting, delivery, processing and marketing
  3. developing conservation/management techniques to ensure a consistent and abundant annual harvest in all species
  4. creating national boundary protection against foreign fishermen and local poaching
  5. developing vessel design, including deck hardware and techniques in holding fish catches the longest and maintaining a quality catch, especially with mid-water species such as blue whiting, pollock and keplin
  6. gear manufacturing, testing, and availability
  7. processing of both consumer and reduction food stuffs
  8. marketing
  9. availability of experts to assist in both long and short range employment efforts for fish harvesting, processing, quality control and marketing

Please feel free to utilize this information as substance in lobbying for a Denmark office. It is certainly a strategic location for the bottom and mid-water trawl industry, as well as other areas of interest involving various industries besides commercial fishing.

Sincerely,  
David O. Osterbark  
Board Member, Peninsula Marketing Assoc.

Editor:  
I was very disappointed in quite a number of items in Roger Painter's interview with me in Petersburg (March, Alaska Fisherman). I very truly hope that my statements that were made and put to prep were lack of notes on your part during our interview; quite a number of items were in error or lack of completion.

The main item I'm concerned about is the statement I made about the capabilities of the canneries on the lower coast. The canneries below I said could and can process twice the amount of fish that P.F.I. (editor: Iclicle Seafoods) can here because of doing it for a hundred years.

What was and is meant by what I said is:

If you could combine the machinery and technology that P.F.I. in Petersburg has with the experience of the plants below as you say the "lower 48" our marketing and products would be unlimited. Which comes to the statement the difference between here and there is—quote "a knife or a saw." The other errors were—me dragging for 25 years is wrong—10 years in bottom fishing—10-15 in salmon & albacore & crab. Gary Westman is from Blain Wash. His boat is 72 feet. My boat is 84, and so on.

I feel you should conduct a more thorough resume next time and not have these mistakes happen again for everyone's benefit.

Thank you,  
Dusty Anderson  
Petersburg

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Editor:  
On behalf of the Southeast Alaska Seine Boat Owners & Operators Association, I would like to thank United Fishermen of Alaska for sponsoring this year's Salmon Conference. The continuation of such meetings is most helpful to insure communication among the various aspects of the fishing industry. I was pleased to have a somewhat structured meeting with an agenda being provided beforehand. This allowed those of us attending to be prepared for discussion.

We look forward to participating in next year's meeting.

Sincerely,  
SOUTHEAST ALASKA SEINE BOAT OWNERS & OPERATORS  
Michele Zerbetz  
Executive Director

Letters, do we ever love letters—even if they're not love letters

Alaska Fisherman  
197 S. Franklin  
Juneau, Ak 99801

## ufa's corner

(continued from preceding page)

contribute on a practical level to ideas and programs should be included: fishermen and processors. There has been confusion, too, as to who serves as chairman of the committee. We would like to see the state include a person who has overall responsibility to coordinate, lead and direct the governor's policies. One, who, quite naturally would act as chairman of the various task forces. There is considerable confusion now as to who is in charge, and we fear that is leading to confused policies and programs.

Along these same lines, we would like to see an active Alaska-Danish Advisory Group. That group travelled to Scandinavia in October but it has not met since. Nor have its members received any communications from the chairman (nor do they even know the name of the chairman) or been asked for input and advice. An Alaska office in Copenhagen is important; the governor should support it and should design his budget to reflect that support. There is much to benefit from a liaison between Alaska and Scandinavia. Those countries have developed an efficient industry which results in a high standard of living for its people. The openness, directness, and support the Scandinavians have given us is refreshing. We question why at this time Alaska is emphasizing expanded relations with the Orient, rather than developing other, additional contacts and markets.

Two other areas of interest to us are training centers and quality control. We urge the state to develop programs for both. We would like to see a highly developed training center here in Alaska. We are running the risk of sponsoring fragmented programs of short duration and mediocre quality by decentralizing small-scale programs throughout the university system. We would prefer to see a centralized program located in one place in Alaska where fishermen or prospective fishermen and crew can learn many skills. The importance of quality control to market bottom fish was obvious to us all. Fishermen and processors need to be re-educating to handle the fish more carefully and the state should direct industry to establish and take responsibility for a program for quality control.

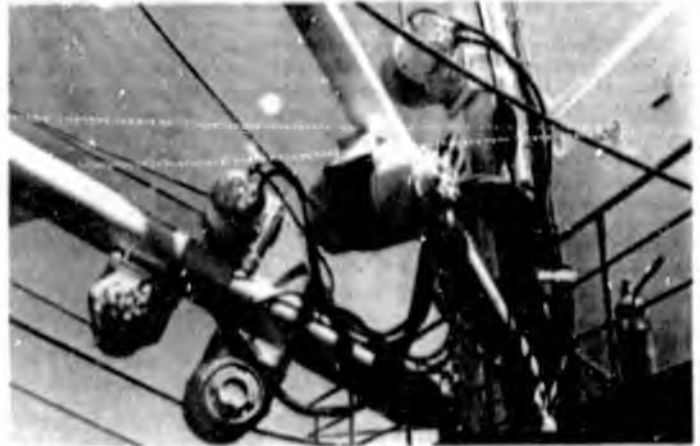
The matters of financing, loan programs, tax incentives, and fish-taxes are complicated in nature. Programs should be developed which encourage industry, yet produce a return to the state which is sufficient to finance its cost. Fishermen would like to participate in shaping those programs.

There is another important thing we learned over in Scandinavia: the benefit that comes to fishermen when they are organized. Those people are really organized. And the reason they are able to be is that they have money. Lot of it. They get it by being assessed 2 percent of their gross earnings to their organizations. They have weekly newspapers, large staffs, and office buildings. They conduct independent research on marketing and other areas of concern, lobby, and are represented on major policy boards and commissions. They play a much more major role in the shape of their industry than we do over here, and it is because they can afford it.

The UFA has grown in size, strength, and stature these past couple of years. But, to continue to do so, and to be able to reach out in new directions is going to cost money, and obviously only the fishermen can and should pay for that. This year our only means of revenue is from membership dues. I hope that by next year we can institute a voluntary assessment for fishermen to the UFA. This will require cooperation from processors to collect and deposit the dues. Of course a commitment in spirit and wallet must come from fishermen. The ten fishermen, by the end of the trip, were not proudly declaring the "wonderful independence of Alaska fishermen." It is no longer smart to play that role—too much is happening in fisheries today, for us not to join together and work towards common goals. To be independent is to be powerless.

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The catch per unit effort of Kodiak's bottomfish fleet (trawlers in the 70-foot class) equals the catch per unit effort of Japanese medium sized trawlers (vessels in the 150 to 170-foot class) according to National Marine Fisheries Service Surveillance and Enforcement personnel.

Some of the Kodiak double rigged trawlers are even exceeding the Japanese medium sized trawler catch per unit effort, the federal Surveillance and Enforcement office in Kodiak said.

Both the demand for bait by Kodiak's Tanner crab fishermen, and the demand for food fish by the two processing plants in Kodiak with filleting lines, set a new record in Kodiak for bottomfish landings in March—over 1 million pounds of pollock alone.

During all of 1978 the Kodiak trawlers landed only 2.3 million pounds of bottomfish. Another 500,000 pounds is estimated to have been sold at sea for bait. Last year the Department of Fish and Game did not require fish tickets for bottomfish landed and sold at sea, but this year fish tickets are being required for all bottomfish landings.

"And we're doing it without help from anybody," added trawler Oral Burch from the vessel Dawn. Kodiak's trawlers have been developing their gear and locating their fishing grounds without the aid of federal or state bottomfish development programs.

Two men were lost at sea, two Kodiak vessels lost and two holed during the last week in February.

The 130-foot landing craft Alaska Roughneck went down off Bold Cape near Cold Bay Feb. 28. Crewmen Gene Love and Dan Bernard were lost at sea.

The King Cove vessel Seven Seas was able to pick the other two crewmen, Bruce Campbell and Don Rude, out of the water shortly after the Alaska Roughneck capsized. Campbell, who had beer, wearing a survival suit, suffered hypothermia and a back injury.

The Alaska Roughneck's troubles began the afternoon of Feb. 28 when it ran aground on Iliasiak Island north of King Cove.

The crew made temporary repairs to the vessel and continued on toward King Cove, keeping a 20 minute radio scheduled with the Kodiak Coast Guard Communica-

tions Station. Their progress was also monitored by canneries, boat skippers and other owners of single side bands radios in Kodiak.

An hour later the Alaska Roughneck radioed it had encountered heavy seas and was in danger of rolling over. At 2:55 p.m. a crewman from the Alaska Roughneck radioed. "Mayday, Mayday, Mayday. We're going over."

A second voice then came over the radio. "He's capsizing. He's capsizing."

In the process of rescuing Campbell and Rude the Seven Seas sustained damage after hitting floating debris. The Seven Seas took the two survivors into King Cove and the Golden Star then took the survivors on to Cold Bay where they could be evacuated by jet.

Shortly after 8 p.m. Feb. 28 the 83-foot crabber Sirius with six persons on board went on the rocks at Douglas Reef in the north end of Shelikof Strait.

Two hours later the vessel requested Coast Guard assistance, but the Kodiak Air Station's large H-3 helicopters were not available and a helicopter was launched from Elmendorf Air Force Base near Anchorage.

Meanwhile the vessel Sea Wife made several passes on the Sirius, but was unable to get a line on the vessel as its bow was underwater. The 179-foot Polar Shell arrived on the scene two hours later and sent its diver out to try to get a line on the Sirius.

With the situation becoming critical, the Kodiak Coast Guard Air Station launched one of its small H-52 helicopters which arrived on the scene shortly after 1 a.m. and was able to pick up all six men aboard the Sirius as well as Polar Shell diver Tom E. Moragan.

No injuries were reported among the crewmen. Coast Guard officials said it was "quit, a feat" for the small helicopter to get seven men aboard. The helicopter was piloted by Lt. Cdr. William Criswald. Copilot was Lt. Michael Roberts and crewman was AD-1 King David.

The Sirius later disappeared and Marine Surveyor Norm Holm said the vessel is presumed to have been broken up and sunk by pounding waves.

On Feb. 26 the 39-foot Teresa Marie, owned by Randy Christensen, went on the beach at the North end of Whale Island, north of Kodiak. The Coast Guard cutter Citrus was diverted to pick up the two men aboard the Teresa Marie.

While passing through the Ozuzinkie Narrows on its way back to Kodiak the Citrus struck two unmarked, submerged rocks. Water poured in through two large holes, one 27 feet by 5 inches and one 11 feet long by 3 1/2 feet wide at its widest, at the rate of 1300 gallons per minute.

The forward hold completely flooded and water filled the magazines and food storage lockers. Water washed over the cutter's bow before the flooding was brought under control by 18 pumps.

Kodiak divers Dennis Lercours and John Stella were taken to Ozuzinkie by the tug Kodiak King to assist with repair work. The Citrus was able to limp into Ozuzinkie where it remained for a week being repaired.

The Teresa Marie sustained a badly damaged hull, but was filled with styrofoam logs and refloated.

On March 17 Pan Alaska's 80 foot crabber Pacific Prize went down in flames off Uyak Bay. All four men aboard, skipper Bruce Patnam and crewmen Randy Butler, Wayne Ammonson and Brad Hall, all of Kodiak, were able to abandon ship in their liferaft. They were picked up shortly after radioing a May Day message by the Cougar.

The Fish and Game research vessel Resolution went on the rocks near Shuyak Island at the north end of Afognak Island April 3. The Resolution was being used to count tagged sea lions at the time of the accident.

The Afognak Logging Company tug Cygnut came on the scene and was able to get a line on the Resolution, which was starting to lay over on its side as the tide went out. The Cygnut held the Resolution upright until it would be refloated on high tide.

Department of Fish and Game Vessels Supervisor Carl Lehman had high praise for the Cygnut's skipper Ron Ruster.

"He acted in a prompt, seaman-like manner," Lehman said, "and did a fine job. He has my admiration. We really appreciate it."

—Chris Blackburn

## Cordova

The Chugach Native, Inc. recently signed the final purchase agreement with New England Fish Company for the transfer of the NEFCO plant at Port Orca near Cordova. A newly formed corporation, Chugach Alaska Fisheries, Inc., is opening an office in Seattle to manage the cannery. Jim Forsell has been named president and Al O'Leary will be the new plant manager. Plans are being made to increase the freezing capacity of the plant.

The PWS winter bait herring season opened in October and closed February (Continued on next page)

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## regionalization

(Continued from page 1)

the following day was cancelled when Anderson and Cotten failed to reach agreement. "We couldn't work out a compromise, so we decided to hold off until it settled down," said Anderson.

Meanwhile, the joint boards meeting in Anchorage were considering adopting Skoog's draft only as a working paper. But, following a phone call from Juneau, Greg Cook, Executive Director of the boards, announced: "It looks like there will be no bill this year out of the Legislature. In urging the boards to adopt Skoog's compromise as a regulation, Cook said the Legislature had indicated willingness to look at funding whatever the boards enact.

The failure to adopt a regionalization scheme "will be picked up as another example of indecisiveness from Alaska," said Skoog, referring to threats of federal imposition of regional management under (2) legislation if the state doesn't approve its own plan this year.

Gardiner, on the other hand, said his regionalization bill "wasn't predicated on what's going on in Washington, D.C."

In his view, the process of deciding fish and game issues "has turned into a madhouse in which no citizen has real input." The winter meeting of the Board of Fisheries lasted 22 days and "it's only going to get worse," he says. "What that means is that only people with money can impact the system."

Gardiner maintains that many issues such as opening dates and gear requirements could be more easily handled at the regional level.

In addition, he said, regionalization would dilute some of the influence of the Department of Fish & Game, which "now has an inordinate amount of weight in decisions that are not biological."

Senate President Clem Tillion, meanwhile, predicted that only a bill patterned after the governor's more limited approach to regionalization could pass the Senate.

"I do think the local areas should have more say," Tillion said. "But I believe any bill should be aimed at satisfying the federal requirement, not the Native element."

Tillion also said a final draft adopted by Congress would not contain a strict requirement for federal oversight, "other than judicial review, which everybody seems to agree with, anyway."

That opinion, however, hadn't spread to other legislators who labored over the regionalization bill for most of March and early February. And, like the legislators involved with the issue, the joint boards spent most of their time trying to devise a system of checks and balances between the proposed regional councils and the statewide boards.

Several board members were strongly opposed to points in Skoog's draft setting out procedures under which regional proposals could be rejected. Finally that entire section was deleted and the regulations approved.

Although the regulations do not meet Anderson's declared "bottom line," Anderson said he was "quite pleased" with the board's action. "It's a very positive step forward," Anderson said. "It could be interpreted by some legislators that it's a necessary action to take. It could end their resistance."

"This may give us a strategic advantage."

## the rim

(Continued from preceding page)

282). Compared with last season's catch of 140 tons, this winter's 1,000 ton catch is impressive. Most of the herring were caught in midwater trawls as the herring were generally too deep for seines. According to the Department of Fish and Game, next year's plans call for an earlier opening and for a lower guideline harvest level for Orca Bay to encourage fishing on the west side of the sound.

Herring gillnetting is closed in PWS this year but there are some hopes that a possible 40 limited entry permits will be issued before the next season. The Board of Fish closed the gill net herring season for further study because of concern that herring stocks might be over-fished. A committee of Cordova fishermen have been working on a possible permit system to use in establishing limited entry.

(Continued on page 20)



Nels Anderson

age," he added. "Then we'll be able to put in the sections that are necessary." Anderson said he will still push for language that will require the boards to adopt regional council submissions except under certain circumstances, "otherwise we're just creating another bureaucratic level."

The establishment of regionalization by regulation rather than statute allows the boards to meet in the fall to define exact boundaries and "fine tune" the procedure.

But Anderson said the board's action does not preclude a legislative tactic, and added, "We'll probably give it another try."

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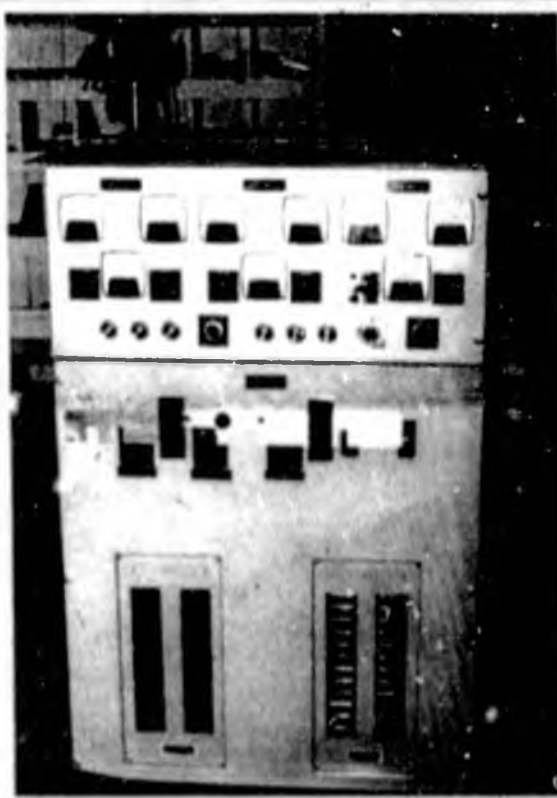
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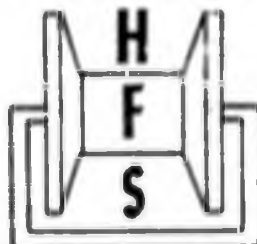
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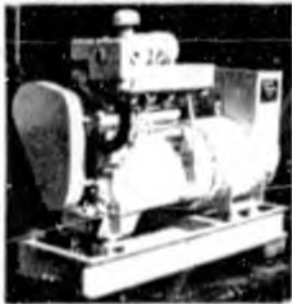
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## Kodiak tanner crab quota reached in only 38 days

Kodiak—The tanner crab fleet took only 38 days to harvest a little over 28.5 million pounds of tanner crab.

The season which opened Jan. 5 but did not get underway until Feb. 16 following settlement of a prolonged price dispute, closed March 26.

Closure of the Kodiak tanner season was the second closure, the first being in Cook Inlet, in Alaska to be conducted under the new federal-state joint management program for species fished both inside and outside the state three-mile limit.

On March 16 the Kodiak Department of Fish and Game announced that closure of the Kodiak tanner crab on March 26 had been recommended to the National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Director in Juneau.

A week later the Department received approval from the National Marine Fisheries Service and the closure was officially announced.

The off-shore area south of Kodiak in the Semedi Island region has been left open and some crabs were still being harvested there in April.

—late February and early March

Kodiak crabbers working the north end of Shelikof Strait were plagued by ice floes breaking loose in Kamishak Bay and drifting around Cape Douglas.

Some crabbers reported losing a dozen pots or more to ice floes despite hasty pot pulling and retreat. The ice floes this year coming out of Kamishak Bay ranged up to 60 feet long.

Last year's maximum ice floe 17 miles long headed out of Kamishak Bay and caused a mad scramble to move several hundred thousand dollars worth of pots out of its way.

—Chris Blackburn

## Bering Sea tanner fleet is fishing

Anchorage—Bering Sea tanner crab fishermen accepted a 52 cent a pound offer from processors on March 14, more than two months after the price dispute began.

The price was up sharply from last year's 38 cents a pound mark for Bering Sea tanners, but well below the 65 cents originally asked by fishermen represented by the North Pacific Fisheries Vessels Owners.

Sig Jaeger, director of the Seattle-based fishermen's group, said the increased price was influenced by rise of the Japanese yen and a projected fall in harvest rates of Bairdi tanners. Japanese buy nearly all of the tanner crab produced in Alaska.

The emerging opilio tanner fishery should get a substantial boost as a result of a 30 cent price offered by processors in Unalaska.

Jaeger, interviewed during a state Board of Fisheries meeting in Anchorage, said the length of the price dispute was no surprise since the major Unalaska processors have been asking for delayed season openings for tanners.

"There were no strong negotiations until after March," Jaeger noted. "There have been strong expressions by the Japanese that they didn't want crab processed until after March."

Jaeger suggested that the late openings requested by the Unalaska processors have as much to do with the Japanese influence in "Dutch," as they do with the higher recovery rates cited by processors.

"The Japanese have their own fleet fishing on opilio, which is in direct competition with Bairdi on the market," Jaeger said.

In fact, Jaeger said, the Japanese mother ship fleet began harvesting opilio in the Bering Sea in mid-February this year, some three weeks sooner than normal.

The Japanese not only control the tanner crab market, but own large percentages of Bering Sea processors (See October edition of the *Alaska Fisherman*). Some of the Bering Sea tanner fleet is going after opilio tanners after the Bairdi quota is filled, but it's likely to be a few years before the Japanese are squeezed out of the fishery.

Trawl surveys by the National Marine Fisheries Service in the Bering last year indicated a sharp drop in Bairdi tanner populations, with mid-point harvest guidelines set at 43 million pounds. Some 66 million pounds was harvested in 1978.

The projected harvest decline, Jaeger said, helped the fishermen in price negotiations since market prices generally rise when supplies taper off.

After two weeks of fishing, Jaeger said, the Bering Sea tanner fleet was averaging some 60 crab per pot, but the catch per unit effort (CPUE) was expected to decline with exploitation. The 1978 CPUE was 51 and the 1977 average 60.

If the CPUE drops off as expected and "present trends hold, it would indicate the NMFS trawl survey was a pretty fair index of the strength of the stocks," Jaeger said.

—Roger Peinzer

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# Cold Storage workers strike in Southeast

Workers at six Southeast cold storage plants went out on strike April 9, leaving some tanner crab and black cod fishermen without a market.

The strike also could affect a Sitka herring roe fishery scheduled to be opened by emergency order as the Fishermen went to press.

The walkout at the six cold storages came after two major Southeast cold storages signed contracts with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU). The contracts with Petersburg Fisheries Inc. and New England Fish Co. (Ketchikan) called for wage increases totalling some 32 percent over the next three years.

ILWU Alaska president Larry Cotter said the contracts provide ILWU workers with the "best cold storage wages in the state." After putting in 1200 hours, the workers will get \$8.70 an hour this summer (up from \$8 under the old contract), \$9.35 in 1980 and \$10.10 in 1981. The starting wage will go up to \$5.95 an hour, under the new contracts.

The union is seeking similar contracts with Juneau Cold Storage, Pelican Cold Storage, Whitney Fidalgo in Petersburg, Craig Fisheries, Cordova Bay Fisheries in Hydaburg and E.C. Phillips & Sons, Inc., in Ketchikan.

Cotter also was preparing to begin negotiations for cannery and cold storage workers in Cordova following the March 25 merger of the Copper River and Prince William Sound Cannery Workers Union with the ILWU. Between 125 and 400 cannery workers are employed in Cordova, Cotter said.

The ILWU membership voted in March 93 percent in favor of striking should talks with the processors break down. Cotter had hoped the settlements with PFI and NEPCO would prompt the other cold storages to settle.

The PFI & NEPCO contracts include wage increases totalling 32 percent over the three year period, about 11 percent a year, Cotter said.

Health and welfare benefits will double to 58 cents per hour by the time the contracts expire, and pension benefits now 22 cents per hour will increase to 40 cents over that time, Cotter said.

PFI and NEPCO will be able to bring in double shifts "only if the day shift worker has had the opportunity to work 12 hours," Cotter said. "That protects the annual income of the year-round workers and accommodates the company's desire for the double shift."

"We didn't get every single thing we wanted. We wanted a little bit more money. But we avoided a strike and I think the contract is fair to both sides."

Before the agreement was reached, Cotter said, "We're not going to wait a hell of a long time" to decide to strike, but added, "We're going to do everything we can to avoid a strike."

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# NEWS SHORTS

### Permit and license renewals are slow

The state has issued a reminder to fishermen to renew their entry permits and vessel licenses before the salmon season starts.

As of April 5, only 57 percent of commercial salmon and herring entry permits and 55 percent of vessel licenses had been renewed for 1979. Valid 1979 permit cards must be shown before fishermen can sell their catches, and vessels licensed prior to engaging in fishing.

Applications can be obtained from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, commercial license vendors or from local Alaska Department of Fish and Game offices. The commission warns fishermen to allow a minimum of three weeks for delivery of permits and licenses, both of which are processed in Juneau.

### Stikine hydro potential studied by Canadians

Preliminary studies of potential hydroelectric sites in the Stikine and Iskut Rivers are being conducted by the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. According to B.C. Hydro the studies will continue for at least two years and no final decision on whether to build dams on the rivers will be made until the early 1980's.

The Iskut is the largest tributary of the Stikine, joining it just a few miles upstream from the Alaska border northeast of Wrangell. The Stikine is a major southeast Alaska salmon spawning habitat.

### Watercraft fuel tax hike bill hits snag

Unless there is a "miracle," a bill that proposes an increase gasoline taxes to 19 percent of the retail value will not be considered by the state Senate this year. Commerce Committee chairman, Sen. Brad Bradley (R-Anchorage) said the bill will not move because it would not increase

taxes for watercraft as much as other taxes.

Motor fuel taxes would have gone from eight to 15 cents this year and to 19 percent of the value in 1980, while watercraft taxation would have gone from five cent gallon to six percent of the value.

### Soviet joint venture gains endorsements

Two fisheries councils have recommended that a joint U.S.-Soviet fish venture be allowed to process several metric tons of Alaska bottom fish.

Marine Resources Co., Inc., jointly owned by Bellingham Cold Storage and the Soviet agency Sorbyflot, hopes to process about 6,000 tons of cod, pollock, perch, sablefish and other species west of Kodiak. The proposal has been endorsed by both the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and the Pacific Fisheries Management Council representing western states.

While the company plans to have about 14 U.S. trawlers delivering hake taken at the coast of Washington to Soviet processors, the Alaska project must still be approved by the Department of Commerce.

### Marine sanctuaries put on hold by NOAA

Proposals for marine sanctuaries in Alaska coastal waters have been put on hold by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The "political climate" in the state, stirred by debate over Alaska lands legislation pending Congress, has been cited as a factor in the postponement, according to Nancy Poste, deputy director of the sanctuary program.

Several conservation, scientific and government groups have already recommended a number of areas in Alaska coastal waters for sanctuary status. Those locations include the Beaufort Sea, Bering

(Continued on next page)

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## news shorts

(Continued from preceding page)

Straits, Kotzebue, the Yukon delta, Cook Inlet, Bristol Bay, Prince William Sound, waters adjacent to Kodiak Island, and five small inlet and fjord areas in southeast Alaska.

The 1972 Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act allows the federal government to set aside coastal areas of ecological, conservational, or recreational value that are threatened by development.

Initial hearings in Alaska on proposed sanctuaries will not be held until at least next fall.

### Halibut phase-out signed

A pact providing for a two-year phase out of Canadian harvest of halibut off the Alaska coast has been signed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Canadian ambassador Peter Howe.

Under the new treaty British Columbia fishermen will get two million pounds of Alaska halibut this year and one million pounds in 1980.

### Japanese seafood trade is bypassing Seattle

Direct trade of frozen Alaska seafood to Japan began in March, eliminating Seattle as the primary export point. Thanks to the 200-mile limit, Japan-bound shipments of fish from Alaska tripled between 1977 and 1978.

"The demand for direct service has always been there," said Jim Hinchcliffe, head of Sea-Land's new trade service. "The difference was the 200-mile limit."

While the chief economist of the Port of Seattle says the revised route is bad news for that city, Alaska processors will likely benefit. According to John Naylor of the

New England Fish Co., direct shipment to Japan should save the firm two to four cents a pound in export costs.

### Stevens introduces fisheries loan bill

Legislation amending the 1916 Shipping Act to ease up state loans to Alaskan fishermen has been introduced by U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens. Under the law the state cannot act as an agent in administering fishing loans. Presently such loans are made by the Rainier Bank in Washington state.

The proposed amendment would allow the state to qualify to hold preferred mortgages, which could translate into lower interest rates for resident Alaskan fishermen. Loan holders must now pay a one-half of one percent trust fee to the bank. Rainier collected \$200,000 in financing loan fees last year. That money could be saved if the state administered the loans.

### Fishermen's fund bill signed into law

A measure allowing fishermen injured or disabled while working within the 200-mile limit to receive compensation from the fishermen's fund has been signed into law by Gov. Jay Hammond.

Previously, only fishermen hurt while within the state's three-mile limit were eligible for fund benefits. But Kodiak Superior Court Judge Roy Madsen ruled last fall that a fisherman injured outside of Alaska coastal waters was entitled to compensation.

### Klawock salmon hatchery gets design award

The Klawock salmon hatchery has won an award from the Consulting Engineers Council of Washington state for its innovative engineering design. The design of

(Continued on back page)

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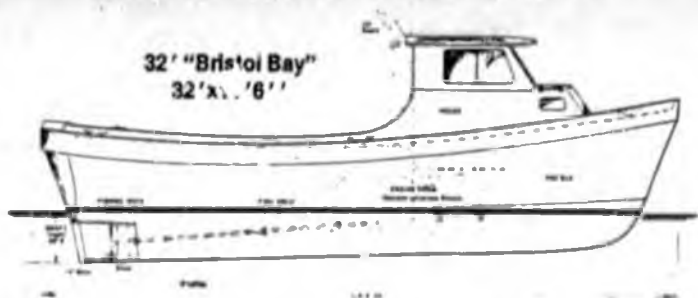
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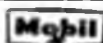
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## First herring opening enjoys good roe count

Ketchikan—About 92 gillnet boats took 530 tons of roe herring at Kah Shakes Cove, 40 miles south of Ketchikan, in late March during the first opening in the state.

A 585-ton quota was set, according to herring research specialist Dennis Blankenbecker, a Fish and Game biologist in Ketchikan who kept tabs on the fishery. The fishery opened at 4 a.m. Thursday, March 29, and closed Saturday, March 31 at 11 a.m., he said.

Percentage of roe ranged from eight to 15 in the ripe fish, averaging about 11, "which is good," Blankenbecker said. Two-fifths of the quota had been taken by Friday afternoon, less than 36 hours after the 56-hour fishery opened.

Cold storages in the Ketchikan area were buying the fish for between \$1,500-\$3,000 per ton, depending on the percentage of roe, Blankenbecker said.

Roe herring usually spawn in the Kah Shakes area about April 1, on kelp in shallow water near the shore, Blankenbecker said. Fishermen vote on when to set nets, the best time being when the fish move in to spawn and the water turns milky with semen, but before fish are spawned out. The milky water pre-

vents the fish from seeing the nets, Blankenbecker said.

The 1978 quota, nearly the same as this year's, was not caught, he said, due to many spawn outs. "The quality was not there," he said.

Fish and Game biologists monitored the take of the boats. Blankenbecker said 104 had interim limited entry permits to fish for roe herring. Calculations of the catch included those in nets and not yet at the tenders, but were still "preliminary," he said.

Research biologists were also on the Fish and Game boat to gather data on age, quality and location, and will try to determine the number of eggs laid and the escapement, which, in turn, determines the 1980 quota, he said.

The next Southeast opening, restricted to purse seiners, will be in Sitka Sound. Testing done there during the Kah Shakes opening showed fish were at two to five percent maturity. Blankenbecker estimated the roe herring fishery would not open until mid-April.

Openings in Casan Bay and Lower Lynn Canal are unlikely, according to an ADF&G release.

—Laura Zahn

## Herring prices go up

Kodiak—Herring promises to be a bigger money fishery than ever this year. Herring with a roe recovery of 10 percent has brought as much as \$4,500 a ton off Canada and \$3,000 a ton off Southeast Alaska.

The Prince William Sound herring fishery for roe opened April 7 at 6 a.m. Ralph Pirtle, Prince William Sound Department of Fish and Game management biologist said over 100 boats were expected to be on the grounds for the opening.

This year in Prince William Sound Fish and Game is opening the season and monitoring the fishery, but letting the boats decide when the roe count is high enough to fish.

Last year the Prince William Sound herring fishery was opened and closed according to the expected roe recovery as herring schools moved into the area.

"It was a fiasco," Pirtle said. While the boats sat and waited, the herring swam deep and eluded the nets. Closed areas were opened to keep the prince William Sound herring fishery from being a complete disaster. The season ended with a 1200-ton harvest.

This year the harvest level is 2000 tons in Prince William Sound.

"We want to intercept the herring in open water," Pirtle said.

The Kodiak herring season opens May 1 with a harvest level of 1600 tons—800 tons from the west side of Kodiak and Afognak Island area, and 800 tons from the south end and east side, combined, of Kodiak.

An additional 400 ton harvest level has been set for the Kukak section of the Mainland District and another 400 ton harvest level for herring in the rest of the Mainland District.

For the first time herring fishermen are required to register with the Department of Fish and Game for the area they intend to fish. The new regulation was passed by the Board of Fisheries last winter.

—Chris Blackburn

## the rim

(Continued from page 15)

PWS processors and fishermen are working to establish rules that will improve the quality of landed fish. The rules under consideration are (1) a minimum time between fish deliveries restricted to 24 hours with fish tickets marked with date and time of deliveries; (2) puncturing the skin or flesh of a fish will be prohibited, use of pughs entirely prohibited; (3) use of detergents or biocide containing phenol prohibited. These rules are still under consideration and are subject to approval by the processors and the Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association board.

Junior Cross, skipper of the Captain Joe and Mel Wick, skipper of the Alert signed contracts with the state of Alaska to conduct a bottomfish trawl survey in the Gulf of Alaska. The study is expected to last 30 fishing days. \$90,000 is being provided by the state to guarantee the income for the two vessels on a sliding scale basis, as the daily deliveries go up the state funding goes down. During the first two weeks of the project some deliveries were made to Cordova and Valdez processors. Lately some problems concerning the price paid for fish have arisen and the vessels are not now fishing.

The tanner crab catches for the vessels fishing in the Gulf have improved lately. Catches within PWS are still low. Latest predictions indicate a "fair" season.

As one of the ten fishermen participants in the recent Norway, Denmark and Farøe Island trip, I would like to say thank you to the UFA for making the trip possible. All of us brought back a wealth of information. I encourage fishermen to question me or my fellow travelers about the fishing techniques we use.

—Connie Taylor

## Ketchikan

Three local fishing groups have created the "Save Our Salmon" fund to aid (Continued on next page)

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# the rim

(Continued from preceding page)

lobbying in support of d-2 lands legislation in the Ketchikan area.

The Alaska Fishermen's Association, the Southeast Seine Boat Owners and Operators Assn., and the Community Fishermen's Co-Op want to send five to seven fishermen to Washington, D.C., to lobby for legislation when the d-2 bill is on the House floor.

The groups want to protect three major producing rivers in the Misty Fjords National Monument area.

Louisiana-Pacific Corp., Ketchikan division, will probably end up paying the state of Alaska money for a chlorine spill in Ward Creek last April that killed about 1,000 fish.

Whether the money will be paid in an out of court settlement or whether the state will go to court to get it will be decided in April, according to assistant attorney general John Tillinghast. While he would not reveal the amount of the proposed settlement, he said it was enough to cover rehabilitation costs.

While a water pipeline to LPK's pulp mill was being cleaned with a calcium hypochloride solution last April, a valve apparently leaked and the system

# subsistence

(Continued from page 4)

g'n trading high value resources for non-traditional items," Sabu said.

Another item discussed in depth but not acted upon was the establishment of a fourth resource-user category of "personal use."

The proposed classification was designed to handle situations like the politically volatile Copper River dip net fishery. A subsistence fishery on Copper River salmon runs dates back hundreds of years, but it wasn't until a road to Chitina was improved in 1969 that a conflict arose.

Suddenly, it became easy to drive from Fairbanks or Anchorage to dip net sockeye salmon and the number of permits doubled to 3,000 in one year. In two years, the dip net subsistence catch tripled, and commercial fishermen downstream in Prince William Sound and subsistence fishwheel fishermen upstream became concerned. Last year it reached a critical point when the commercial fishery was severely cutback and the dip net was held to an average harvest.

Commercial fishermen promoted the "personal use" classification, while some board members favored putting the dip net fishery under sport regulations. Both tactics were later abandoned in favor of a management policy limiting the dip net harvest to specific level pegged to estimated escapement.

The conflict was a test for the flexibility of the board's subsistence policies as the fishery could easily fall under either subsistence or sport classifications, and since no need criteria was ever attached to qualification as a subsistence user.

The only other tough subsistence issue tackled by the Fisheries Board was providing for a subsistence salmon net fishery in Cook Inlet. The Board voted to put the subsistence openings in the middle of the commercial season, and, to compound the gear conflicts, failed to open additional fishing areas.

Commercial fishermen aren't likely to welcome subsistence fishermen onto their privately owned or leased outlet sites (drifting for subsistence was prohibited) during the six week commercial season, even though subsistence and commercial openings fall on different days of the week. In addition, many commercial fishermen and Department of Fish and Game staffers expressed concern about subsistence staying within legal quotas while fishing a wrist during the peak of the salmon run.

Cook Inlet subsistence fishermen appear to have only extremely limited accessible beaches parallel to the road system on the Kenai Peninsula to choose from.

Although it wasn't used as a justification for the timing of the openings, the subsistence fishery is scheduled to fall within the same six-week time frame as commercial fishing. The board of Fisheries has limited commercial fishing in upper Cook Inlet to between July 1 and August 15 to settle a long-standing allocation struggle between sport and commercial fishermen.

overflowed, killing all the fish and other organisms for about one-third of the stream. Fish suffocated from the chemical, which is similar to that used to clean swimming pools.

Bottom fishermen participating in the state's \$150,000 Ketchikan study had more luck in one week than in over 100 other fishing days combined.

More than 9,000 pounds of red snapper were hooked by two longliners, Fred Athrop and Leroy Miller. Athrop's Auk hauled in 4,500 pounds and Miller's Velvet carried about 5,000 pounds to two local processors who pay 30 cents a pound for the tasty rockfish.

After 147 days of fishing by several of the 10 fishermen participating in the study, which equals one-fifth of the program, 18,000 pounds of fish were landed. "That's not as good as we hoped, but over half of that was brought in the last week," said Marvin Yoder, borough administrator of the project.

Athorp's catch the first trip out was 1,100 pounds for 10 days, he said, which was "really poor. A respectable trip for three men would be 8,000-10,000 pounds."

Fishing is still not up to that level, and he blames it on bait which he thinks was not processed soon enough.

Athorp said while long-line fishing showed "quite an improvement," gillnetters were still having bad luck. Gillnetters have been fishing only in bays because the weather has been too poor to set out into the current, Athorp said.

Both Miller and Athorp received minimum wages from the "incentive" program, which pays the skippers according to the amount of fish caught, Yoder said. The more caught, the less state money is paid. The incentives were designed to make the trips worthwhile if catches were poor, Yoder said.

New England Fish Company began to prepare a site for a 120x50 foot cold storage building in mid-March. The new cold storage should be in operation in early July, according to NEFCO Ketchikan manager Mike Cusack.

A survey of the Kets River by U.S. Borax officials is being planned for this summer, after their Quartz Hill molybdenum exploration camp opens in late May or early June.

The survey is the first step in designing a fish habitat enhancement program, which officials pledged to do Oct. 31, 1978 in Ketchikan in conjunction with their mining project on Boca de Quadra, 40 miles east of Ketchikan.

"We have plenty of time," said Eugene Smith, manager of environmental affairs for Borax. The program can't be used until a decision by assistant secretary of agriculture Rupert Cutler is changed to allow Borax to build a controversial 10.9 mile road along parts of the river.

The mine site itself could be prohibited

under strong Alaska lands legislation, but under a compromise bill, reintroduced this year, the mine would be in a special management area outside the Misty Fjords National Monument.

If Cutler reversed his decision and the compromise bill becomes law soon, the program and road construction could start as early as fall or next summer, Smith said, but he indicated that time schedule is not likely.

Fish hatcheries, weirs, ladders, spawning channels and other enhancement techniques could be used in the Misty Fjords national monument area if the compromise d-2 bill passes this year.

The d-2 bill has passed the U.S. House

Interior Committee, but must pass another House committee and the full House before being considered by the Senate. The aquaculture provision is not final, according to Ron Wendt, Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association spokesman.

Bar Harbor will be increased by 350 moorage spaces by October, courtesy of the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, the state and the City of Ketchikan.

Bids have been opened for construction of the multi-million dollar project, the lowest of which was \$1.3 million. Two concrete floating breakwaters will enclose a 25-acre area when the project is complete.

—Laura Zahn



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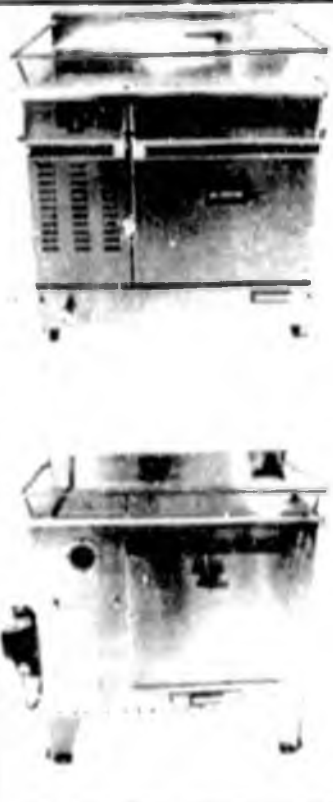
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FOR SALE: M/V TOWHEE monk design, 45'x14' Seiner-Crabber, wood const., 8v 71 with 509 red. gear c240 Isuzu Aux. with 15kw. gen. 110 and 208-3phase, fiberglass crab tank, 1,150 fuel cap., dual hydraulics, 2 radars, 2 fathometers, SSB, VHF, CB, Ironmike, life raft, survival suits, 6 bunks. Available August 1979. \$120,000.00. Contact Skip Thorne, Box 711, Cordova, AK. 99574 or (907) 424-7494

FOR SALE: "Wesley". Combination seiner & shrimpcr. 48x13x6. MD100D Volvo Penta main engine. Perkins Auxiliary Decca Radar, Ross Flasher, Elliott life raft. Waggoner Steering, Thompsons Anchor Winch. Hydraulic Shrimp winch. New metal mast & boom. VHF, CB. Spare anchor & spare propeller. Full refrigeration, including brine freezer. Ready to go, with beam trawl & all shrimp gear. Wooden hull. Dec. 1978 Survey: \$95,000.00 Fred Magill, Box 444, Petersburg, AK. 99833 or phone (907) 772-4478.

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M/V HEW HOPE—36" steel gillnetter—671 GMC 100 hours, VHF, CB and fathometer. SS stove w/over, head, mast & Boom. Huge reel & excellent hydraulics. Good solid boat, very seaworthy. Sept. survey \$27,500.00 Will consider all offers. Possible terms. Call (907) 272-8759 or write P.O. Box 4-2891, Anchorage, AK 99509.

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F/V Sea Star, 42' Delta Seiner, Cat Power D-334. All electronics. Boom, Winch 32 Volt Freezer. Very complete. \$130,000.00. Located in LaConner, Wa. Also available: 3 seines-lead-skiill. P.W.S. Permit. Call (206) 435-2781.

Cook Inlet Drift Permit, Boat & Gear. Package deal. Cash only. 32' Glass. Ready to go. \$140,000.00. John Critman, Box 2688, Kodiak, Ak. 99615 or ph. (907) 488-4307.

## PERMITS FOR SALE

Cook Inlet Drift Permit for sale. Call (907) 478-6781 after 9:00 a.m.

FOR SALE: Prince William Sound permit. Write Bob Dundas, Box 24, Cordova, AK. 99574 or phone (907) 424-7306.

FOR SALE: Salmon Drift gillnet Permit. Prince William Sound. Write Thomas W. Ellis, 4015 C. St., Washougal, Wa. 98671 or phone (206) 835-3039.

FOR SALE: Kodiak Salmon Purse Seine Permit for sale and ready for transfer. Also, Prince William Sound Salmon Purse Seine Permit for lease, ready for transfer. Call: (907) 238-7476, (316) 276-7174 and (316) 276-6386.

FOR SALE: Kodiak Purse Seine Permit. Must sell due to ill health. Call (916) 343-0121 after April 18 or write Ray Long, Box 2706, Kodiak, Ak. 99615.

WOULD LIKE TO TRADE a Cook Inlet Set Net Permit for a Bristol Bay Set Net Permit. Would also trade Anchorage view lot for Bay Set Net Permit. Write Box 778, Eagle River, Ak. 99577. or call (907) 488-2380.

WILL TRADE for Prince William Sound Drift Gillnet Permit. 8% acre of prime property in the city of Tomahawk, Wisconsin. Walking distance to downtown shopping, churches and schools. Present Value: \$32,000.00 Call Bob Jansett at 638-2750 or write Box 1472, Valdes, Ak. 99688.

# CLASSIFIEDS

**Alaska Fisherman  
197 S. Franklin  
Juneau, Ak 99801**

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AS A CREWMEMBER, I can save you money. I want to learn the crab industry with the eventual goal of owning a boat. Professionally, I am a Detroit diesel factory trained and certified mechanic. I am knowledgeable in welding and hydraulic repair. For the past year I have been training automotive mechanics in the use of electronic engine performance test equipment. Other skills I can offer include training in first aid and certification in CPR. I have had small business administration experience and am a college graduate in business administration. I am willing to make a long term commitment, in order to attain my goal of learning the crab industry. I am resourceful, hard working, dependable. References upon request. Kirby Duke, 2343 North 115th Street, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, 53226, or phone (414) 258-2525.

WANTED: Bristol Bay gillnet boat, 32' purchase, cash. Call (907) 832-5484 days or (907) 832-5667 evenings or write Wayne Taylor, P.O. Box 292, Nenana, Ak, 99707.

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Prince William Sound Community College announced a new program of professional marine training for the Pacific Maritime Academy. Register now for a special accelerated license preparation course for Ocean or Motorboat Operators right here in Valdez, Alaska. April 10-May 1, 1979. License Examination given following course. For more information dial 835-2539.

WANTED: Position on Bristol Bay Gillnetter for 1979 season. Experiences (8 yrs) and knowledge of areas fished. 32 yrs. old, 6'2", 185 lbs., easy-going. Contact: R. Paddock, P.O. Box 312, Juneau, Ak. 99802 or call (907) 789-2494.

Wanted-False Pass Permit. Lease or buy. Phone (907) 344-4437 or write Permit, 10088 Marmot Circle, Anchorage, AK 99502.

Kodiak Island Set Gillnet permit. Write Box 10123, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

Wanted: 60'-48" Crabber/Seiner. Should draw less than 6 1/2 feet loaded. Prefer fully equipped, less gear, ready to fish. Should have recent survey. Call (907) 443-2516 or (907) 443-2078 or write: P.O. Box 912, Nome, A 99762.

Indicator head for older model Ross 600 fathometer. Write Box 467 Juneau, Alaska 99802. (. 7) 789-9456.

WANTED—S.E. Alaska salmon gillnet permit to lease or lease purchase. Yearly guarantee. Have boat and gear. Box 373, Auke Bay, Ak. 99821. (907) 789-2067.

### MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

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AIRPLANE, Pilot and Spotter available for Bering Sea Herring Fishery. Write Box 7814 Ketchikan, Ak. 99901, or call (907) 247-8444.

EXPERIENCED Bristol Bay Drift Permit Holder desires partner with good boat & nets for 1979 season. Write Box 2699, Fairbank, Ak 99707.

FOR SALE: Benmar, M.19, 12 16mi. Radar. (low hours) 1/2 price of new cost. PHONE (206) 293-2502.

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FOR SALE: 2 1/4 acres (salt) waterfront homesite (log cabin, outbuildings, etc.) Point Baker, Ak. \$32,000.00 Cash. Write for details. P.O. Box 5073, Everett, Wa. 98206.

Alaska fisherman, April, page twenty-three  
FOR SALE: Chrysler 330 R.P. Marine engine, lefthand rotation, new rings, valves ground, first-class shape. No transmission, water-cooled manifold siamese, \$1500.00. 150 Fathom Bristol Bay Hump nets No. 43, 4 1/2" mesh, new web and lead line, T-3 floats, good corkline, \$1400.00. 100 Fathom Bristol Bay King nets, 8 1/4" mesh, Poly Uroka, used 10 days, no holes, \$1400.00. M.C. Carlson, 4536 33rd Ave. W., Seattle, Wa. 98199.

Volvo Penta TMD-100 engine, 195 hp at 1800 continuous, with T.D. 509 gear, 3 to 1 plus troll valve. Four years old, excellent condition. \$7500. Phone: (206) 876-2035.

FOR SALE: Hydraulic bait chopper built by Harsen Welding & Iron Works. Used one season. New cost \$1,600, will sell for \$1,200. Hydraulic valve and hoses included. Call (907) 486-3227 or write to Jack Clark, Box 2455, Kodiak, Ak 99615.

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### JOIN THE UFA ADVOCATE FOR ALL ALASKA FISHERMEN

The UFA has a fulltime lobbyist in the state capital, and seats on a number of these governmental bodies, represent commercial fishermen who fish in Alaska waters. In addition, the UFA follows political developments, like the court challenge to limited entry, and is actively involved in promoting development of bottomfishing.

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- Health insurance for dependents
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- The ALASKA FISHERMAN, the only Alaska-based newspaper for commercial fishermen.
- A fulltime administrative staff to assist you.

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for one year's membership

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Juneau, Ak. 99801

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Box or Street Number \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Membership in fishing organizations \_\_\_\_\_

Vessel Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Area and Type of Fishery \_\_\_\_\_

Check one:  permanent permit  interim use permit  neither



# Fisheries bills move in state legislature

by John Greely

Juneau—While a tax increase and city-bush fight over management dominated fisheries news this month, the Legislature moved quietly on other issues affecting the industry.

Seven of more than 30 separate bills related to fisheries to be introduced during the session were approved by the House in generally non-controversial fashion. Each of the seven bills was waiting for Senate action in mid-April.

The bills touched on these issues:

**LIMITED ENTRY**—Amid a general uproar over limited entry (see the March issue of the Alaska Fisherman), a major review of the six-year-old law was in the works. Pushed by House Majority Leader Nels Anderson, D-Dillingham, House Bills 141 and 142 would turn over \$125,000 to a yet-to-be-named consultant to study the social and economic impact of the law. Possible changes that should be studied, Anderson says, include "the rapidly increasing costs of permits" and "administrative burdens."

For about a dozen fishermen who were denied permits because of those "administrative burdens," House Speaker Terry Gardiner pushed through his chamber last month a bill that would allow them to count points accumulated in several fisheries in order to meet the minimum number needed for a permit in one fishery. John Garner, a member of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, endorsed HB290 as a cure for a "pretty obvious deficiency in the law."

**VESSEL LOANS**—Another Gardiner bill, HB20, would allow salmon fishermen to use their limited entry permits as collateral for a vessel loan. The measure won approval of the House despite arguments that a pending lawsuit before the State Supreme Court could reduce or eliminate the value of the permits. Under current law, fishermen already in use

their boats as collateral for buying permits and "by taking the reverse approach as well, it will be easier for Alaska residents to get into the fisheries," Gardiner says.

The same bill includes an amendment raising to 90 percent the state's limit on collateral requirements for permit loans. Under current law, a loan to buy a permit cannot exceed 75 percent of the value of the collateral.

HB20 also would remove an obstacle which some fishermen have faced when trying to refinance a state loan for buying a new vessel. The amendment would allow fishermen with outstanding state loans to borrow up to \$500,000 in total from the fisheries revolving loan fund, and use up to 40 percent of the amount borrowed to refinance existing loans. Juneau Democrats Mike Miller and Jim Duncan joined Gardiner in sponsoring this bill.

**REGIONAL HATCHERIES**—While a legal challenge has been raised to the 3 percent assessments imposed by regional aquaculture associations, Gardiner has proposed that the assessments be called "royalty assessments," instead. His legislation, HB359, is aimed at answering questions raised in court about the legality of such non-governmental agencies as non-profit hatchery groups "taxing" fishermen, voluntarily or otherwise.

At the same time, HB359 would set up a means for fishermen to end their voluntary contributions to the regional associations. Under the bill, if at least 10 percent of an association's membership requested a vote, the commissioner of fish and game would be authorized to require a vote on the question of continuing the assessment. Before that election could be held, however, the state would have to determine that no financial obligations related to the assessments were outstanding.

In addition, HB359 would allow any fisherman now paying an assessment to request the commissioner of fish and game

to reduce or terminate the payments, if they are found to be "unreasonable or no longer needed by the regional association to meet the purposes" of the law.

The bill also would restrict the Alaska Board of Fisheries' control over regional hatcheries to management of harvests of returning runs, leaving the commissioner of fish and game with sole authority over all other activities, such as egg takes and management of natural runs for brood stocks.

Gardiner maintains the "role of the Board of Fisheries as envisioned by the original legislation was to regulate the harvest of salmon returning to the waters of the state." The involvement of the board, he said, makes the process inefficient and cumbersome.

However, the present statute gives the board authority to "promulgate regulations necessary to implement" nearly all phases of regional aquaculture activities.

**FOREIGN INVESTMENT**—Prodded by the Alaska Fisherman's probe into foreign investment in Alaska fisheries (see October issue), the Legislature was moving toward approval of an updated investigation of the situation. The main question seemed to be who would handle the study.

A \$43,000 appropriation requested by the Legislative Council would turn the study over to an independent investigator. The Hammond administration, meanwhile, was pushing for the study to be handled in-house.

Richard Eakins, director of the Division of Economic Enterprise, has told legislators that since early this year, his agency has been working with the U.S. Departments of Commerce and State to look into the extent of foreign ownership in domestic fisheries.

"When you get into the multi-national corporations, such as the Japanese are," Eakins said, "we (the state) don't have the horsepower to get through it. Plus, it really is a national question."

Jim Edenso, bottomfish coordinator for the governor, has set aside about \$15,000 for state participation in the proposed joint study, which might include as partners the University of Alaska.

Alaska Fisherman, April, page twenty-four

Edenso indicated one reason he and other administration officials were reluctant to see the Legislature handle the study was that it might "inhibit capital investment (in Alaska), which we don't want to do."

Nonetheless, the House passed in mid-March a resolution authorizing a separate study by the Legislature of all foreign fishing and processing interests in the state and its waters. As one legislator remarked at the time, "I don't care who does the study. Maybe we should have both studies done."

1975, the Legislature beefed up laws requiring the reporting of any major foreign ownership interests in Alaska, but the Department of Commerce has not enforced the law very vigorously.

## news shorts

(Continued from page 19)

the hatchery, built by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, will be entered in national competition.

A gravity-fed water supply system minimizes need for external water and the power supply was engineered to safeguard it from breakdowns and outages. The hatchery, which opened last fall, can handle 2 million eggs daily using movable incubators.

**Reduction in high seas salmon harvest asked**

In spite of protests from commercial fishermen that proposed reductions in the take of Pacific Ocean salmon will hurt business, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus said when more cutbacks are needed.

Recently the Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council outlined restrictions on the Northwest fleet in its salmon harvest for this year's season, set to begin in May. But, in a February letter to Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, Andrus says "significant reductions" are necessary to protect diminishing wild stocks and to provide "a more equitable allocation" of fish between the inside and outside fisheries and "a realistic fishery for treaty Indians."

It is now up to Kreps to approve the council's recommendations or to abide by Andrus' recommendation of tighter restrictions.

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The combined pump and oil tank is mounted on an adjustable frame. Prefitted pressure and return hoses (each 4 meters) are also included. The Mini Power Block can either be delivered with a ball shaped or flat rubberized sheave. The Mini Power Block is suitable for gill-netting, line hauling and pot hauling and is ready to operate when it is fitted and the pump is powered.

MINI POWER BLOCK SPECIFICATIONS:

PULLING CAP - max. 425 lbs.

POWER REQUIRED - 3/4 horsepower

WEIGHT OF UNIT - 8 1/2 lbs.

PUMP SPEED - 1000 rpm working, 2000 rpm idling

SPEED OF PULL - 0 to 90 ft. per minute

WORKING PRESSURE - 800 to 1000 lbs. per sq. in.

Dealers wanted for some areas



410 West Harrison, Seattle, WA 98119 (206) 284-9259  
Sept. 87

April 2, 1979

Ms. Shari Gross  
Executive Secretary  
United Fishermen of Alaska  
197 S. Franklin  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Ms. Gross:

Within the next 3-5 years, off-shore fishing for a variety of species in the bottomfish and mid-water trawl industry will become a reality. This has become particularly evident to those of us fishermen who were so fortunate as being selected by UFA to visit the Scandinavian countries during March 1979. These countries depend on bottomfishing and mid-water trawling for as much as 5% - 90% of their gross national product.

However, it is important that efforts made by "whomever" in the development of this new fishery have access to the best vessel design, machinery, fishing gear, fishermen, and processing people in that industry. For we must always keep in mind that our off-shore fishery is one of the only protein rich areas left in the world.

During the past two years several attempts have been made to establish a central office in Denmark. This concept has been discussed with several fishermen in the Aleutian, Shumagin, and Bering Sea areas. If this office could provide us with information and contacts pertaining to all aspects of the off-shore industry, we would support this effort very strongly.

Listed below are several areas we feel this office could assist us in:

1. developing strong local and state-wide fishermen's organizations
2. techniques for quality control starting with harvesting, delivery, processing and marketing
3. developing conservation/management techniques to ensure a consistent and abundant annual harvest in all species.
4. creating national boundary protection against foreign fishermen and local poaching
5. developing vessel design, including deck hardware and techniques in holding fish catches the longest and maintaining a quality catch, especially with mid-water species such as blue whiting, pollack and kaplin
6. gear manufacturing, testing, and availability
7. processing of both consumer and reduction food stuffs
8. marketing
9. availability of experts to assist in both long and short range employment efforts for fish harvesting, processing, quality control and marketing

Please feel free to utilize this information as substance in lobbying for a Denmark office. It is certainly a strategic location for the bottom and mid-water trawl industry, as well as other areas of interest involving various industries besides commercial fishing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David O. Osterback". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

David O. Osterback  
Board Member, Peninsula Marketing Assoc.

DO/amk

Telegrams  
on Raw Fish Tax  
Issue - Passed  
1979

(CSSB 132  
HB 306)



## North Pacific Fisheries Association, Inc.

HEADQUARTERS:

BOX 796 • HOMER ALASKA 99603

March 27, 1979

*Bill*

House of Representatives  
House Resource Committee  
Juneau, Alaska

Chairman & Committee Members:

The North Pacific Fisheries Association, a Homer based organization, is concerned over the Committee substitute for Senate Bill 132 and House Bill 306 which deals with a six percent tax on raw fish.

We request that this bill not be passed until an indepth study on the industries taxes is completed.

It is entirely possible that this kind of increase will break most small processors and increase the number of floating processors operating outside the three mile limit. Thus costing the State more revenue than gained.

Sincerely,

*Roseleen Moore*

Roseleen Moore, Secretary



1-04592J081007 03/22/79 TLX PETERSON SEA ANCH  
07 SEATTLE, WA MARCH 22

ZIP

THE HONORABLE ALVIN OSTERBACK  
ALASKA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
ROOM 1  
STATE CAPITAL BUILDING  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

*File  
1/5*

we wish to express our strong opposition to H.B. 300, the  
and urge revocation of anything analogous to H.B. 300, which  
of H.B. 300 to "5 PERCENT OF THE VALUE OF ALL FISHING PROCESSORS  
PROCESSED IN THE FISHERIES' DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR".

we feel the fish processing industry has paid its fair share of  
TAXES TO THE STATE OVER THE YEARS AND SO SUCH INCREASES TO  
UNWARRANTED.

OUR COMPANIES HAVE AND ARE CONTINUING TO EXPEND VERY LARGE CAPITAL  
SUMS ON THE EXPANSION OF EXISTING PLANTS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF  
NEW BRICK AND FLOATED PANELING PLANTS TO IMPROVE THE UTILIZATION  
OF TRADITIONAL SPECIES AND THE ABILITY TO WORK AND HARVEST NEW  
UTILIZED SPECIES. INCREASING INCREASES IN TAXES ON FISHERIES  
RESOURCES AT THIS TIME AS CONTEMPLATED IN H.B. 300 WOULD ONLY ADD  
THE DETRIMENT AND DELAY OF SUCH PROJECTS.

we URGE YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION AND OPPOSITION TO H.B. 300.  
IF PASSED H.B. 300 CAN ONLY RESULT IN A REDUCTION OF INVESTMENT IN  
MORE FACILITIES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUTSIDE PROCESSING FACILITIES  
OF THE STATE'S TAXING JURISDICTION.

we TRUST THAT HEARINGS WILL BE HELD WITH SUFFICIENT PARTICIPATION  
SO THAT PACIFIC SEAFOOD PROCESSORS ASSOC. REPRESENTATIVES WILL HAVE  
AN OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE AND ADVISE THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

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#CJ

02565 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

FMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

PLEASE VOTE FOR STUDY OF THE TAX STRUCTURE IN HB36 AND  
VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL.

ERWIN HOWELL, GILLNETTER

TELEGR

RCA ALASKA COMMUNIC

PHONE: 586-5

UNIVERSITY ALASKA

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 771-4442

JUNEAU, ALASKA

#CJ

02 342 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

FMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

WE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX. TAKE IT OFF ON THE PILOT BOATS  
INSTEAD.

WILLIAM JENKINS, MV SOKOL

JUN 25 1952

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02599 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 29 03-22 1050A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

AS A CREWMEMBER I CANT SEE STUDYING THE EFFECT OF A RAW FISH  
TAX ON MY MARGINAG INCOME. PLEASE DONT PASS THE RAW FISH TAX.

KENNETH BAIRD, CREWMEMBER M/V LOUIS G BOX 343 PETERSBURG 99833

1975 MAR 22 PM 7

# TELEGRAM

ACJ

62412 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 58 03-22 938P AST

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

I DONT SEE HOW THE LEGISLATORS CAN PENALIZE FISHERMAN WHO ARE  
PRIMARY PRODUCERS WITH A RAW FISH TAX. PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD  
NIEL LYONS, MV NEW FREEDOM

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 566-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02834 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

I AM AGAINST THE 6 PER CENT TAX ON MY GROSS INCOME.

MY SEINE BOAT CREW AND I WILL SUFFER AND THE IMPACT TO OUR

TOWN WILL BE CONSIDERABLE. PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36.

JIM GREEN MV SEANNA

5 59

02699 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

WHILE I SUPPORT HB36 CALLING FOR STUDY OF THE TAXING STRUCTURE

I AM DEAD AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL THIS YEAR.

SCOTT HURSEY, FISHERMAN

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS

PHONE: 866-5442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02789 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

CONSIDER THE RAW FISH TAX INAPPROPRIATE BECAUSE INFLATION  
OF FISH PRICES RESULTS IN LRGED RETURN TO THE STATE THN  
IN 1970. PLEASE STUDY HB36 AND VOTE AGINST THE RAW FISH  
BILL

BILL MENISCH MV SUNDOWNER

TELEGRAM

HCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 568-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

# TELEGRAM

HCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

#CJ

PHONE: 586-6442

02277 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

UNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF  
A RAW FIS" TAX.

ARNOLD ENGE PO BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 PM 2 38

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02229 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF  
A RAW FISH TAX.

NELS OTNESS PO BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 PM 2 19

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 383-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02089 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH  
TAX.

DARRELL OLSON BOX 1147 PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 28  
PM 12 29

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

#CJ

JUNEAU ALASKA 99802  
02044 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD VOTE FOR 4B36 INSTEAD OF A RAW

FISH TAX.

HAROLD MEDALEN BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 2:12 05

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 86-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02136 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF  
A RAW FISH TAX.

JOE ZOVODNIK BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 PM 1 05

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

MCJ

02182 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF  
A RAW FISH TAX.

CARL CROME BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 PM 1 30

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02052 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 56 03-22 830A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

SUGGEST HB36 BE SUBSTITUTED FOR RAW FISH TAX BILL. UNTIL  
IMPACT OF TAX ON SMALL SCALE HAMMOND FISHERMAN IS KNOWN,  
IT IS UNJUST TO SADDLE THEM WITH DEVELOPMENT OF GIANT  
LAND BASED BOTTOM FISH INDUSTRY. 9 PERCENT OF OUR GROSS  
INCOME IS TOO MUCH. EMPHASIZE SALMON FISHERMEN WILL BEAR  
A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE TAX.

ALAN STEIN PETERSBURG FISHERMANS MARKETING ASSOCIATION

1979 MAR 22 PM 12 15

79 MAR 22 PM 8 35

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 808-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02645 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 43 03-22 1055A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

THE QUACULTURE THREE PERCENT TAX WAS PASSED WITHOUT MY VOTE.

I WANT TO AVOID THAT NOW BY URGING YOU TO VOTE AGAINST THE KAW

FISH TAX. THAT TAX WIGL REDUCE MY GROSS INCOME BY NINE PERCENT.

THATS OUT OF LINE WITH CARTERS POLICIES.

DAVE ROGERS

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 585-0412

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02092 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 46 03-22 1130A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

AS SKIPPER OF A LARGE SALMON TENDER I CANNOT SEE INCREASING  
TAXES ON SALMON UNTIL YOU KNOW THE AMOUNT OF TAXES WE ALREADY  
PAY. WITH THE THREE PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX MOST OF THE FISHER-  
MEN WILL BE PAYING NINE PERCENT OF THEIR GROSS INCOME.

SINCERELY YOURS

DAN VICK SKIPPER HOWKAN

1979 MAR 22 PM 10 48

# TELEGRAM

BOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 556-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02506 IDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 23 03-22 1045A

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

YOU CAN GO AHEAD AND STUDY TAXES ON THE FISHING INDUSTRY BUT

PLEASE COUNT ME OUT OF A SUBSIDY ON THE BOTTOMFISH INDUSTRY

ROY SMITH M/V LAST UNICORN

1979 MAR 22 PM 9 23

#CJ

02610 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 938P AST

FMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX. IT IS HIGHLY UNJUST  
TO TAKE THIS AMOUNT OUT OF OUR GROSS INCOME WITHOUT STUDYING  
THE EFFECTS.

LUDWIG MARTINSON, FISHERMAN, PETERSBURG

TELEGRAM

FOR ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS

PHONE: 555-5442

ALASKA 9602

# TELEGRAM

**BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.**

**PHONE: 586-6442**

**JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802**

#CJ

02325 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 26 03-22 1025A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

THE RAW FISH TAX BILL SHOULD NOT GO THIS YEAR. STUDY OF TAXES  
ON FISHERMEN AND OTHERS SHOULD PRECEDE. I AM FOR HR36.

JEFF PFUNT SEINE BOAT KIMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 6 05

# TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 586-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02002 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 27 03-22 1135A AST  
PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK  
JUNEAU

AS A SALMON SEINER CREW MEMBER I CANNOT AFFORD A SIX PERCENT  
TAX ON MY GROSS INCOME. PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD.

BOB SACARD BOX 247 PETERSBURG AK 99833

1979 MAR 22 PM 10 18

# TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC

PHONE: 986-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02690 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 35 03-22 1100A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

ITS HARD ENOUGH WORKING ON A SALMON SEINER ALL SUMMER FOR A

SMNALL SHARE OF THE CATCH. NOW SENATOR TILLION WANTS TO TAKE

THAT AWAY FROM US. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL

BOB CASHEN, CREWMEMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 8 33

# TELEGRAM

HCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS  
PHONE: 586-0442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99902

PCJ

02456 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

WE ARE TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE RAW FISH TAX BILL.

PLEASE DO WHATEVER YOU CAN.

PETE TYNES, GILLNETTER

# TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

CGJ

02128 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 25 03-22 1150A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

PLEASE CONSIDER THE PLIGHT OF CREW MEMBERS THAT WILL BE  
AFFECTED BY THE RAW FISH TAX. YOU REALLY SHOULD STUDY THE  
SITUATION FIRST. SUGGEST HB36.

BILL MILLER

1979 MAR 22 PM 11 24

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 325-3442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02426 IDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 21 03-22 1025A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN

I CAN SUPPORT STUDYING THE TAX SITUATION ON BUSINESSES IN  
HR36 BUT THE RAW FISH TAX AT THIS TIME IS UNACCEPTABLE.

MIKE SCHWARTZ M/V DAWNBREAKER

1979 MAR 22 PM 7 53

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02378 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 32 03-22 1030A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

AM ALL FOR HR36 AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RAW FISH TAX BILL  
I CANNOT STAND TO LOSE SIX PERCENT OF MY GROSS INCOME ON TOP  
OF A THREE PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX.

HOWARD VERSTEEG GILLNETTER RESOURCE

1972 MAR 22 6 130

# TELEGRAM

BOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02654 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

AS A HAND TROLLER THE BOARD OF FISHERIES TOLD ME I COULD ONLY  
WORK EIGHT DAYS ON AND TEN DAYS OFF. NOW CLEM TILLION IS TRYING  
TO TAKE THAT AWAY. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX.

TOM JACOBSON, MV CUTTER POINT BAKER

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 586-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02285 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 57 03-22 1020A AST  
PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

IF THE RAW FISH TAX BILL PASSES, OUR COMMUNITY WILL SUFFER  
JOB LOSS. WITH 99 PERCENT OF MY GROSS INCOME ELIMINATED MY  
BOAT WILL SPEND LESS ON REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE. MY CREW WILL  
GET LESS AND HALIBUT BOATS WILL GO SOUTH. IM ALL FOR HR36,  
A STUDY OF TAXES ON ALL BUSINESSES IS WELCOME.

FRED HALTNER SEINE BOAT SIREN

1979 MAR 22 PM 5 38

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 586-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 22 PM 9 44

02871 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 43 03-22 1115A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

GO AHEAD AND STUDY THE TAX SITUATION ON FISHERMEN BUT PLEASE  
VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL THIS YEAR.

BILL THATCHER

# TELEGRAM

HCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC;

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02047 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 21 03-22 1125A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACH

JUNEAU

WHILE I CAN SUPPORT HR36 AM IN TOTAL OPPOSITION TO A RAW  
FISH TAX THIS YEAR. WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT

ERIC ROSVOLD, WINTER SKIPPER KIMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 11 02

# TELEGRAM

8 35

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 586-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02780 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 37 03-22 1110A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

I HAVE TO MOONLIGHT AS A CARPENTER IN THE OFF SEASON BECAUSE  
MY INCOME FROM FISHING IS SO MARGINAL. SOMEBODY OUGHT TO STUDY  
THE TAX SITUATION ON SALMON FISHERMEN. PLEASE DONT PASS THE  
RAW FISH TAX BILL.

RICHARD GREENWAY M/V VULCAN

1979 MAR 22 PM

# TELEGRAM

PM 9 34

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-5442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02916 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 43 03-22 1115A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

CANT KNOW HOW TO BE A DOCTOR UNTIL YOU GO TO MEDICAL SCHOOL. THE  
LEGISLATURE CANT PASS A BILL THAT WILL AFFECT FISHERMEN UNTIL THEY  
HIRE SOMEONE TO STUDY THE PROBLEM. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW  
FISH TAX BILL.

TOM STEWART BOX 1305 PETERSBURG AK 99832

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 586-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 10 PM 2 07

02004 TDA SANDPOINT ALASKA 59 03-10 859A AST

PMS ALVIN OSTERBACK AND BOB MULCHAY

PGUCH Y

JUNEAU AK

REFERENCE FISHERIES BILL INTRODUCED TO THE HOUSE REPEALING THE  
RAW FISH TAX AND SUBSTITUTING A NEW TAX OF SIX PERCENT. WE FEEL  
THAT THIS IS AN INFLATIONARY MOVE, AND WOULD HURT THE FISHING  
INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE. THIS INCREASE WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO BOTH  
PROCESSOR AND FISHERMEN. WE ARE OPPOSED TO THIS TAX INCREASE

JACK GRONHOLDT, PENINSULA MARKETING ASSOCIATION

RON HOLOWASKO, PACIFIC PEARL SEAFOODS

0550132

HB 306

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02013 POM TDA KODIAK ALASKA 15 03-10 1149A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

PLEASE OPPOSE SB132 HB306 HB193 AND FUEL TAX HIKE BILL.

THESE WILL HURT ALASKA FISHING.

HAROLD JONES

BOX 183

KODIAK ALASKA 99615

MAR 10 PM 2 16

# TELEGRAM

CSSB 132  
HB306

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 14 PM 1 02

02059 POM TDA SELDOVIA ALASKA 15 03-14 925A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN

LET IT BE KNOWN THAT SELDOVIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE UNANIMOUSLY  
OPPOSES 6 PERCENT RAW FISH TAX-HB306

SELDOVIA CHAMBERS

DRAWER F SELDOVIA AK 99663

#CJ

02744 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

FMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

INFLATION IS CAUSING LARGE INCREASES IN GEAR, FUEL, ENGINE  
PARTS AND BUREAUCRAT SALARIES. I DO NOT WANT THE RAW  
FISH TAX, TAKEN OUT OF MY GROSS INCOME.

PHIL ODEGAARD, MV CHEYENNE

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS

886-6442

ALASKA GROUP

# TELEGRAM

02311 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 50 03-22 302P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 585-5442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

THE PROPOSED TAX LEVY ON FISH SOLD TO FISH PROCESSORS IN ALASKA  
MIGHT IT SEEMS TO ME DRIVE MANY OF THEM OFF-SHORE THUS RESULTING  
IN AN UNFAIR TAX ON THOSE REMAINING WHO HAVE INVESTED HEAVILY IN  
ON-SHORE FACILITIES. THEREFORE I URGE YOU TO VOTE NO ON THIS  
TAX BILL

CONNEL MURRAY

3925 REKA DRIVE

ANCHORAGE AK 99524

PCJ

02510 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 938P AST

FMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

WITH INFLATION AT 10 PERCENT THE RAW FISH TAX BILL IS A  
KISS OF DEATH TO ME. PLEASE STUDY THE SITUATION FIRST.

CARL TYNES, GILLNETTER

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS  
PHONE: 585-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02125 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 44 03-22 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERHACK

JUNEAU AK

PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 WE FEEL A STUDY OF TAXES ON FISHERMAN  
NECESSARY BEFORE DISCUSSING THE RAW FISH TAX. WE ARE NOT  
FOR THE RAW FISH TAX AT THIS TIME. OUR LIVELIHOODS ARE NOW  
MARGINAL AND CANNOT BEAR 9 PERCENT OF OUR GROSS INCOME.

JOHN MARTIN MV FIN PRESIDENT PETERSBURG GILLNET ASSOC

1979 MAR 22 PM 3 00

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 586-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02554 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 20 03-22 1050A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

MY SKIPPER WILL TAKE OUR HALIBUT TO PRINCE RUPERT IF THE  
FISH TAX PASSES. PLEASE RECONSIDER THE SENATES ACTION.

PETER MILLER, CREWMEMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 7 08

# TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 586-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 22 PM 10 01

02957 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 38 03-22 1140A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN

LIVING IN A BUSH COMMUNITY TOTALLY RELIANT ON FISHING FOR AN  
INCOME I FIND THE SIX PERCENT TAX ON MY GROSS INCOME WILL DO  
ME IN. PLEASE DONT LET THIS GO THROUGH.

JIM CARSON BOX 705 PORT ALEXANDER AK 99834

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 586-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02461 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 23 03-22 1040A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

I AM TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE RAW FISH TAX BECAUSE MY OPERATION  
WILL BE PUT OUT OF BUSINESS AS A RESULT. WILL SUPPORT HB36.

VICTOR SMITH M/V SWEET PFA

1979 MAR 22 PM. 8 36

# TELEGRAM

ICA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 586-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

PGJ

02195 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 32 03-22 1155A AST

FWS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

AS A LIFE-LONG PETERSBURG RESIDENT I SUGGEST YOU STUDY THE  
FISHERMENS TAX SITUATION BEFORE RUSHING HEADLONG INTO A RAV  
FISH TAX BILL. I HAVE TO WORK WINTERS TO MAKE ENDS MEET.

GERALD LIND

197  
22 PM 11 40

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
RCA ALASKA PHONE 26-6442

JUN 21 1968  
UNALASKA

SB132

02277 NL TDA UNALASKA ALASKA 88 03-21 240P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN

SB132...ABSOLUTELY MUST BE DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE AND YOU PEOPLE  
IN THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE ARE IN THE DRIVERS SEAT. CITY  
COUNCIL RESOLUTION NBR 79-09 UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTS THIS POSITION  
ADAMANTLY. COPY OF RESOLUTION BEING FORWARDED. SENATOR ZIEGLER HAS  
SHOWN UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF DEDICATION OF TAX REVENUES. THIS  
COUPLED WITH THE CERTAIN EXODUS OF FLOATING PROCESSORS TO WITH-  
OUT THE 3 MILE LIMIT WILL BE DEVASTATING TO FISHING COMMUNITIES  
ECONOMY. YOUR SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE IN THE DEFEAT OF THIS  
RIDICULOUS PIECE OF LEGISLATION WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

JESS BURTON CITY MANAGER

CITY OF UNALASKA

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 866-9412  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99902

1979 MAR 22 PM 8 43

02465 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 23 03-22 1040A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

I AM TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE RAW FISH TAX BECAUSE MY OPERATION  
WILL BE PUT OUT OF BUSINESS AS A RESULT. WILL SUPPORT HB36.

VICTOR SMITH M/V SWEET

# TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 566-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 12 20

02144 PCM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

CLYDE CURRY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.  
PHONE: 586-6442  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 12 20

02144 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

F'S REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

CLYDE CURRY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 555-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02528 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

STAN EILENBERGER

BOX 11-7

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 58

# TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 585-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 57

02348 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

#CJ

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99800

02348 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

I WORK LONG HOURS FOR 10 PERCENT OF THE SEINE CATCH. TAKING 6  
PERCENT OF THE GROSS WILL MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE SKIPPER TO  
FIND A CREW.

JOE MENISH

# TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02618 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

SONNY CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 3 13

# TELEGRAM

BOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

#CJ

P. ONE: 344

PETERSBURG AK 02

02708 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RAY EVANS

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK