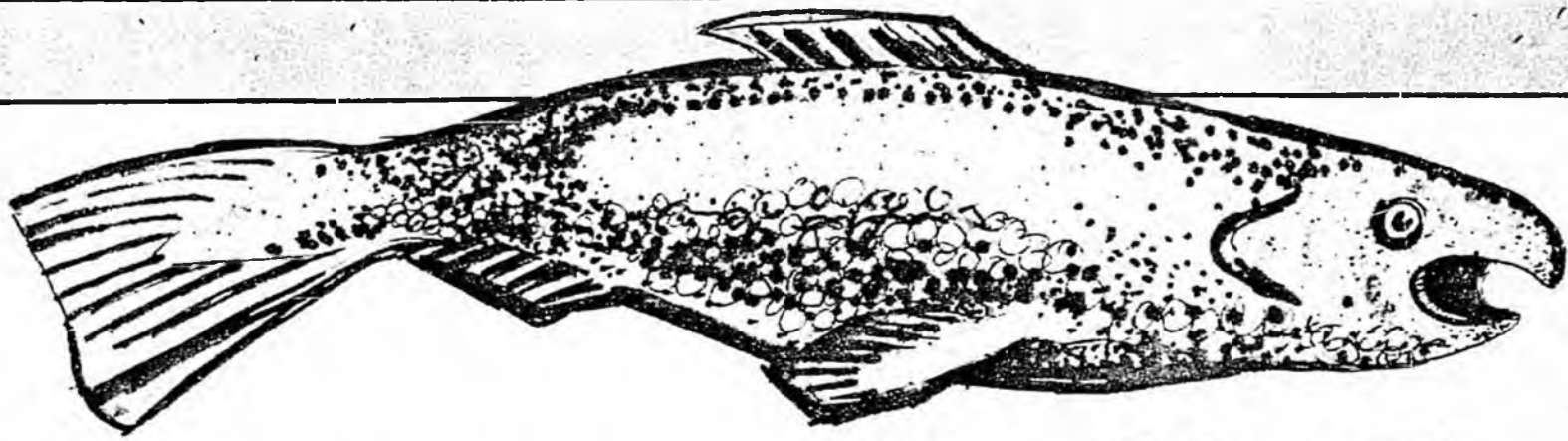


ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1900 - 1900
4222.16 SRES CORRESPONDENCE (file 2) - (file 3)

197



Governor Sheffield, What is your true long-term position on equal rights?

In South Africa, the government has identified areas and communities whose residents are assigned, by law, rights and opportunities **INFERIOR** to those available to all other residents of that nation. This policy of discrimination against the vast majority of that nation's people is called —**APARTHEID**

Our Federal and State governments have identified areas (urban) and communities (specifically named are Anchorage, Fairbanks, Ketchikan and Juneau) whose residents are assigned, by regulation, rights and opportunities that are **INFERIOR** to those available to all other residents of this State. This policy of discrimination against the vast majority of Alaska's residents is called —**PRIORITY SUBSISTENCE**

The Alaska Supreme Court has now found that these regulations, of the past five years, are **ILLEGAL**. And they also ruled that now all Alaskan residents who take fish and game for their personal consumption are —**EQUAL UNDER THE LAW**

In defiance to the Alaska Supreme Court ruling, Governor Sheffield's hand picked Board of Fisheries have refused to recognize All Alaskan residents as equal personal consumptive users of our fish. They have instructed the Commissioner of Fish and Game, to use emergency power, to treat the fish wheel and gill net fishermen as **PRIVILEGED** class citizens, the dip net fishermen as **SECOND** class citizens, and the over 250,000 hook and line fishermen as —**NON-CITIZENS**

Governor Sheffield, who opposes the Supreme Court ruling has now requested the State legislature to reimpose this inferior right of opportunity against the vast majority of Alaskans, with a law based on the same —**RESIDENCY DISCRIMINATION**

The right of **EQUALITY UNDER THE LAW** and equal opportunity of **COMMON USE** of our fish and game must again be one of our government's high —**CONSTITUTIONAL PRIORITIES**

Solution: LEGISLATIVE REPEAL OF THE 1978 SO-CALLED PRIORITY SUBSISTENCE LAW



PAID ADVERTISEMENT BY:

SAM MCDOWELL

DALE BONDURANT

WARREN OLSON

Constitutional Legal Defense Fund
5961 Orth Circle
Anchorage, Alaska 99516

APR 16 1985

Copy for the Legislators
Dear Editor,

4/8/85

Even though Sportsman rights, preferences and beneficial uses are clearly set out in the Constitution and the fact that hunters and fishers are licensed, and regulated by the State, pay excise tax on sporting goods and ammunition buy game tags, permits and waterfowl stamps, they get very little protection from the State.

In spite of patient financial dedication to wildlife conservation and management the Legislature, the game board, the administration and the Courts have consistently favored a minority group who are unlicensed, unregulated, and contribute only negative rhetoric and unconstitutional regulations.

The environmentalist have spent enormous sums in political donations and lobbying to violate basic rights and freedoms of travel, access and navigation, the right of Discovery, personal and commercial use of natural resources except for a minority who can comply with Alaskas apartheid, based on "local, rural and prior use".

It is more effective in controlling the majority than apartheid based on color or race, for it sets the City majority against rural minority, the Natives against the whites and effects special persecution for miners, loggers and the Super Cub.

The Civil rights section in the State Constitution, Art. I sec. 3 forbids denial of any Civil or Political right because of race, color, creed, sex or national origin. Sex was added in 1972 and I think we have to add one more word "apartheid".

Sincerely

Jim Frey Sr.
Jim Frey Sr.

Ph. 822 3019
Bx. 970
Slana, AK.
99586

P.S. I made a mistake in because and sex but I am not going to abort it, lots of people make mistakes because of sex.

APR 16 1985

4/4/85

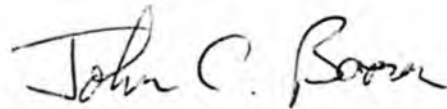
Dear Senator,

I would like to urge you to support SB-231 or any legislation that will keep the Alaska Board of Fish and Game as managers and regulators of our fish and game. I live in Cordova and fishing is my only means of making a living. I have four months to make a years waige and the Copper River fishery makes up to 70% of my income. If we loose any time fishing, especially the first part of the run, where 50% of the fish go up river in 2-3 weeks, it is definately going to make it hard, if not impossible, to make my financial ends meet.

Please support SB-231 and please push to get the issue resolved this season. Fishing is scheduled to begin May 13, 1985.

Thank-you very much,

Sincerely,



John C. Booren

COPY

Thomas D. Lonner, Ph.D.
2212 B Great Western Street
Douglas, AK 99824
907-364-2558
November 14, 1985

Representative Jack Fuller
Chairman
Special Committee on Subsistence

Dear Jack,

It's difficult to sit at a computer and place on the screen, in a very few words, something that will help you resolve the subsistence "crisis." One of the reasons that I have hesitated to testify before the Special Committee is that I have written so much on the topic of subsistence management in Alaska that I feel I have little new to say. Other reasons include the amount of the Committee's time I would take up, the amount of outrage and disappointment that I feel over the failure of administrative agencies to faithfully carry out the purposes of the Legislature, and my inability to find a politically acceptable direct route through the minefield prepared for you by administrators, judges, and lawyers. While I have the reputation as an advocate of subsistence (it should not need advocates), my principal concern has not been with subsistence but with turning a non-punitive legislative action into a positive social action.

You in the Legislature are in a position now where professional administrators have rewritten your 1978 law and are telling you that you must rewrite that law. In essence, they are telling you that you have written a bad law, that they have used every means at their disposal to faithfully implement the intent of that law, and that now you must rewrite the law to save the situation. I do not believe that it is a bad law; I am not sure that it was faithfully implemented, except in the case of Copper River.

If it were such a bad law, how is it that the courts, who can read the English language, are uniformly untroubled by its intent, structure, and language? How is it that the various courts concur about its meaning and requirements while regulatory agencies find it one of the major mysteries of the modern world, a clouded crystal ball more suitable for Ripley's Believe or Not than for the management of public good? Why do regulatory agencies, having failed in their ingenuity to solve one problem, not return to the drawing board to try again rather than, in a panic, run to the Legislature and ask for Daddy to save them? Do they really have no alternatives, in the same way they suggest that you have no alternative but to blindly support their actions against your own wishes and intents?

I do not doubt that you may rewrite the law, but I do not think that revision will save the situation. The alternative revisions before you will reduce the political, administrative, and legal conflict but at the cost of damaging subsistence, even though the purpose of the law is to protect subsistence. In addition, you clearly have the power in the Legislature to define, in law, subsistence as an exclusively "rural" phenomenon; as a non-lawyer, I doubt whether such a definition, either in law or regulation, would withstand a constitutional challenge based on due process, non-discrimination, or the right to travel.

Is there a problem with the law? Of course, there is. The basic problem with the law is that it did not clearly identify who the beneficiaries of the law were to be. If the Alaska State Constitution had provided for ethnic distinctions in law, as federal law provides, you would have identified the beneficiaries to be Alaska Natives and their continuing traditional economic pursuits. You would have generously added those residents whose economic pursuits were essentially indistinguishable from those of Alaska Natives.

Not having this latitude, you took the next best step. You defined subsistence as best you could, in the tradition of deliberative bodies, and assigned the refinement of administration to paid administrators. You created a new scientific body in ADFG to collect information and report to the Boards on the identification of subsistence uses and users.

What is interesting in the law that you wrote was that you did not copy the language in Title 8 of ANILCA. You did not talk about "rural" people. You intended, if I understand it, to protect subsistence in Alaska wherever it appeared. That seems very enlightened to me. Was the federal government wrong, then, in putting "rural" and "Native" into ANILCA? Not at all. They had very good reason to use "rural" because, for practical purposes, federal lands were in "rural" areas and they intended subsistence hunting on those lands to be restricted to nearby rural communities and their residents. This was a practical decision, based on geography, not a matter of ideology.

Why, then, is the state law different? Because state fish and game management governs all Alaska lands, waters, and communities, both urban and rural. As in many other cases, federal management is both more restrictive than state law and is still consistent with it. There is no tension between federal and state laws on subsistence as long as the state does not violate these tighter federal restriction on federal lands. In reviewing the very poor administrative regulations which were to implement your law, the Alaska courts gave an interpretation, by inference, of what the Alaska law meant and, thereby, they placed the state in nonconformance with federal law. The problem, however, is not with the law but with the terrible regulations.

Why should the state law not restrict subsistence to rural communities? In the past fifty years, major urban areas have arisen in the state, particularly in Cook Inlet, hiding from view the small villages that they overwhelmed. The villages, or subcommunities, still remained and still relied upon subsistence. You told the Subsistence Division, in the law, to identify all subsistence and recommend regulations to protect all subsistence. While this was a difficult task, it was clearly not impossible. Recognizing and protecting subsistence use, in this case fishing, by villages-within-urban-settings did not upset the existing federal policy because the fishing did not occur on federal lands. In addition, recognizing and protecting subsistence hunting did not violate federal policy because the federal government had already identified and limited those who could enter federal lands for that purpose.

What are the long-term implications of your endorsing the administration's additional concepts by incorporating them into law? As the original author of those famous implementing criteria, with the one exception of "rural residency," I think that the other criteria fall clearly within the definitional tasks within the law that you assigned to the Subsistence Division and, by inference, to the powers of Boards. The sole requirement of these criteria is that, when they

discriminate among people as they must, the discrimination be necessary, minimal, and based on sound facts and sound reasoning. The court, as I read it, found the "rural" distinction meeting none of these criteria and thereby being arbitrary in the extreme. I absolutely agree with the court, both in philosophy and the reading of the facts.

I do not agree that, by inference or implication, all Alaskans, while hunting or fishing for personal as distinct from commercial use, are considered to be engaged in subsistence. The definitional tasks assigned to the Subsistence Division clearly suggest the desire and need for greater definition. What we need are better regulations which regulate according to necessity, not laws which discriminate without necessity.

Restricting subsistence to a "rural" reality will result in two effects. It will immediately eliminate, by law, the intended protections to be accorded to a significant portion of subsistence adjacent to "urban" areas. It will also endanger the continuation of subsistence for those communities throughout the state (e.g., Nome, Kotzebue, Bethel) which, due to population growth, later become defined by the state as "urban." These are inevitable consequences of the "rural" distinction.

When the Legislature passed the subsistence law, what events did it expect to take place? First, it expected that the Subsistence Division would collect information and report to the Boards on all existing uses and users. Then, because subsistence occurred throughout the state and was affected or unaccounted for by the very complex set of fishing and hunting regulations, the Boards would begin the arduous process of implementing the subsistence law through regulation reform and revision. Not a pleasant or easy task, but clearly the responsibility of the Boards.

There were two ways to concurrently implement the law into regulation and avoid the press of lawsuits. The first way was to create a sunset schedule for all regulations. For years, regulations had been growing at an exponential rate. Regulations, once adopted, were reviewed for equity and effectiveness only when brought to the Boards' attention by ADFG or the public. The Boards knew that scheduled sunset of all regulations (say, by review of 1/4 of all regulations each year for four years) would 1) remove or amend poor regulations and 2) simultaneously implement the subsistence law. In the process, the permit hunts would have been revised at a matter of course, not through lawsuit. Such a sunset schedule was never established or accomplished.

The second way to implement the law was to act swiftly on particularly nasty subsistence matters, such as Cook Inlet and Copper River. After all, once the major urban-rural issues were resolved with fairness, the remaining conflicts in more remote areas could be handled in a more routine fashion. Because the sunset schedule was never established, the problems of permit hunts were not discovered until they had reached crisis proportions for both the hunters and, immediately thereafter, the courts which had become impatient with a long series of failures by the Boards to faithfully execute the subsistence law.

The lack of implementation of your law by the Boards and the subsequent implementation by the courts have resulted in the current "crisis". Crisis often results in crazy, unworkable, and short-sighted solutions. People in crisis lose sight of their goal and rush around like the proverbial chicken with its head cut

off. In this case, though, the chicken is passing a spate of incoherent and probably unworkable regulations and designating "subsistence species," "subsistence zones," "subsistence permits," "subsistence eligibility requirements" (as if ADFG were a social service agency), and so on.

Where did all this administrative garbage come from? And was it required to protect subsistence? I don't think so. The intent of the subsistence law was not to divide up geography, resources, or people but to recognize and protect subsistence through sensitive regulation. It is one thing for ADFG to publicly acknowledge that the harvestable surplus of certain resources in certain areas at certain times is fully utilized by local subsistence users without designating those resources as permanently and totally "subsistence resources." Such a designation is neither socially acceptable nor literally true.

If the true test of the subsistence law is its success in resolving issues near urban areas, has the law been totally unsuccessful? Not at all. The first test of the law was in solving the long-standing and very unpleasant Copper River salmon management conflict among dipnetters, fishwheelers, and commercial fishermen. The local fisheries biologist, the Subsistence Division, and the Department of Law combined their efforts and interests to present a biologically, socially, and politically sound management plan which accounted for subsistence use, differences in residency and income, and the vital interests of all user groups. The Board adopted the plan which, I understand, is still being implemented successfully.

I had anticipated that, in 1980, the Board would adopt a similar plan for the outrageously out-of-compliance Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan, adopted, I believe, in 1976 or 1977. This plan did not even acknowledge the existence of subsistence anywhere in Cook Inlet, including the small, non road-connected villages of English Bay, Port Graham, or Tyonek, to say nothing of smaller road-connected villages and sub-communities on the East Side. Indeed, the Board was flirting with the idea of simply defining subsistence use out of Cook Inlet by regulation and/or policy.

In any event, efforts to provide for subsistence use in Cook Inlet were accomplished not by Board action, but by court intervention when the courts found that Board actions conformed neither to the subsistence law nor the Administrative Procedures Act which governs all of Alaska's administrative bodies. Court action increased the pressure on the Board to adopt a comprehensive management plan which implemented the subsistence law. Such a plan would not have to operate on the same grounds as Board actions in the Copper River case or the Tanana River case, each of which operated according to different principles. Since the organization of vital interests and the history of each place are always different, it is conceivable that no two plans will operate the same way. They do not have to, as long as they meet basic legal requirements.

In trying to solve the Cook Inlet problem, the Subsistence Division, before it was called silent by the Chairman of the Board of Fisheries, suggested eight scientific criteria for the recognition of subsistence by the Board. These were substantially adopted. The criteria clearly established the traditional subsistence use by non-road-connected villages. The Division said that it lacked full documentation of subsistence use by road-connected villages, subcommunities within Homer and Kenai, and even some residents of the greater Anchorage area; it noted that some time and great energy would be required to develop this information base. It suggested that the Board might wish to treat this problem as

a special case and be quite liberal about what it meant by "traditional" in Cook Inlet, due to the rapid growth in resident populations. It suggested that creating a "closed class" of subsistence users, limited to Alaska Native people, poor people, or residents of non-road-connected areas would be unnecessary, inappropriate, unfair, and without a factual basis.

We suggested that, using very liberal guidelines for Cook Inlet fisheries only, the Board include a large number of persons with a specific historical use of certain fisheries as within a traditional subsistence use. These persons would then be protected under subsistence regulations for fishing from that point in time onward. In order to not create a closed class and discriminate against new residents, we suggested the creation of a new "personal use" fishery, parallel to the subsistence fishery and open to all Alaskans. Those Alaskans who, over time, regularly used that fishery, would, at some point in time designated by the Board, be included in the subsistence fishery. This system would guarantee that those in the subsistence category would be clearly defined and protected - that the growth in that fishery would not be unrestrained to the detriment of the vital interests of commercial and recreational users, that the subsistence user group would not be a closed class, and that litigation would be fairly unlikely.

The Board, for its own reasons (which I found quite suspect, in light of the concurrent political drive to repeal the subsistence law entirely), rejected that system in favor of the elimination of urban users entirely through the baseless and obviously discriminatory "rural" restriction. What resulted was the Madison decision, the rejection of the criteria, and the understanding that, until better regulations were devised to implement the law, all Alaskans were to be considered subsistence users. That means that, rather than true definitions of subsistence identifying uses and users, the state is left with geographic and poverty guidelines.

How your subsistence law became a game like Dungeons and Dragons is a small tragedy in state government. Those who were victimized in the process were subsistence people, the Alaska State Legislature, and those who trust that the regulatory agencies of government will be fair, sensitive, and impartial in their actions. However, while I found in 1980 that the enemies of subsistence in and out of government had a certain negative influence on events, right now I am more troubled by the recommendations of the friends of subsistence, that you damage some subsistence use in order to save the rest. How can the law which was to protect subsistence now become the major legal vehicle for its damage? With those kinds of suggestions, subsistence does not need enemies.

By now, if you have been patient with me, you will see that I do not see the necessity or utility of rewriting the law to limit subsistence to "rural" people. Instead, were the State Constitution to allow it, I would search for language to further describe, as Nels Anderson had intended to do through intent language, who were to be the beneficiaries of this law. On the whole, I would not amend the law in any way at this time.

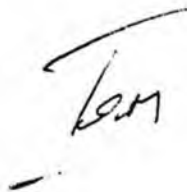
What I would do is return to the regulatory agencies and insist that they find the investigatory and regulatory means to recognize and support traditional subsistence wherever and whenever it has manifested itself in Alaska. That is their job; it is not their job to oppose subsistence, to arbitrarily limit it, to redefine it, to regulate the heart out of it with elaborate administrative procedures and requirements, or to write their own new legislation. I would also

request some counsel from the State Supreme Court about an acceptable schedule for sunseting and revising regulations and thus avoiding regulation by lawsuit.

I continue to trust that the state will find a means to protect its own independence of action in meeting the important needs of its residents and not simply write laws to satisfy exclusively federal interests. If I can be of any assistance to you, your committee, or the Resources Committee, on this matter, please do not hesitate to let me know. I am totally at your disposal.

Best of luck.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Tom", is written below the word "Sincerely,". The signature is written in dark ink and is somewhat stylized.

APR 16 1995

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

In light of the stand that the A.F.U. took last week in the House Resource Committee teleconference that if SB 231 & HB 288 or similar legislation are not enacted into law A.F.U. will seek Federal Intervention to protect their rural subsistence way of life. The State of Alaska became a state so we could manage our resources ourselves. So far the boards of Fish & Game have been doing a good job of satisfying all user groups of Alaska's renewable resources. Admittedly there are some problem areas, as there is with managing any resource. Regulations adopted by these boards are not set in cement they are open to proposals every year so those problem areas can be worked on. Anyone in the state can propose changes & present grievances with the boards. ReAllocations have been made every year to cope with increased pressure by different User groups. A Personal Use fishery was implemented to give Urban residents access to the fish while still protecting the rural communities subsistence way of life. Please support SB 231 & HB 288 as a permanent fix. I do not view them as a quick fix. I feel these bills are a permanent & equitable solution allowing change where & when its needed and is imperative to the stability of the Fishing Industry and the State as a whole. The State of Alaska in my view is the greatest state in the Union. Thats why I live here. Lets keep Alaska Great. Support SB 231 & HB 288. We need the Stability Thank You

John Mehelich
Box 968
Cordova AK 99574

APR 16 1985

April 11, 1985

Dear Senator Sturgulewski, Chairman,

I am writing to ask for your quick support for SB#231. It is very important to me and the City of Cordova, that this bill be passed this session. Our gillnet season will soon be here and if the bill is not passed, I hate to think of the consequences.

Please support SB#231 or any such legislation that will give the power back to Alaska Board of Fish & Game to regulate and manage our fish and game resources.

Thank you,

Jim Merritt

ST. ELIAS
Ocean Products, Inc.

BOX 548
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

APR 16 1985

For many years, some confusion has existed about what parts of animals can be used legally for bait. A draft of a bill addressing this problem is enclosed for your consideration. We would appreciate it if you could consider introducing this bill into the Senate/House and assisting us in seeing it through that body.

Most of the confusion over what is legal versus illegal use of game as bait stems from uncertainty about the use of parts of wild animals classified as big game and wildfowl by the Board of Game. Under Alaska Statutes 16.30.010 and 16.30.030(5) edible meat of big game and wildfowl must be salvaged for human consumption and is specifically defined. However, although game as bait is addressed in Board regulations 5AAC81.210 and 5AAC84.170, these regulations do not allow the use of all non-edible portions of big game and wildfowl as bait. For example, although meat of the head of a big game animal is not defined as "edible meat" under statute, it is prohibited to use such meat as bait. In other words, although you are not violating the law if you leave the head of a moose in the field from a moose hunt, you would be in violation if you used the head (or meat from it) as bait for a trap set. Another example is that under statute the only "edible meat" a hunter needs to retrieve from wildfowl is "the meat of the breast" but a trapper can not use the rest of the bird as bait. many additional examples of the discrepancy between what a hunter must salvage and what that hunter or trapper can use as bait could be given but these two make the point. The attached draft

THE ALASKA TRAPPER

3560 Ida Lane
Star Route Box 10220
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

bill is intended to solve this problem, for hunters, trappers, and Fish and Wildlife Protection officers, by allowing "non-edible meat" to be used as bait.

There are two solutions to the problem. One is to correct the game regulations and the other is to amend the statutes. The Alaska Trappers Association is persuing both approaches. However, since "edible meat" is defined in statute, not by regulation, it seems to us that "non-edible meat" should also be defined in statute so that no further confusion develops over what can and cannot be legally used as bait.

Thank you for considering this request.

Sincerely,

Alaska Trappers Association

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the use of wild game for bait."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

Section 1. AS 16.30 is amended by adding a new section to read:

AS 16.30.014 Game As Bait.

The following game or parts of game may be used as bait:

- (1) the hide, skin, viscera or bones of any game;
- (2) the skinned carcasses of bear or fur animals;
- (3) hares, rabbits, red squirrels, and legally taken unclassified game;
- (4) non-edible parts of big game animals as defined in AS 16.30.030 (3) or wild fowl as defined in AS 16.30.030 (9).

Section 2. AS 16.30.030 is amended by adding a new section to read:

AS 16.30.030 Definitions In This Chapter:

- (10) "non-edible meat" means those parts of big game animals or wild fowl not defined as edible meat in AS 16.30.030 (5).

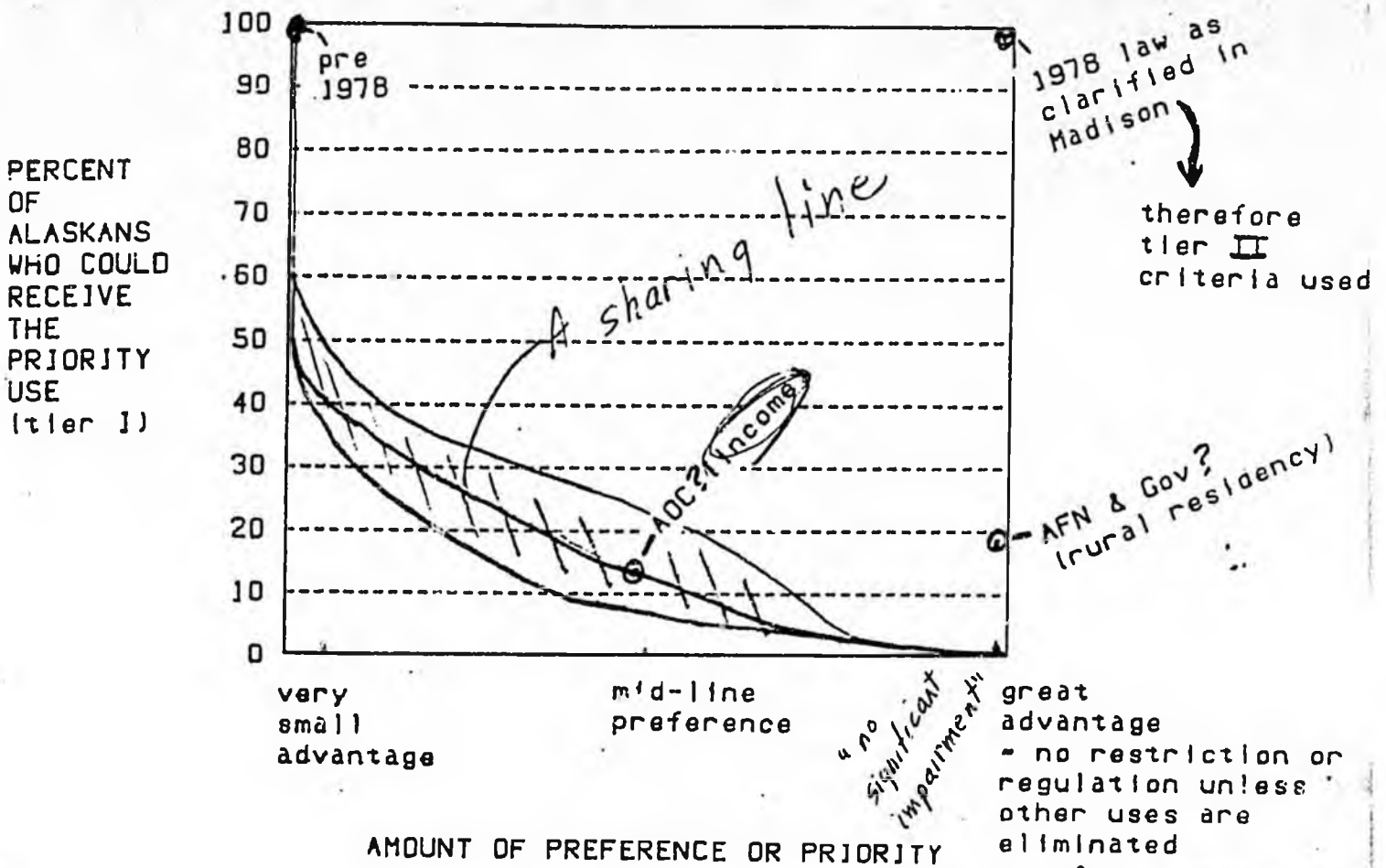
SUBSISTENCE

Correspondence

(FILE 3)

The legislator's dilemma:

Who's in & who's out--what's a fair way to do it



... Mary Bishop 12/16/85

restate law { Madison + Elaska
Goskin 5/18/81
Horn Ap 82
London 12/81

re: Fed law

The sharing line -
a generalized concept representing
the percent of residents who might reasonably
be allowed to receive varying degrees of
legally defined preferential use - if there
is a desire to allow others reasonable
opportunity.

Alaska Native sovereignty

1. Native sovereignty can be achieved through IRA Councils in conjunction with:

- a. a Congressional mandate through amendments to ANCSA

See AFN resolutions 84-07 and 84-08 and enabling draft ANCSA amendments--precluding taxation and declaring sovereignty.

- b. court declaration as "dependent Indian community"

- See memo to Superintendent, BIA, Anchorage, from Assistant Regional Solicitor, Anchorage, dated April 18, 1978. Page 8 quote:

"...it might be helpful to note that if the Tyonek group someday finds itself in a federal court case testing the tribal authority to exclude or remove non-Natives from the Village of Tyonek, the argument might be advanced that even though the lands within the former reserve no longer constitute "Indian country" under tribal jurisdiction, the Village itself is a dependent Indian community falling within the second definition of "Indian country"...such definition has been extended to other areas of Indian occupancy after a review of evidence relating to the following criteria used to determine the existence of a "dependent Indian community," to wit: "...and the established practice of government agencies toward the area". (my emphasis)

The memo goes on to explain that this dependent status does not apply to Metlakatla because "any benefits available to the residents as Indians are the same as those available to any Indian in Alaska, including Indians living in apartment houses in Ketchikan."

2. What is Native sovereignty?

- a. Governs non-land based intra-tribal social relationships

or

- b. A land-based village, regional or statewide government

- * i) A few examples of legal efforts made in support of land-based sovereignty:

- Tyonek--tribal members cannot rent to non-tribal members; non-tribal members must have permission to be in village.

- Stevens Village--attempted use of IRA courts in relation to Indian Child Welfare Act.

- Stevens Village--immunity from suit in relation to a construction contract.

- Tanana, Ft. Yukon, Venetie and others--state hunting regulations not valid on "Indian country."

* ii) Other considerations regarding land-based sovereignty:

- Venetie--claims oil development not subject to state tax or regulation.

- In many villages private inholdings would be owned by non-Natives and Natives of another village ("tribe").

- Native sovereignty supports "statism", the doctrine that rights belong to "peoples" as governments, rather than to "people" as individuals.

3. Legal arguments against sovereignty

- a. Section 2 ANCSA--"Congress finds and declares that--(b) the settlement should be accomplished rapidly,...without establishing any permanent racially defined institutions, rights, privileges, or obligations, without creating a reservation system or lengthy wardship or trusteeship..."
- b. ANCSA revoked all Alaskan reservations except Metlakatla, the only "treaty Indians" in the state.
- c. ANCSA extinguished any aboriginal rights and titles based on use and occupancy that may have existed (Section 4)

4. Legal arguments supporting sovereignty

- a. federal laws, including IRA provisions, make little if any distinction between Alaskan and lower 48 Native Americans:
- b. Even after ANCSA, special racial privileges have been granted (i.e. Marine Mammals Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act.)

Summary by Mary Bishop
6/12/85

To: Members of the Senate State Affairs Committee

From: Mary Bishop
1555 Gus's Grind Phone: 455-6151
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Re: "The subsistence bill"

Date: May 9, 1985

I wish to testify before you on Saturday, May 11, in regard to the subsistence priority issue. I hope you will find it possible to have the enclosed documents and this letter in your possession during my testimony.

One of the documents consists of a short letter and a lengthy memo; page 8 of the memo is most critical. This memo is from a lawyer for the U.S. Department of Interior to the BIA superintendent in Anchorage in regard to efforts by the community of Tyonek to exclude non-Natives from the village of Tyonek.

The second document is a recent analysis of the constitutionality of discriminating between "rural" and "non-rural" Alaskans. The analysis was written by attorney Gregory Cook, former executive director of the Boards of Fisheries and Game. May I draw your attention to page 7.

I wish to suggest these following points of consideration:

1. The BIA memo suggests that there are at least two ways in which Native Americans normally achieve sovereign status:
 - a. through residence on Indian reservations, and
 - b. through court declaration of residency within a "dependent Indian community".
2. Since ANCSA has revoked all reservations in Alaska, except Metlakatla, that option is not available for Alaskan Natives who wish to achieve sovereign status.
3. Page 8 of the BIA memo states: "...it might be helpful to note that if the Tyonek group someday finds itself in a federal court case testing the tribal authority to exclude or remove non-Natives from the Village of Tyonek, the argument might be advanced that...the Village itself is a dependent Indian community falling within the second definition of "Indian country"...such definition has been extended to other areas of Indian occupancy after a review of evidence relating to the following criteria used to determin(ing) the existence of a "dependent Indian community" to wit: ...the established practice of government agencies toward the area". (my emphasis)

Mary Bishop to Senate State Affairs -- page 2

4. Later in this same paragraph, the BIA memo points out that special benefits going to ALL Alaskan Natives, such as health benefits, do not provide an argument for Native sovereignty.
5. Special "subsistence benefits" which go only to residents of certain ANCSA villages would, indeed, be a reasonable argument supporting the status as a "dependent Indian community" (i.e., a community having sovereign status in Indian country.)
6. Attorney Cook, on page 7 of his document, points out that the only way that discrimination between rural and non-rural residents can be constitutionally justified is by having the state show that the classification has a "substantial relation to a legitimate governmental objective."
7. Deputy Commissioner Kelso has also alluded to the need for establishing a "legitimate governmental objective". In his testimony before your committee on Thursday, he suggests that such a purpose may be to protect the economic characteristic of certain rural communities in Alaska.

After a full consideration of the above points, I encourage you to:

1. recognize that the governmental practice of providing special benefits to people within specific rural Alaskan communities may, indeed, be a strong legal argument for the sovereign status of those ANCSA villages which receive the priority;
2. include a "disclaimer" if any bill passes from your committee which provides that any benefits derived from this bill will not add to legal arguments supporting sovereign status for communities whose members enjoy the priority benefits. Such a "disclaimer" can do no harm, and is surely a wise precaution; and
3. oppose the eight point criteria used in the past by the Boards of Fisheries and Game to identify rural communities and areas. These criteria tend to exclude the rural residents most in need of subsistence resources--those who live between communities, far from the benefits of state funded schools, airports, housing and water/sewer systems. (see in particular points 6 and 7)

My very best wishes to you in your effort to improve upon the extraordinarily difficult situation we find ourselves in. I hope you will move with calm deliberation; I hope you will not approve any bill that does not have a sunset clause within it. A mess that has developed over 7 years cannot be permanently resolved within 7 days.

Mary Bishop



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
ANCHORAGE REGION
510 L Street, Suite 408
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

IN REPLY

April 18, 1978

MEMORANDUM

TO: Superintendent, BIA, Anchorage Agency

FROM: Assistant Regional Solicitor, Anchorage

SUBJECT: Opinion on Enforcement of Rule No. 4--Exclusion of Non-Natives From Native Village of Tyonek

In your memorandum of last September 29th, you requested our opinion as to whether the Village of Tyonek had the authority to exclude a non-Native from the Village pursuant to its Rule No. 4 which reads as follows:

"No. 4: Any white men except government men or outsider coming in is allow to stay only 24 hrs. If weather permits them to go. And is not allowed to bring any Liquor. Article No. 4 have to be put up in posters. And anyone destroying these papers will be subject to penalty. Twenty-Five dollars fine if caught destroying the poster. (sic) Rules for Laws, of Native Village of Tyonek (May 18, 1942)"

Promulgation of Rule No. 4 was an exercise of the Village's power under section 1 of Article IV of the Village Constitution (ratified on November 27, 1939)--

"To control the use by members or nonmembers of any reserve set aside by the Federal Government for the Village and to keep order in the reserve."

The Village Constitution was adopted pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, as amended by the Acts of June 15, 1935 and May 1, 1936 (25 U.S.C. secs. 473a, 476). Various federal and state court decisions have recognized the Tyonek Natives as a "tribe" whose IRA "Tyonek Tribal Council" constitutes the "local government of the reservation . . . which is recognized by the United States as the spokesman for the people of Tyonek in all reservation affairs." Fondahn v. Native Village of Tyonek, 450 F.2d 520, 521 (9th

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tribe could not infringe upon or impede the exercise of the power of the tribe under its IRA constitution "To control the use by members or nonmembers of any reserve set aside by the Federal Government for the Village and to keep order in the reserve" (Art. IV, sec. 1) and to "make rules which are not against law to carry out the words of this Constitution" (Art. IV, sec. 4) expressing such power to control use of the reserve. One of such rules is Rule No. 4 now under consideration.

While Rule No. 4 of the Tyonek Village superceded Territorial and State laws of Alaska from the time of its promulgation on May 18, 1942 through the first years of Alaska Statehood, it is our view that such rule and the constitutional (IRA) power upon which it was predicated became nullities at the time the Tyonek Reserve was terminated on December 18, 1971 by Section 19(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. sec. 1618(a)). The "disestablishment" of the Tyonek Reserve meant that there was no longer a "reserve" whose "use by members and nonmembers" the tribe could "control" and "keep order in" pursuant to its power to do so in section 1 of Article IV of the Tyonek Constitution. Furthermore, upon termination of the Tyonek Reserve, the lands within the former reserve cease to be "Indian country" under the jurisdiction of the Tyonek tribe, and thereafter remained subject only to State civil and criminal jurisdiction. DeCoteau v. District County Court for Tenth Judicial District, 420 U.S. 425, 427-428, n. 2, and 444-445 (1975); DeMarrias v. State of South Dakota, 206 F. Supp. 549, 551 (D.S.D. 1962), aff'd, 319 F.2d 845 (8th Cir. 1963); and Solicitor's Opinion, M-36783 (September 10, 1969), p. 4. 5/ In view of this loss of tribal jurisdiction over lands formerly within the Tyonek Reserve, it is our opinion that (1) the Village of Tyonek's Rule No. 4, restricting the presence of nonmembers on former Reserve lands, is no longer operative; and that (2) any attempt by the Village of Tyonek to enforce such rule would be without lawful authority and might make the Village or its enforcement agents vulnerable to the imposition of civil and criminal remedies available under Federal and State law for such possible offenses as assault, false imprisonment, deprivation of the constitutional right of travel, or denial of equal protection, liberty, or property secured by the state constitution (Art. I, secs. 1, 3, and 7) and the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (25 U.S.C. sec. 1302(8)). Eg., AS 11.60.340 (crime of conspiracy against personal rights secured by state constitution and laws); Dodge v. Nakai,

298 F. Supp. 17 and 26 (D. Ariz. 1968 and 1969) (tribal order excluding non-Indians from reservation constituted passage of bill of attainder and denial of free speech and property prohibited by Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968); and Dry Creek Lodge, Inc. v. United States, 515 F.2d 926, 933 (10th Cir. 1975) (non-Indians may initiate action under Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968); and Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U.S. 390, 400 (1923) ("liberty" in due process clause denotes, among other things, the right "to engage in any of the common occupations of life" and "to . . . establish a home").

Notwithstanding the foregoing opinion, it might be helpful to note that if the Tyonek group someday finds itself in a federal court case testing the tribal authority to exclude or remove non-Natives from the Village of Tyonek, the argument might be advanced that even though the lands within the former reserve no longer constitute "Indian country" under tribal jurisdiction, the Village itself is a dependent Indian community falling within the second definition of "Indian country" in 18 U.S.C. sec. 1151 (1976) as being "all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States" While this definition has historically been applied to Indian pueblos (e.g., United States v. Sandoval, 231 U.S. 28, 47-48 (1913) and United States v. Chavez, 290 U.S. 357, 364 (1913)), such definition has been extended to other areas of Indian occupancy after a review of evidence relating to the following criteria used to determining the existence of a "dependent Indian community," to wit: "the nature of the area in question, the relationship of the inhabitants of the area to Indian Tribes and to the federal government, and the established practice of government agencies toward the area" (e.g., Bureau of Indian Affairs). United States v. Martine, 442 F.2d 1022, 1023 (10th Cir. 1971); also, State v. Cutnose, 532 P.2d 896, 902 (N. Mex. 1974). However, the courts have stressed that "the mere presence of a group of Indians in a particular area would undoubtedly not suffice" to establish a dependent Indian community. United States v. Martine, supra, at 1024, and State v. Cutnose, supra, at 898. One Alaska court determined that the term "all dependent Indian communities" in 18 U.S.C. sec. 1151 "does not apply to Metlakatla because Metlakatla is not dependent as a community and any benefits available to the residents as Indians are the same as those available to any Indian in Alaska, including Indians living in apartment houses in Ketchikan." United States v. Booth, supra, 17 Alaska at 569-570 and 161 F. Supp. at 273. To

advance the argument that the Village of Tyonek is still Indian country because it is a dependent Indian community might appear to be somewhat expedient in light of previous judicial determinations that the Village was in Indian country by virtue of the reservation status of the area withdrawn for the Tyonek Natives. A corollary jurisdictional problem which would also have to be addressed would be to define or describe the exact territorial boundaries of the "dependent Indian community" if in fact the Village is such a community.

Finally, in direct response to the specific question set forth in your opinion request, and on the basis of our foregoing opinion, we conclude that although the Tyonek Village Council acted under color of Rule No. 4 by requesting the non-Native to leave the Village, such action would not be supported by the courts because Rule No. 4 is no longer applicable to non-Natives and any action pursuant thereto would be without lawful authority.


James R. Mothershead

2636 Freeman Rd
North Pole, AK 99705
11 December, 1985

Senator Melissa Sturgulewski
Senate Resources Committee
1024 W. Sixth, Suite 304
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

Enclosed is a copy of testimony I submitted to the subsistence hearings in Fairbanks in October. In addition, I am enclosing the copy of ^{an} additional letter I have sent to Senator Abood, and the copy of a report on a nutrient analysis of twenty Southeast Alaska Native foods. I hope you will agree that there is a very legitimate case for priority use of wild foods by Alaska's Natives.

Very sincerely,

Helen M. Drury
(formerly Haaper)

2636 Freeman Road
North Pole, Alaska 99705

December 4, 1985

Senator Mitch Abood
Senate State Affairs Committee
1024 W. Sixth Avenue
Suite 308
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Abood:

Recently I submitted testimony in Fairbanks regarding the subsistence issue in Alaska. Unfortunately, I had to be out of the state at the time or I would have appeared in person.

Because of my deep concern regarding this issue I am contacting you again. I have worked among the Native peoples of Southeast Alaska as a nutritionist during the past ten years. (I am now retired.) I have had the opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge regarding their diet, their health, and living circumstances as well as a great deal about them as fellow human beings.

I wish to re-emphasize that there is every reason to give Alaska Natives first priority access to their traditional food supply. The foods which have been a part of their lives and cultures for centuries are not simply a means of filling their stomachs to avoid hunger or malnutrition. I am sure you know that although they have made remarkable strides in accepting and taking on many aspects of the white man's culture there are also many ways in which they retain their Nativeness. The foods they have eaten have largely determined their entire culture and way of life -- from religion, language, clothing, sense of self-importance and well being as well as to their state of health. I, as a Caucasian, find it offensive to think that my fellow Caucasians think they should have equal access to these foods -- particularly if the taking of these foods is simply for pleasure or making money. The Caucasians who have developed a livelihood which depends on Alaska's wilderness have come from a culture which has equipped them to earn a living by many other means -- they should not do this at the expense of Native life and well being. Caucasians would be equally defensive if the shoe were on the other foot!

I am enclosing a copy of a report of "Nutrient Analysis of Twenty Southeast Alaska Foods," which I wrote while working at the Mt. Edgecumbe Native Hospital in Sitka. Before these analyses were done I was aware of a desire among younger Natives particularly, for some nutritional information about their foods. However, at the same time, I was amazed and surprised at their enthusiasm, keen interest, and genuine pride when they actually saw in black and white such information about their foods. I have seen recovering alcoholics gather around a bulletin board displaying the graphs in this report time after time discussing the results. They questioned me many times about their foods in the nutrition classes I had with them. This particular copy of the report was printed by the Alaska Native News because they felt it was important. I have heard many of their leaders in meetings express pride in the results of the study. I could go on and on with such examples. Incidentally, another report of this study is due to be published in the Journal of Ethnobiology in this winter's issue.

Why should those of us who have arrived in this beautiful land of Alaska long after the Natives feel justified in demanding equal access to foods which have been the life blood of these people for centuries! The poor quality, very high cost, and often nutritionally inferior foods we often seem to press on them is most unfortunate when their own nutritious foods are so readily available! I hope you will work for a truly fair resolution of the subsistence issue.

Very Sincerely,

Nelle M. Drewry
(formerly Harper)

Enclosure

cc: Governor Bill Sheffield
Senator Vic Fischer
Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Senator Dick Eliason
Representative Adelheid Herrmann
Representative Dick Shultz
Representative Kay Wallis
Representative Jack Fuller
Representative Peter Goll
Mary Jones
Ethel Lund

My name is Helen Drury, 2636 Freeman Road, North Pole, Alaska 99705. In July, I retired after working ten years as a nutritionist with the Indian Health Service in the villages of Southeast Alaska from Yakutat to Metlakatla. My credentials include a Master's Degree in nutrition from the University of Delaware and membership in the American Dietetic Association, a professional organization for dietitians and nutritionists. I regret that I cannot testify at these hearings in person, but I will be out of the state at the time so will make this written presentation.

During the time of my employment with the Indian Health Service, I worked out of the Mt. Edgecumbe Native Hospital to provide nutrition education to Native people in the villages and at the hospital. In the villages, I worked with everyone from Head Start children to senior citizens, in the schools at all age levels and also with the Health Aides, who were particularly interested in WIC mothers (Women, Infants, and Children nutritional program), as well as others with special nutrition-related health problems.

My usual practice was to live in a village for a week at a time and, over a period of years, was able to observe many of the dynamics of the communities. In addition to village

work, I provided nutrition counselling at the Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital and participated in a number of wellness and health education activities for many different groups: recovering alcoholics, teenagers, and the general population. Also, in cooperation with the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation through funds obtained from the state, I conducted a nutrient analysis of more than twenty Southeast Alaska Native foods -- the first such study to be made of these foods. I believe I am well qualified to comment on the nutritional needs and problems of these people.

In each and every village, without exception, one of the first observations that trained (and many untrained) observers can make about the food supply is that the store shelves carry a predominance of processed foods and that the prices are very high. Fresh produce is very limited, of poor quality, and very expensive. There are liberal amounts of packaged foods, high in sugar, fat, salt, and other preservatives.

Several years ago, the nation's leading nutritionists, concerned about the diet of Americans and the health problems which have become very apparent, developed "Dietary Guidelines for Americans." Three of these guidelines encourage Americans to limit their use of sugar, salt, and fat, especially saturated fat and cholesterol. As Native

people have found their traditional food supply increasingly impacted by outsiders coming to Alaska, they have come to depend more and more on these outside foods.

The nutrient analyses done on Native foods showed them to be excellent sources of a wide variety of nutrients. The Native diet was generally high in protein of excellent quality because of its heavy emphasis on marine and game animals. Both are good sources of important polyunsaturated fats. Caribou, deer, and moose have a low fat content to make them additionally valuable. The available plant foods, high in minerals and vitamins, also make excellent supplements to the basically animal diet.

Salmon has recently received considerable publicity because of its value in prevention of heart disease. Yet, in some parts of the state, harvest is restricted. Traditional foods such as herring eggs and abalone are now in such limited supply that they are cherished largely for special occasions. The list could go on. Natives living in the north have other foods which could be named.

In many instances, Native tastes have changed as the supply of their own foods has decreased, so they now thoroughly enjoy beef with its high content of saturated fat, as well as french fries, chips, pop, and other highly sugared and

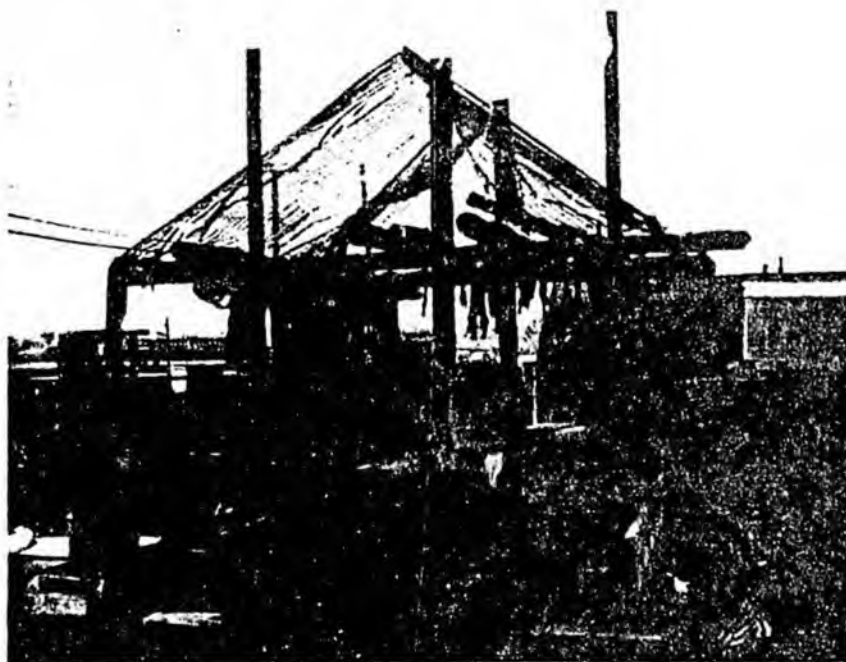
refined foods. These are the foods which will keep for months on village store shelves! They are also very low in nutrient value and very high in price. However, in spite of their apparent acceptance of these newer foods, when given the opportunity to obtain traditional foods, the outsider can realize instantly their deep significance to the Native. It is obvious (to those who care to be aware of it) that traditional foods are far more than just something to satisfy an empty stomach!

As Native use of introduced foods has increased, so has there been an increase of certain health problems. Before World War II, diabetes was rarely heard of among Indians and Eskimos. Today, the incidence is rapidly increasing along with other health problems, such as hypertension and other cardio-vascular diseases, gall bladder disease, and obesity. Tooth decay, too, has been a serious problem. All of these are closely associated with a diet high in sugar, salt, saturated fats, and cholesterol. The cost of providing health care to Native people has long been a concern to the government. For some reason, many citizens and legislators have not really looked at those factors which have contributed to these health problems. For several hundreds of years, whites have moved into many particularly desirable parts of the world with very little regard for the cultures of the peoples indigenous to the

areas. Traditional foods and their relation to culture, health, feelings of security and well being are all closely interwoven. I wonder what the average westerner would say if he were told he had to limit the amount of beef he now eats, but must eat beans or fish instead. Consider the significance of pasta to the Italian, corn tortillas to the Mexican, or any of those foods which are important to every culture on earth. I have seen first-hand the impacts of our "invasion" into the cultural foods of the Alaska Natives. If we are to be fair and just about our incursion into their country, I say they must have more opportunity for access to these foods. Indeed, they should receive first priority in their use. At the same time, all possible should be done to increase and/or protect the resources, so there can be opportunity for all to share in their use.

Nutrient Analysis of Twenty Southeast Alaska Native Foods

By Helen M. Hooper, R.D., M.S.



A nutrient analysis of twenty southeast Alaska Native foods indicates that the foods contained an excellent variety of essential nutrients. Seaweeds were outstanding sources of minerals and vitamins; eulachon was very high in Vitamin A; excellent sources of iron were ooligan (eulachon), gum boots (leather chiton) and cockles. Salmon and gum boots contributed moderate amounts of calcium. Salmonberries, blueberries, huckleberries were found to be low in Vitamin C; possibly due to climatic conditions in Southeast Alaska.

In 1980 the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services provided grant monies to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation to conduct a nutrient analysis of twenty Southeast Alaska Native foods. The project was carried out by members of the Indian Health Service staff at the Mt. Edgecumbe Native Hospital at Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska. The twenty foods (most food names used in this article are those commonly used by the Tlingit) included venison, smoked ooligan (eulachon or candlefish), yein (sea cucumber), cockles, devil fish (octopus), hard dried sockeye, kippered sockeye, kippered king salmon, smoked king salmon, plain herring eggs, leathery chiton (gumboots), herring eggs on kelp, huckleberries, salmonberries, blueberries, ribbon seaweed, dried black seaweed, fern fiddleheads and beach asparagus (glasswort).

The twenty foods tested proved to be excellent sources of essential nutrients and a nutritional contribution to the diets of those who use them for a portion of their food supply. The easy availability of a considerable number of them makes a well balanced diet readily possible.

FINDINGS

Plant Foods

Of the twenty foods analyzed in this project six were plant foods: beach asparagus, fern fiddlehead, blueberries, huckleberries, salmonberries, black seaweed and ribbon seaweed. The land plants were low in calories which is also typical of many domestic green leafy vegetables. The dried seaweeds appeared to be very high in calories but this was at least partly the result of the removal of moisture which greatly concentrated each of the nutritional factors.

Beach asparagus and fern fiddlehead were good sources of Vitamin A with 100g (3-1/2 oz., approximately one serving) suppling 1/3 the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA's have been established by the National Academy of Sciences as a guide for determining dietary needs for average healthy people. Some individuals may have different requirements.). Both were fairly good sources of

Calcium. Fiddlehead, in addition, contained significant amounts of Vitamin C and Niacin.

Several types of ferns grow in Southeast Alaska. The Forest Service botanist in Sitka reported "Fiddleheads of the Lady Fern species are most frequently collected since they are the most common and the biggest. Shield fern is also collected but not as commonly - the fiddleheads are small." Some popular literature on wild edible plants states that the fiddleheads of *Pteridium aquilinum* or bracken fern are edible but eating this particular fern fiddlehead is not a wise practice. It contains thiaminase, an enzyme which breaks down thiamin to produce a thiamin deficient state. In addition it "also contains a large amount of a cancer producing chemical." Although bracken fern is not common in Southeast, for safety it would be best to positively identify the fiddleheads which are picked for eating.

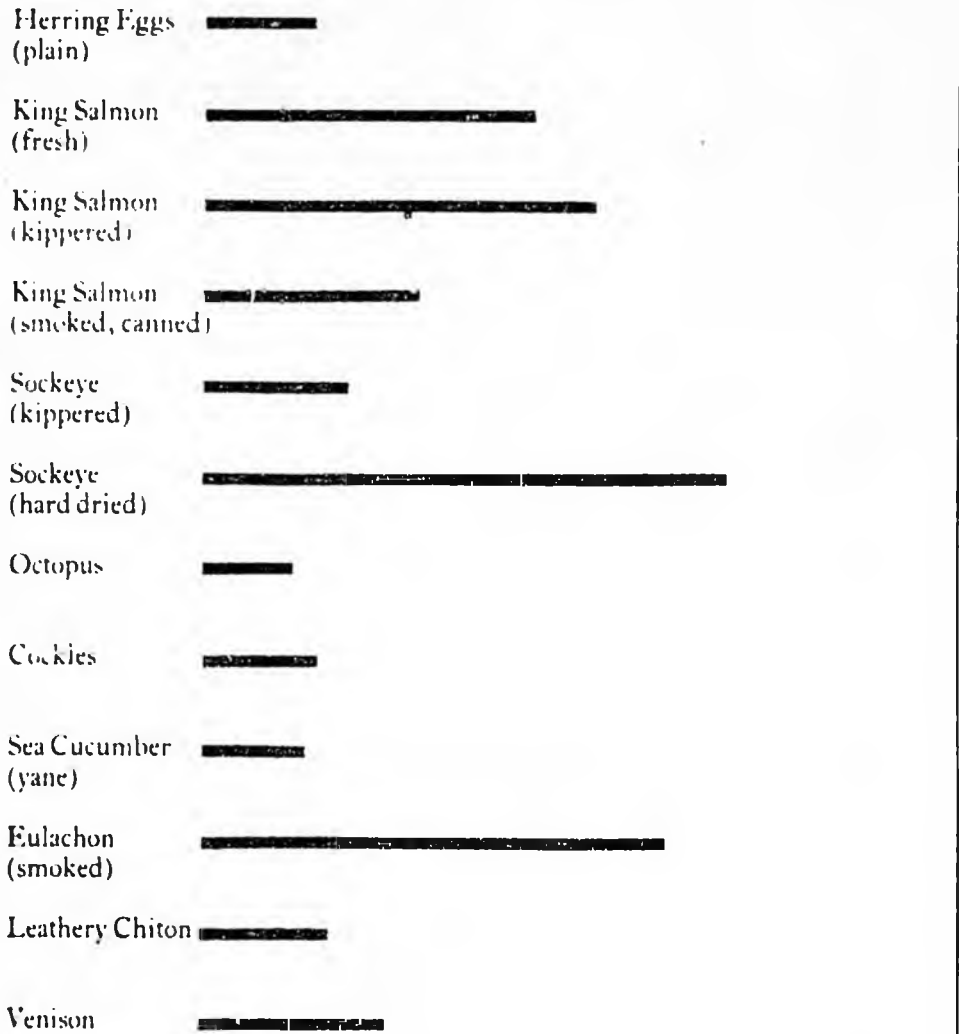
When one tastes raw beach asparagus with its crisp nodules or little compartments of mildly salt-flavored liquid it is quite delicious. It is one of the most popular of the vegetable type plants with both Natives and non-Natives, but its range is limited to the southern half of southeast Alaska.

The dried seaweeds are a good source of most nutrients. Dried foods are not usually eaten in as large amounts as foods containing their normal amount of moisture. However, both black and ribbon dried seaweeds have always been such favorite foods of the coastal Indian people, they have no doubt made a significant nutritional contribution to their diet. Each spring many Natives go to favorite beaches or outlying rocks at low tides to gather their seaweed for drying. Seaweeds provide nutritious snacks for children without sugar which causes tooth decay. They are packed with minerals and vitamins needed by their growing bodies! The high iron content also makes seaweed an important protection against anemia.

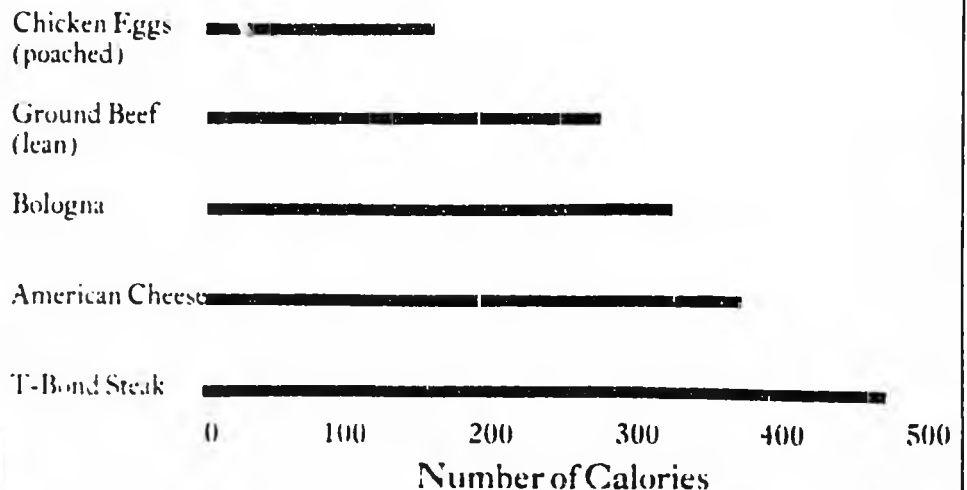
Dried seaweed has been compared with potato chips or popcorn because it is usually crisp and has a slightly salty flavor. The crispness, in this case, how-

Caloric Values for Wild and Domestic Animal Foods

Wild Animal Food 100 grams



Domestic Animal Food 100 grams



ever, is not due to being cooked in fat as with potato chips but simply because the moisture has been removed. Seaweed is a much more desirable snack food than chips.

Seaweed is used by the Northwest Coast Indians in ways other than dried. Often it is simmered with dog salmon (chum) eggs or it may be an important ingredient in clam or fish chowder. Sometimes it is sprinkled on baked fish or even used as a main ingredient in chop suey. It has a high protein content compared to many plant foods. Seaweed used in combination with even a small amount of animal protein becomes more valuable as a source of protein.

The berries tested (blueberries, huckleberries and salmonberries) as expected, had a good variety of nutrients. Salmonberries contain enough Vitamin A in 100g to meet 1/3 the RDA. All three berries were disappointing however, because of their low Vitamin C values. Because they were so low the lab checked a second sample of each and results were similar. Studies have shown that oranges which mature in shade contain smaller amounts of Vitamin C than those which mature in full sun. Extended periods of cloud cover in Southeast possibly results in berries with a smaller amount of this nutrient. In addition, their Vitamin C may have been reduced by a seven-month holding period in a home freezer. Fresh berries may well have had improved values.

Animal Foods

Salmon has long been a cherished staple in the diet of the Natives living along the Northwest Coast of North America. Today it enjoys almost equal popularity with the non-Native population of the area. In addition to salmon

being an important source of protein, the nutrient analyses of the 10 samples of king salmon and two samples of sockeye contained significant amounts of calcium, riboflavin and niacin with lesser amounts of other nutrients.

Beef has long been the preferred protein staple of non-Natives of the Lower 48. It tends to have higher values for iron and perhaps thiamin than salmon, but is lower in calcium. Salmon contains fair amounts of calcium but when the bones are eaten, as can be done with canned salmon, it becomes an even better source of this important mineral.

If one compares the percentages of fat in some lean beef and salmon, their values are not too different. However, there is considerable difference in the type of fat contained in each. Beef fat is the saturated, firm fat which nutritionists are today advising Americans to eat in lesser amounts because of its association with cardiovascular disease.

Recent research at the University of Oregon has shown that certain of the fatty acids contained in salmon have unique properties which are even more effective than plant polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) in protecting against heart disease. Patients fed a diet where most protein and fat came from salmon and salmon oil experienced a dramatic decrease of cholesterol and triglycerides.

The Oregon research was undertaken after a Danish study of the Greenland Eskimo diet in 1976. According to the Danish study, the Greenland Eskimos had a very low incidence of heart disease in spite of a life span of more than 60 years. Their diet consisted mainly of seal and fish. The particular fatty acids in these marine animals had the ability to decrease the levels of blood cholesterol and

triglycerides and also reduced the formation of blood clots. The fatty acid profile done on ooligan grease showed the presence of the two monounsaturated fatty acids (fatty acids with only one double bond): palmitoleic (5.5%) and oleic (55%). The determination for the polyunsaturates (more than one double bond) clearly defined only linoleic fatty acid (2.0%). The 3.5% cis, cis PUFA represents all PUFA's including linoleic. Unfortunately, this analysis did not determine what the remaining 1.5% PUFA's may have been. Harris and Conner (5) cite "eicosapentanoic and docosapentanoic acids, respectively" as the principle w-3 fatty acids which lower plasma cholesterol and triglycerides.

Several of the seafoods tested were very good sources of iron. One hundred grams of cockles, ooligan, and gum boots, supplied at least two-thirds of the RDA for iron. Octopus too was a fairly good source. Considering how fond the Native people are of these foods it appears unlikely that early Northwest Coast Natives could have had a problem with anemia. Although clams were not tested in these analyses, they too are known to be rich in iron.

Of all the animal foods tested, only ooligan and gum boots were significant sources of Vitamin A. In fact, ooligan grease was an outstanding source of this vitamin. In addition, smoked ooligan was a good source of riboflavin.

Most of the shellfish, crustaceans and herring eggs were relatively low in calories. Most had significant amounts of the B vitamins: thiamin, riboflavin, and niacin. One hundred grams of sea cucumber would provide more than half the RDA for riboflavin.

Venison, as a source of quality protein,



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Nutrient composition of 20 southeastern Alaska Native foods

| Food (100 gm) | Calories | g Protein | g Fat | g Carbohydrates | g Moisture | g Ash | mg Calcium | mg Iron | IU Vitamin A | mg Thiamin | mg Riboflavin | mg Niacin | mg Ascorbic Acid |
|--|----------|-----------|-------|-----------------|------------|-------|------------|---------|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|
| PLANT FOODS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| beach asparagus, glasswort, <i>Salicornia pacifica</i> | 27 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 91.1 | 2.5 | 45 | 0.9 | 1922 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.7 | 1.8 |
| fern fiddlehead, <i>Athyrium felix-femina</i> | 34 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 91.1 | 0.6 | 23 | 0.8 | 1340 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 2.0 | 8.9 |
| dried black seaweed, <i>Porphyra</i> sp. | 298 | 28.7 | 2.0 | 41.3 | 9.2 | 18.8 | 157 | 10.4 | 4719 | 0.11 | 2.25 | 11.5 | 17.4 |
| ribbon seaweed, <i>Palmaria</i> sp. | 323 | 19.9 | 0.6 | 59.5 | 7.2 | 12.8 | 190 | 11.0 | 23 | 0.07 | 1.00 | 6.9 | 4.8 |
| blueberry mixture, <i>Vaccinium alascense</i> <i>V. ovalifolium</i> | 44 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 88.7 | 0.2 | 15 | 1.1 | 163 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.4 | 2.2 |
| huckleberry, <i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i> | 37 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 8.7 | 90.7 | 0.1 | 15 | 0.3 | 79 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.3 | 2.8 |
| salmonberry, <i>Rubispectabilis</i> | 44 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 88.6 | 0.4 | 14 | 0.6 | 1550 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| ANIMAL FOODS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| herring eggs on kelp, giant kelp, <i>Macrocystis intergrifolia</i> | 59 | 11.3 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 81.8 | 3.9 | 161 | 3.4 | 89 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 2.7 | 0.0 |
| herring eggs, <i>Clupea pallasii</i> , plain removed from hemlock branches | 56 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 83.8 | 2.2 | 19 | 2.7 | 57 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| king salmon, smoked, canned, <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> | 150 | 23.2 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 66.7 | 3.2 | 60 | 1.8 | 319 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 8.5 | 0.0 |
| king salmon, kippered | 266 | 30.7 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 51.2 | 2.5 | 38 | 1.7 | 50 | 0.05 | 0.14 | 10.9 | 0.0 |
| sockeye salmon, kippered, <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> | 190 | 29.5 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 59.1 | 3.0 | 68 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.22 | 13.9 | 0.0 |
| sockeye salmon, hard dried | 371 | 57.2 | 14.4 | 3.2 | 20.3 | 4.9 | 136 | 1.9 | 355 | 0.14 | 0.60 | 20.2 | 0.0 |
| octopus, <i>Octopus dofleini</i> | 57 | 11.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 84.4 | 2.2 | 24 | 5.3 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| cockles, <i>Clinocardium nuttallii</i> | 79 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 78.8 | 2.3 | 30 | 16.2 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.20 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| sea cucumber, yane, <i>Stichopus californicus</i> | 68 | 13.0 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 80.7 | 2.8 | 30 | 0.6 | 310 | 0.05 | 0.94 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| leathery chiton, gumboots, <i>Katharina tunicata</i> | 83 | 17.1 | 1.6 | 0 | 78.6 | 3.7 | 121 | 16.0 | 1650 | 0.05 | 0.34 | 4.2 | 0.0 |
| eulachon, smoked, <i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i> | 308 | 20.5 | 24.8 | 0.8 | 50.1 | 3.8 | 30 | 12.2 | 4035 | 0.02 | 0.88 | 5.5 | 0.0 |
| eulachon, fat | | | | | | | | | 5650 | | | | |
| venison, Sitka deer, <i>Odocoileus hemionus sitkensis</i> | 117 | 21.5 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 73.7 | 1.2 | 7 | 2.9 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.36 | 6.6 | 0.0 |

can be compared with beef. The hunter who provided the sample for the analysis said it contained more fat than most venison he had seen, but it was significantly lower in this nutrient than beef. In addition, it is a good source of niacin and contains a significant amount of iron as well.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

No one food is a miracle food. Some are better sources of nutrients than others, but even these are not always equally acceptable to all people as the source of a particular nutrient. The best insurance for guaranteeing a healthy diet is to eat a variety of many nutritious foods. Certainly, the majority of foods native to Southeast are nutritious. However, because wild plants are often less well-known, frequently are more difficult to harvest and are often less abundant, it is important that other sources of fruits and vegetables be included in the diet. Today one of the most practical and less expensive ways of providing variety would be through local family or community gardens.

Vegetables and fruits, whether they are of the wild or domestic variety, are, as a rule, excellent sources of both minerals and vitamins. They not only provide a very good supply of most nutrients and are a good source of fiber, but their calorie content is usually relatively low. With obesity occurring at an alarming rate, these foods should be used to replace many of the high sugar, high salt, highly processed foods which Americans now consume. Obesity, because it can lead to diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease and other health problems, must be avoided if one is to achieve optimal good health. A diet containing a variety of plant foods, eaten raw as finger foods, as salads, or cooked, could help to prevent obesity. The wild plant food looked at in these analyses and long used by Natives of Southeast, rank high in meeting the "Dietary Guidelines for Americans" for they are carbohydrate foods of excellent quality.

Animal foods in Southeast, from both the land and marine environment are important as a source of protein. Because fish and marine mammals are high in special fatty acids which protect against atherosclerosis, they have special significance today when this disease has become such a threat to many Americans. Al-

though some Southeast foods contain significant amounts of cholesterol and fat, their judicious use can still result in their being excellent foods for a normal diet. Studies have indicated that both fat and cholesterol are less likely to cause health problems for people who maintain a normal weight and keep physically active. It seems likely that for early Natives with their active lifestyle the health problems of obesity, heart disease, diabetes and others were seldom a problem. In addition to their activity they were not eating the highly refined, highly sugared foods which are consumed today in large amounts.

Hopefully, it will be possible to protect the rich natural food resources which exist in Southeast Alaska. Additionally, a variety of garden produce would contribute to a healthy diet at much less expense, and the area would be much more nearly self-sufficient for its food supply. ■

Helen M. Hooper, R.D., M.S., serves as the Nutritionist, Mt. Edgecumbe Service Unit, Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska

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 Laguna, R.T., Caludio, V.S., Thiele, V.F.: Nutrition and Diet Therapy Reference Dictionary. C.V. Mosby Company, St. Louis 1974, p. 28.
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 Harris, W.S. and Connor, W.F.: The Effects of Salmon Oil Upon Plasma Lipids, Lipoproteins, and Triglyceride Clearance. Transactions of the Association of American Physicians, Vol. XCIII, 1980.
 Bang, H.O., Dyerberg, J., Sinclair, H.M.: The Composition of the Eskimo Food in Northwestern Greenland. Am. J. Clin. Nutr. 33: December 1980, pp. 2657-2661.

Individuals who provided information about Native foods:

Mrs. Frances Sanderson
Hydaburg
Mrs. Marie Olson
Juneau
Mr. Frank O. Willams
Mt. Edgecumbe
Mrs. Marie Shodda
Yakutat
Helen Sanderson
Hydaburg

Mrs. Alma Cook
Hydaburg
Mrs. Mary Jones
Ward Cove
Mrs. Clara Peratrovich
Klawock
Polly and Herbert Didrickson
Sitka

Individuals who provided foods to be analyzed:

FRAN SANDERSON, Hydaburg
Herring eggs on kelp
Eulochon grease (ooligan)
Cockles
Sea Cucumbers
Dried seaweed
Smoked king salmon

MARY JONES, Ketchikan
Kipperred sockeye
Octopus
Dried eulachon (ooligan)

HELEN SANDERSON, Hydaburg
Herring eggs on branches
Hard dried frozen sockeye
Kipperred king salmon

POLLY & HERBERT DIDRICKSON, Sitka
Ribbon seaweed
Leathery chiton (gum boots)
Jack & Margaret Calvin, Sitka
Blueberries
Huckleberries

STEVE HAMILL, Hydaburg
Venison

HELEN HOOPER, Sitka
Salmonberries
Huckleberries
Blueberries

DORIS PECK, Hydaburg
Beach asparagus
Huckleberries

Subsistence

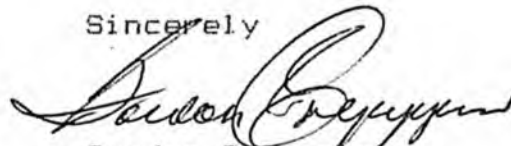
Arliss Sturgulewski
2957 Sheldon Jackson
Anchorage, Ak. 99508

Dear Senator Sturgulewski,

You are cordially invited to attend the SouthCentral Outdoor Coalition Rally to be held on August 14, 1985 at 7PM in the Auditorium of East Anchorage High School. Your attendance would be appreciated so that you can learn how the people you represent feel about the subsistence hunting issue in Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration and we look forward to seeing you at the Rally on August 14.

Sincerely



Gordon Culpepper
Public Relations Chairman
SouthCentral Outdoor Coalition

*Dave
Chaffin
502-1255*

*All if you
can make
call & advise
rep.*

place *OK* *a*

Thank you for your letter supporting passage of a subsistence bill. I am sorry for the delay in answering. Though I read all the letters and public opinion messages as they come in, the workload near the end of the session this year forced me to wait until now to reply to your letter.

As you are aware, a subsistence bill was not passed this year. The state is still operating under the subsistence law passed in 1978, as interpreted by the Madison and Eluska court decisions. The Madison decision allows all state residents to be subsistence users on an equal basis. It also require the elimination of all lower priority uses of a particular fish stock or game population (commercial, sport and personal use fishing, all non subsistence hunting) before subsistence uses of that fish stock or game population may be restricted. The Eluska decision allows the claim of subsistence use to be used as a defense in a wide variety of poaching violations.

Among the possible ramifications of this situation may be: the closing of some our major sport and commercial fisheries, federal intrusion into the management of our fish and wildlife resources, unprosecuted violations of fish and game laws, and potential damage to our resources. I realize that there are many in our state who discount these dangers, but the combined risks are grave enough to be of serious concern.

Unfortunately, the governor chose to present a bill that he had to realize had no chance of passage by the full legislature. While warning of the dire consequences if a subsistence bill was not passed, he steadfastly opposed any amendments which might have increased the possibility of developing an acceptable bill.

The combination of opposition by some legislators to any subsistence bill and the unwillingness of the governor's office to work with all the involved parties, led to both the House and Senate versions of the subsistence bills dying for this session in Senate State Affairs, their Senate committee of first referral. Because the Resources Committee is the second committee of referral and neither subsistence bill made it that far, we did not hold any public hearings on subsistence this year.

As chairman of the Senate Resources Committee, however, I believe that the subsistence problem is one of the most serious resource problems facing our state today. Because of this, I have been actively working on this issue since the Supreme Court decided the Madison case. It is vital the interests of groups on all sides of this issue be considered in trying to find a solution and I attempted to include representatives of as many of those interests as possible in discussions of this problem.

This office worked with other Senators and Representatives; with officials from the departments of Fish and Game and Law; with representatives of the Outdoor Council and other outdoor groups; with representatives of the Alaska Federation of Natives and other Native organizations; with the United Fishermen of Alaska and other commercial fishing interests; with professional big game guides; and with any one

*Insert reference to Bob Blake & Cass Pansung
for Com. Fish letters
Ref to Bob Hunter, Bin Bouney, Jeff Parker for sport fish letters*

else who has called or come into my office with concern about this issue.

The result of this work was an evolutionary series of draft bills and letters of intent. By no means do I intend to imply that everyone with whom we have worked was in agreement or that our effort is a perfect solution. If that were so, we would not be faced with a problem. The last draft, however, was an honest attempt to craft a subsistence bill that had a chance to pass the legislature, would comply with ANILCA, and would balance the competing interests for our resources.

The legislature will be faced with subsistence again, either in a special session or next year. We can not afford to continue with the divisiveness, and resource management chaos that this issue has caused. ~~and we need to try to remove politics from fish and game management.~~ Because of this, I feel it is vital to continue now the effort to resolve this problem.

I appreciated your message on subsistence. If you have specific ideas on how we should deal with this problem when we next face the issue, I would appreciate hearing from you again. Until then I can only promise you that I will continue my efforts to achieve a solution that is fair, equitable, and that works.

MAY 03 1985

May 1, 1985

Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Madison vs Dept. of Fish & Game

To: All Senators and Representatives

Scott is 8 years old and loves to fish. He does not know of court decisions and politics, he, like thousands of other children just like him, loves Alaska and loves to go fishing. Alaska's children will not understand why they cannot fish their favorite streams this summer. You have to power to act now and save them that heartache.



The undersigned, on Scott's behalf, urge you to please enact an interim measure that will enable the Dept. of Fish & Game to properly manage our wildlife resources this year and allow time for a long term, fair solution for resource users in all areas of the State.

Your action now will ensure that Scott and many thousands of other Alaskan children have memories of this summer that they will cherish, just as you cherish your memories of so long ago.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

SCOTT Seaward
 Tom Sawyer
 J. Spruce
 Stan Spruce
 Grace Hedlund
 Burt H. Kerkar
 Nick D. Hall
 Billy Law
 Larry Klebe
 Shirley Klebe
 Mitchel G. Mosley
 Nancy Garvin
 Doretta Jusil
 Jovio Lumberg
 Don Danberg
 Marilyn B. J. B.
 Sean Langer
 Steve Smith
 Ann Sutter
 John Spinks
 John Flee
 Rebbie Hennigh
 Crysta Svendsen

APR 30 1985

T.L. Seaward Co.

REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT and FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS

4201 Tudor Centre Drive
Suite 218
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Telephone (907) 563-4550

April 26, 1985

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski

Scott is eight years old and dearly loves to fish. The picture below is at the end of a day in which Scott caught and released twenty salmon.



Please let him fish this summer. He does not know of court decisions or politics, he just knows that he loves to fish and that he loves Alaska. I fear that I could not find the words to explain the reasons if he is not allowed to fish his favorite waterways this year.

On Scott's behalf I urge you to at least pass an interim measure to get us all through this year and allow time for fair and comprehensive legislation to be developed for 1986.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Tom Seaward
Tom Seaward

ANSWER TO Commercial fishermen who write lengthy letters supporting subsistence bill.

Much shorter
letter to

POWs
opposing
subsistence

Thank you for your letter supporting passage of a subsistence bill. I am sorry for the delay in answering. Though I read all the letters and public opinion messages as they come in, the workload near the end of the session this year forced me to wait until now to reply to your letter.

As you are aware, a subsistence bill was not passed this year. The state is still operating under the subsistence law passed in 1978, as interpreted by the Madison and Eluska court decisions. The Madison decision allows all state residents to be subsistence users on an equal basis. It also requires the elimination of all lower priority uses of a particular fish stock or game population (commercial, sport and personal use fishing, all non subsistence hunting) before subsistence uses of that fish stock or game population may be restricted. The Eluska decision allows the claim of subsistence use to be used as a defense in a wide variety of poaching violations.

Among the possible ramifications of this situation may be: the closing of some of our major commercial and sport fisheries, federal intrusion into the management of our fish and wildlife resources, unprosecuted violations of fish and game laws, and potential damage to our resources. I realize that there are many in our state who discount these dangers, but the combined risks are grave enough to be of serious concern.

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This office worked with other Senators and Representatives; with officials from the departments of Fish and Game and Law; with the United Fishermen of Alaska and other commercial fishing interests; with representatives of the Outdoor Council and other outdoor groups; with representatives of the Alaska Federation of Natives and other Native organizations; with professional big game guides; and with any one else who has called or come into my office with concern about this issue.

During these negotiations, Bob Blake and Cass Parsons did an outstanding job of representing the interests of commercial fishing. Their knowledge of the issues and willingness to put in hour after hour of work and discussion was most appreciated.

The result of this work was an evolutionary series of draft bills and letters of intent. By no means do I intend to imply that everyone with whom we have worked was in agreement or that our effort is a perfect solution. If that were so, we would not be faced with a problem. The last draft, however, was an honest attempt to craft a subsistence bill that had a chance to pass the legislature, would comply with ANILCA, and would balance the competing interests for our resources.

The legislature will be faced with subsistence again, either in a special session or next year. We can not afford to continue with the divisiveness, and resource management chaos that this issue has caused and we need to try to remove politics from fish and game management. Because of this, I feel it is vital to continue now the effort to resolve this problem.

I appreciated your message on subsistence. If you have specific ideas on how we should deal with this problem when we next face the issue, I would appreciate hearing from you again. Until then I can only promise you that I will continue my efforts to achieve a solution that is fair, equitable, and that works.

MAR 29 1985

March 27, 1985

To: Senator Sturgulewski, Chairman
Senate Resources Committee
Pouch U
Juneau, AK 99811

From: Mr. & Mrs. Robert Banta
Box 12
Cordova, AK 99574

Re: SB #231 or similar legislation

We urge you to support SB #231 or any similar legislation that would return to the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Game the power to regulate and manage the fish and game resources of our state. If such legislation were not passed, the impact on commercial fishing (and on those communities dependent on the fisheries) in Alaska would be devastating.

Robert N. Banta
John Banta

MAR 29 1985

Dear Senator Sturgulewski :

My name is Dan Strickland. I am 31 years old and live with my wife Pamela in Cordova. We just had our first child, a son, 14 days ago. I came to Alaska 13 years ago and have worked for the Department of Fish and Game for 4 years, and as a commercial fisherman for 9.

I realize the complexity of a subsistence definition and the politics of relating this definition to fish and game management, from my work with the Eskimos and their marine mammal harvest, but I can hardly believe the recent Supreme Court decision making all Alaskans, rural and urban both, subsistence users with first priority.

You know all the arguments pro and con I'm sure. I would just like to add my voice in support of Senate Bill #231 and House Bill #288.

With the support of the state of Alaska my wife and I have built a lifestyle for the last 9 years. Please, please, do not obliterate what we have struggled for for the last decade. Support passage of Senate Bill #231 and House Bill #288. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Dan Strickland
P.O. Box 1517
Cordova, Alaska 99574
424-5277

APR 0 R 10 1985

April 4, 1985
Monna Alwine
P.O. Box 602
Cordova, Alaska 995

To whom it may concern:

I am concerned about the situation that may develop in Cordova if adequate steps are not taken to ensure the commercial fisherman's livelihood. The ruling by the Alaskan Supreme Court on the subsistence use of salmon threatens Cordova's economy which is based entirely on the commercial fishing of salmon. The laws need to be changed or modified to protect this way of life. Subsistence use of salmon by all Alaskans, rural and urban, is a knife in the back to the commercial fisheries. The economic repercussions of the decline or total loss of the commercial fisheries in Cordova, would be felt by all Alaskans.

Is the right of all Alaskans to the salmon worth the complete demise of a way of life for the fisherman? I don't think so! I would appreciate anything you could do to protect our commercial fisheries.

Sincerely yours,
Monna Alwine

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Monna Alwine". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

APR 08 1985

March 30, 1985

Dear Senator Sturgulewski,

I am writing to request your support of Senate Bill # 231 regarding the future of commercial fishing on the Copper River Flats; and thus, the future of the Cordova community. I have happily been a year round resident of Cordova for five years. I am not a permit holder, but have worked at fishing related jobs as well as non-fishing related jobs. My experiences show me that all facets of employment in Cordova are heavily dependent on the success of our fishermen.

I urge you to take a close look at the problems we Cordovans are facing if these bills do not pass. How you vote is a decision only you can make, but a matter of such consequences deserves your attention. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Carol J. Roderick
Box 1532
Cordova, AK 99574

*
* DELIVER TO: LIOJ *
*
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/25/85 TIME: 14:24 *
* FROM: VERNITA VESTAL *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 03/25/85 TIME: 14:24 *
*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS
FROM: THOMAS THROOP
6620 RABBIT CREEK RD.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99516 (H) 345-1684

RE: SB 231, HB 288 SUBSISTENCE

I BELIEVE IT IS THE BEST INTEREST OF ALL ALASKANS TO GET THESE
BILLS PASSED AND INTO LAW THIS SESSION. WE DO NOT NEED ANYMORE
DISSENTION BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN ALASKANS OR BETWEEN
SUBSISTENCE, SPORTS AND COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN. LET US CONTINUE TO
ALLOW THE BOARDS OF ADF AND G TO CONTROL AND REGULATE RESOURCES.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
*
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/25/85 TIME: 16:14 *
* FROM: LIOSOL *
* SUBJECT: FOM *
* PRINT DATE: 03/25/85 TIME: 16:21 *
*

13

P.O.M.

TO: SENATORS COGHILL, ELIASON, FAHRENKAMP, FISCHER, V., HALFORD,
STURGULEWSKI, ZHAROFF
REPRESENTATIVES BINKLEY, GOLL, HURLEY, JENKINS, MARROU,
NAVARRE, THOMPSON

FROM:
PAUL SHADURA
BOX 114
KASILOF
283-9567

MESSAGE: REGARDING: BOARD OF FISH

PLEASE SUPPORT SB 37 & HB 235. ACTION ON THESE BILLS IS THE ONLY
REASONABLE WAY TO ENSURE EQUAL PROTECTION OF SUBSISTENCE,
COMMERCIAL AND SPORTS USER GROUPS. THE BOARD OF FISH NEEDS HELP
IN ESTABLISHING GUIDELINES SO THAT THEY CAN MANAGE THE FISHERIES
WITH SOUND BIOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT AND NOT AMBIGUOUS PERSONAL
INTERPRETATIONS OF PAST POLICIES. ESTABLISHING BY LAW THOSE
GUIDELINES IS THE ONLY WAY TO PROTECT THE LONG TERM PUBLIC
INTERESTS.
E.O.M.

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/22/85 TIME: 15:25 *
* FROM: LIOA *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 03/22/85 TIME: 15:26 *
* *

TO: SENATORS ABOOD, COGHILL, DEVRIES, ELIASON,
FAHRENKAMP, V.. FISCHER, HALFORD, KELLY,
RAY, STURGULEWSKI, ZHAROFF

FROM: RON LAHN
BOX 246
CORDOVA; AK. 99574
PHONE 424-7582 HM

RE: SB 231-SUBSISTENCE AND PERSONAL USE OF FISH AND
GAME

DEAR SIR:

PLEASE SUPPORT SB 231 AND PLEASE RESOLVE THE ISSUE
BEFORE THE 1985 SALMON SEASON. THANK YOU.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/26/85 TIME: 09:49 *
* FROM: LIOVAL *
* SUBJECT: POM-SUBSISTENCE *
* PRINT DATE: 03/26/85 TIME: 09:49 *
*

26

TO: SENATE_FINANCE_COMMITTEE: SENS. FAIKS, SACKETT, KERTTULA,
ELIASON, FERGUSON, PAUL FISCHER, AND HALFORD
SENATE_JUDICIARY_COMMITTEE: SENS. RODEY, KELLY, FAIKS,
HALFORD, AND ZIEGLER
SENATE_RESOURCES_COMMITTEE: SENS. STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP,
COGHILL, ELIASON, V. FISCHER, HALFORD, AND ZHAROFF
SENATE_STATE_AFFAIRS_COMMITTEE: SENS. ABOOD, DEVRIES, VIC
FISCHER, KELLY, AND RAY

FROM: ROY ALLEY, BOX 969, VALDEZ, AK 99686...835-4816

RE: SB231-SUBSISTENCE

I URGE PASSAGE OF SB231.

EOM

A
08055 PDM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-07 1518 ADT

FMS

SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

JUNEAU AK

GOVERNORS SUBSISTENCE BILL WILL CAUSE GREAT HARM TO WILD LIFE.

W. W. SHERWOOD, ALASKA WATER FOWL ASSOCIATION

5142 SHORE CREST DRIVE

ANCHORAGE AK 99515

06053 PDM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-07 1518 ADT

PMS

SENATOR AFLISS STURGULEWSKI

JUNEAU AK

DO NOT VOTE FOR SUBSISTENCE BILL. IT HAS CAUSED ENORMOUS
DAMAGE TO GAME POPULATION.

JOHN W HENDERSON, ALASKA WATER FOWL ASSOCIATION

3105 A LAKE SHORE DRIVE

ANCHORAGE AK 99503

A
04137

NL ANCHORAGE AK 80 05-02 540P ADT
PMS

SEN ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

0072

JUNEAU AK

WE ARE OPPOSED TO SUBSISTANCE BILL. THIS THEORY MUST BE THROWN
OUT IN TOTAL. IT HAS RESULTED IN THE GREATEST CONSERVATION AND
ECOLOGICAL DISASTER IN THE LAST 50 YEARS. VOTE NO ON THIS
SUBSISTANCE BILL.

ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSN JOHN HENDRICKSON
3105A LAKESHORE DR SUITE 105
ANCHORAGE AK 99503

ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION

3105A LAKESHORE DRIVE, SUITE 102
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
TEL. (907) 243-3235

APR 29 1985

April 23, 1985

Senator Arlis Strugelewski
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: HB 288
SB 19

Dear Senator Strugelewski:

Find enclosed requests to oppose H.B. 288 (Governor's Resubsistence Mess) and in support of S.B. 19 the Anchorage Coastal Refuge. The latter is good legislation. I note that there are 101 persons who request you oppose H.B. 288 and support S.B. 19. Please advise us of your positions regarding these bills.

Very truly yours,


John W. Hendrickson
President

Enclosure. a/s

cc: Mr. T. Fink AWA
Mr. Sherwood AWA
Mr. Colton AWA
Mr. Patch AWA

JWH:kpf

ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION

3105A LAKESHORE DRIVE, SUITE 102
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
TEL. (907) 243-3235

April 18, 1985

The Alaska Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Legislature:

Oppose H.B. 288 the proposed subsistence law. This state has lost half of its total goose population to so - called subsistence. Almost one million geese are missing. This is the worst waterfowl conservation disaster in fifty years.

This state survived well as did its waterfowl populations before the phony notion of subsistence came along. Please work with us to defeat this special interest legislation.

NAME

ADDRESS

Todd E. Halverson

2421 Sunny Cir Anch 99502

[Signature]

General Delivery, Wasilla, AK 99687

William P. [Signature]

2135 Lakeshore Anch 99502

[Signature]

P.O. Box 4-101 Anch 99509

Bruce Owen

14201 CANTER CT 99507

[Signature]

P.O. Box 872181 Wasilla AK

[Signature]

P.O. Box 871172, Wasilla, Ak

ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION

3105A LAKESHORE DRIVE, SUITE 102
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
TEL. (907) 243-3235

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| <u>NAME</u> | <u>ADDRESS</u> |
|----------------------------|---|
| <u>Conrad Hall</u> | <u>675 W. APIAR WASILLA, AK 99687</u> |
| <u>Michael Edlin</u> | <u>SR BOX 6637 A-2 WASILLA AK 99687</u> |
| <u>Gary Stanley</u> | <u>133 W. 40th Anchorage, 99503</u> |
| <u>Jim Ansbis</u> | <u>5620 E. 9th Anch, AK 99516</u> |
| <u>Frank Cook</u> | <u>109 W. 6th Anchorage AK 99501</u> |
| <u>Richard D Hart</u> | <u>SR Box 5006, Wasilla, AK 99687</u> |
| <u>Richard D Hart</u> | <u>SR Box 2563, WASILLA, AK 99687</u> |
| <u>David Kuschner</u> | <u>334 W 11th Anch AK.</u> |
| <u>H. E. Red Mayo</u> | <u>P.O. Box 3093 E. B. 99501</u> |
| <u>John A. Minter</u> | <u>2655 MARSTON DR Anch 99503</u> |
| <u>John A. Minter</u> | <u>P.O. Box 465M 99577</u> |
| <u>Richard A. Pedersen</u> | <u>UASIAK AK 99683</u> |
| <u>Richard A. Pedersen</u> | <u>311 Lynwood Dr. Anchorage AK 99502</u> |

ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION

3105A LAKESHORE DRIVE, SUITE 102
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
TEL. (907) 243-3235

April 18, 1985

The Alaska Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Legislature:

Oppose H.B. 288 the proposed subsistence law. This state has lost half of its total goose population to so - called subsistence. Almost one million geese are missing. This is the worst waterfowl conservation disaster in fifty years.

This state survived well as did its waterfowl populations before the phony notion of subsistence came along. Please work with us to defeat this special interest legislation.

NAME

ADDRESS

Chris Bull

4127 RASPBERRY RD.

DALE LALI

3041 E. FIREWALK

Henry W. Freeman

8531 French Hill Way

John K. Brannon

6950 CRAWFORD DR

William R Sedwick

1534 Hidden Ln

Tom B. Moulton

13600 JARVI DR Anch AK

Dick Enberg

2606 Kelsa Cr Anch AK

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NAME

ADDRESS

KEITH APPEL

4705 MALIBU DR. ANCHORAGE 99503

Con Bunde

SRA 461-K Anch. 99507

LEE I DOHANIUK

SR 9287 HILAND RD. EAGLE RIVER, AK 99571

D. E. NOLAN

4437 EAST 8TH AVE. ANCHORAGE 99505

JAMES LUCE

1015 W. 7th Bush AK.

J. DOUGLAS BURKE

143 E. 9th AVE, ANCH, AK 99501

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| <u>NAME</u> | <u>ADDRESS</u> |
|---------------------------|---|
| <u>Jim Reuk Jim Reuk</u> | <u>100 E. Int'l Airport Rd, Anchorage 99502</u> |
| <u>EZ MERCHANT</u> | <u>4345 E. 10th Ave #2 Anch. AK 99508</u> |
| <u>C.H. Rosenthal</u> | <u>5400 Chisana Way 99516</u> |
| <u>AL Reuk</u> | <u>105 E. Int'l Airport Rd. Anch. 99502</u> |
| <u>Pick Cook</u> | <u>5000 EAST 9TH ANCHORAGE AK 99516</u> |
| <u>Jim Miska</u> | <u>3970 LAKE OTIS PKWY ANCH. AK 99508</u> |
| <u>MACK RICHETT</u> | <u>8300 COUNTRY WOODS DR ANCH AK 99508</u> |
| <u>Thomas S. Sterrett</u> | <u>7745 Port Orford Anchorage 99516</u> |
| <u>CARL I. ANDRESEN</u> | <u>1331 MATTERLIAN ANCHORAGE 99508</u> |
| <u>FORREST CHARLTON</u> | <u>P.O. BOX 8874 ANCH. 99508</u> |
| <u>GARY HAMMON</u> | <u>1336 Bennington Dr Anch AK 99508</u> |
| <u>Floyd Chance</u> | <u>POB100360 AND 46-ANCH-AK. 99510</u> |
| <u>Tony Klepec</u> | <u>13230 Keef Pl. ANCH. 99510</u> |
| <u>WAYNE BROWN</u> | <u>9600 MAIN TREE - ANCH AK 99516</u> |

-over-

Warren E. Olson 5961 Orth Circle Anch. AK 995

ROBERT B. VICKERY 6140 E. HOFFMAN RD ANCHORAGE AK 99516

Dale Boardman SR-1 Box 2576 Chugiak AK

Robert Boardman SR-1 Box 2576 Chugiak AK

DAVID ELM 7220 SANAK CR. ANCHORAGE 99504

Dale McKnight 406 W. Fremont Anchorage AK 99503

TW PACT 880 N ST #202 ANCHORAGE 99507

Chuck Korman 3620 CLAY PRODUCTS ANCH. 99503

Michael J. Schneider 880 N ST #202, Anch 99501

Michael W. McCormick SR 230-L EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577

RICHARD A FREISINER 9740 HILLSIDE DR. ANCH. AK 99507

Joseph A. Sini, M.D. 3201 Comfy Pliny Anch. Ak. 99504

TONY O'NEIL Tony O'Neil 2631 W 102nd ANCHORAGE AK 99511

Ralph V. Joseph 3950 Corvick Dr. Anch. AK 99504

John Tuttle 10620 E. Tr. Dr. Anch. AK. 99516

Richard Sutherland

Dale Wagner 4900 Sportsman Pt. Anchorage 99504

Peter Kalamandris 1543 Brannister Dr 99508

Rick Richter 4110 ARSACR. 99503

Ron Smith 2522 ARCTIC ANCH AK 9950

LARRY LUEDIKE 3441 EVERGREEN ST, ANCH 99504

STEPHEN W. ANDERSON PO Box 6228 ANCH AK 99502

DAVE M. SCHNEIDER 1810 STATE, ANCH, AK 99504

B. E. McQuary 4500 Muntell Anchorage, AK 99516

Charles W. Warden 4900 W 80TH ANCH, AK, 99502

Dr. W. S. B... 275 E 1st - ANCH - AK 99501

*MATC5/3*****

2

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

FROM: LARRY RIVERS, PRESI. AK PROF HUNTER'S ASSOC.
BOX 107
TALKEETNA 99676

RE: HB 288-SUBSISTENCE

PLEASE VOTE AGAINST HB 288. I AM IN FAVOR OF REMWRITING THE
SUBSISTENCE LAW IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

*MATC5/3*****

* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 08:08 *
* FROM: LANA TRUJILLO *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:34 *
* *

TO: ALL SENATORS

FROM: MICHAEL MOORE, 811 W. 53RD, ANCHORAGE, 99502, 563-6224(HM),
243-2400(WK)

RE: SUBSISTENCE

WE WANT EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL CITIZENS ON HUNTING AND FISHING.

FROM: JOHN GRIFFITHS
3905 BARBARA DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99503 PHONE: 243-4882 HM

RE: SUBSISTENCE

WE WOULD LIKE EQUAL HUNTING AND FISHING RIGHTS FOR ALL ALASKA
CITIZENS.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 08:04 *
* FROM: MICKI HENSON *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:32 *
*

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

ALL SENATORS

FROM: BILL DEAL
11820 ELLEN AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99515 PHONE: 344-2660 HM.

RE: SUBSISTENCE

PLEASE DO NOT SUPPORT ANY LEGISLATION NOT GIVING EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL ALASKA CITIZENS FOR HUNTING AND FISHING. BEFORE CONSIDERATION HOLD HEARINGS IN THE MAJOR CITIES OF ALASKA TO DETERMINE FEELINGS OF THE CITIZENS ON THIS ISSUE.

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 09:52 *
* FROM: ANNIE NEUBAUER *
* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:56 *
* *

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS
FROM: BILL HAGAR, 431 GAFFNEY RD., FAIRBANKS 99701
PHONE: 452-6295
RE: SUBSISTENCE

PLEASE BE PATIENT ON THE SUBSISTENCE ISSUE AND DEVELOP AN EQUAL TREATMENT LAW.

* * * * *

* DELIVER TO: JFOM * *6* * * * * *

* * * * *

* ORIGINAL * * * * *

* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 16:37 * * * * *

* FROM: PAULA GRAY * * * * *

* SUBJECT: FOM-FAIRBANKS * * * * *

* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:20 * * * * *

* * * * *

TO: SENS FAHRENKAMP, BENNETT, STURGULEWSKI, KELLY, HALFORD

FROM: MARY BISHOP, 1555 GUS'S GRIND, FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701

PHONE: 455-6151-H

RE: SB 231, SUBSISTENCE AND PERSONAL USE OF FISH & GAME

MSG: THANK YOU FOR EXPRESSING YOUR DESIRE TO HANDLE THE
SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY ISSUE IN A CALM AND DELIBERATE FASHION. A
HASTY SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM CANNOT SERVE OUR NEEDS. ALTHOUGH
THERE MAY BE SOME ADVANTAGE TO INTRODUCING AN ALTERNATIVE BILL
THIS SESSION, CERTAINLY NO PERMANENT SOLUTION SHOULD BE
"RAILROADED THROUGH" IN THESE LAST FEW DAYS.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:15 *
* FROM: HARRY MANDREGAN *
* SUBJECT: PDM *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 13:10 *
* *

TO: ALL SENATORS

FROM: BOB HAKENSON
P.O. BOX 1438
PALMER, ALASKA 99645
HOME NO.: 745-1469
WORK NO.: 333-5591

RE: SUBSISTENCE

THE SPORTS PEOPLE OF ALASKA AWAIT YOUR DECISION. DON'T LET SHEFFIELD AND HIS CREW RUIN OUR STATE BY SEGREGATING THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE HERE. PUBLIC MEETINGS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR EACH BOROUGH. STOP THE FISH AND GAME BOARD AND THE COMMISSIONERS POWER, ON HB 324 AND OTHERS OF THIS NATURE.

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 16:49 *
* FROM: MICHELE MORSETH *
* SUBJECT: FOM 8 MAY *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 16:50 *
*

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

INTERIOR DELEGATION
SENS: BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL
REPS: DAVIS, KOPONEN, M.W. MILLER, RINGSTAD, FRANK

FROM: CHUCK GRAY, INTERIOR WILDLIFE ASSOC.
311 SLATER ST., FBX 99701
PHONE: H)452-3788

RE: HB 288 - SUBSISTENCE

OUR GROUP STRONGLY FAVORS DELAY IN AMENDING SUBSISTENCE BILL.
CHANGES SHOULD ADDRESS NEED; MINIMUM DISCRIMINATION. STATE
SHOULD CHALLENGE RURAL PROVISION IN ANILCA.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
* *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 16:42 *
* FROM: MICHELE MORSETH *
* SUBJECT: POM 8 MAY *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 16:43 *
* *

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE
FROM: CERENE PAUL
847 FAULTLINE AVE., NORTH POLE 99705
PHONE: 488-6402
RE: HB 288 & SB 231 SUBSISTENCE

THE 1978 SUBSISTENCE LAW WAS AND IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. PASSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR'S BILL WILL ALLOW THE INEQUITABLE AND UNFAIR SUBSISTENCE REGULATIONS TO REMAIN IN EFFECT. DISCUSS THIS ISSUE THOROUGHLY. VOTE AGAINST HB 288/SB231 OR ANY SUBSTITUTE THERETO. VOTE TO REUNITE ALL ALASKANS ONCE AGAIN.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
* *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:38 *
* FROM: DAVID JENSEN *
* SUBJECT: FOM *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:39 *
* *

TO: ALL SENATORS

FROM: JAMES H MCMAHON
3717 EAST MANOR
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 (H) 563-3263

SUBJ: SUBSISTENCE BILL

AT ALL COSTS STOP THE SUBSISTENCE BILL. IT WOULD BE IN THE BEST
INTEREST OF ALL ALASKANS IF MEETINGS WERE HELD IN ANCHORAGE AND
FAIRBANKS.

EOM

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:36 *
* FROM: DAVID JENSEN *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:37 *
*

TO: ALL SENATORS

FROM: PRESIDENT OF THE ALASKA BOATING ASSOCIATION
VERN POWELL
6614 EAST 10TH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504 (H) 333-8918

SUBJ: SUBSISTENCE BILL

AT ALL COSTS STOP THE SUBSISTENCE BILL. IT WOULD BE OF THE BEST INTERESTS TO ALL ALASKANS TO HAVE HEARINGS IN ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS ON THIS VERY IMPORTANT ISSUE, THAT WILL EFFECT ALL ALASKANS. YOURS TRULY, VERN POWELL

EOM

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:49 *
* FROM: LIOF *
* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS AN *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:49 *
* *

TO: SENATORS BENNETT FAHRENKAMP, ~~SPURGUIEWSKI~~
FROM: WARD WEAVER, P.O.BOX 10248, FAIRBANKS 99710
PHONE: 457-1873
RE: SUBSISTENCE HUNTING

EQUAL TREATMENT FOR CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS.....THE LAWS
SHOULD NOT SEPERATE BETWEEN WHERE A PERSON LIVES.

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
*
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:47 *
* FROM: LIOF *
* SUBJECT: FOM/FAIRBANKS AN *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:48 *
*

TO: SENATORS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, AND ~~STURGELEWSKI~~
FROM: DELLWIN D. FUDDELL, P.O. BOX 56383, NORTH POLE 99705
PHONE: 488-9664
RE: SUBSISTENCE

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE EQUAL SUBSISTENCE HUNTING BASED MORE ON
INCOME THAN RURAL OR URBAN.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
*
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 09:58 *
* FROM: LIOSIT *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:57 *
*

TO: SENATORS ABOOD, BENNETT, ELIASON, AND STURGULEWSKI
FROM: ROBERT B. LAGUIRE, SITKA SPORTSMAN'S ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 1200, SITKA, AK 99835 (H)747-8791

WE FEEL THE WHOLE SUBSISTENCE ISSUE IS WRONG AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE CHALLENGED. THERE IS NO SUBSISTENCE HUNTING OR FISHING IN THE OTHER STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS NOT MANAGING THE FISH AND GAME ON FEDERAL LANDS. WE FEEL THE STATE CANNOT MANAGE THE FISH AND GAME WITH THERE HANDS TIED BY FEDERAL DEMANDS AND WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE STATE TAKE A STAND.

***** E O M *****

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:24 *
* FROM: TCHOM *
* SUBJECT: FOM *
* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 13:12 *
*

23

TO: ALL SENATORS
REF. NAVARRE AND HARROU

FROM: WILLY NYE, 1266 OCEAN DR., HOMER, AK. 99603 235-6505

IT IS LATE IN THE DAY FOR THE LEGISLATURE TO CONSIDER ATTACKING
OUR SUBSISTENCE RIGHTS. DO NOT BEND TO THE DEMENTED WISHES OF
THAT SCOUNDREL IN THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION. FLEE FROM DISNEYLAND
ON THE GASTINEAU. FLEE FOR YOUR INTEGRITY AND THE WILL OF THE
PEOPLE FOR THEY ARE AT STAKE.

EOM*****

FROM:
ANDY JOHNSON
BOX 7031
NIKISHKA.AK 99635
776-8701

SUBJECT: SUBSISTANCE/

MESSAGE:DEPARTMENT AND GOVERNOR GIVING YOU MISINFORMATION.
PRESENT LAW IS SATISFACTORY TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. MORE APT TO
TAKE OVER IF GOVERNOR'S BILL ON SUBSISTANCE PASSES. DEPARTMENT
WILL REWRITE RULES "" CAN STOP SUBSISTANCE ANYPLACE IN ALASKA.
WHEN ORGINAL SUBSISTANCE LAW PASSED DEPARTMENT SAID "IT WOULD
DESIGNATE FISHING IN KENAI AREA"
EOM

A
04010

PDM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-09 1004 ADT

PMS

SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

JUNEAU AK

ABOLISH SUBSISTENCE SO THAT ALL ALASKANS RECEIVE
EQUAL TREATMENT, NOT URBAN VS RURAL OR PACIST.

KEITH APPEL

4705 MALIBU DRIVE

ANCHORAGE AK 99503

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 11:37 *
* FROM: ANNIE NEUBAUER *
* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS *
* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 11:38 *
* *

TO: SENATORS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, STURGULEWSKI
FROM: DALE REICHMAN, 211 DUNBAR, FAIRBANKS 99701
PHONE: 456-4001
RE: SUBSISTENCE

WE SHOULD HAVE FAIR AND EQUAL TREATMENT.....DO NOT SEPERATE
BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN.

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 12:21 *
* FROM: LIOF *
* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS AN *
* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 12:22 *
*

5

TO: SENATORS BENNETT, ABOOD, KELLY, STURGULEWSKI
FROM: OLIVER E. BURRIS, P.O. BOX 669, FAIRBANKS 99707
PHONE: 452-3109/ WORK 456-5156
RE: SUBSISTENCE

AMENDMENTS TO THE SUBSISTENCE LAW BASED UPON RURAL OR COMMUNITIES
ARE UNFAIR TO ALASKANS. PLEASE DELAY ACTION OR REVERT TO PRE
1978 LAWS TO AVERT CONFUSION AND DISENSION AMONG ALASKANS.

TANANA VALLEY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
* *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 10:07 *
* FROM: MICKI HENSON *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 10:08 *
* *

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: L.C. KAUFMAN
6312 COLLINS WAY
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99502 PHONE: 243-5695 HM.

RE: SUBSISTENCE

EMPHATICALLY OPPOSE THE GOVERNOR'S SUBSISTENCE BILL. JUST BECAUSE
A PERSON DOESNT LIVE IN CERTAIN AREAS DOESNT MEAN HE SHOULD BE
PENALIZED.

FROM: TOM SCARBOROUGH, 1676 TAROKA DR, FBX, AK
#479-3412

RE: SUBSISTENCE

ARTICLE ONE, SECTION ONE OF ALASKA CONSTITUTION STATES THE
PRINCIPLE THAT ALL PEOPLE ARE EQUAL AND ARE ENTITLED TO EQUAL
RIGHTS. RESOLUTION OF THE SUBSISTENCE ISSUE MUST COMPLY WITH
SECTION ONE. CURRENT BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION FAIL TO DO THIS.
A NEW APPROACH MUST BE TAKEN. THE INDIVIDUAL NEED FOR THE
RESOURCE MUST BE CONSIDERED.

EOM

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
* *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 15:10 *
* FROM: PAULA GRAY *
* SUBJECT: POM-FAIRBANKS *
* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 15:10 *
* *

4

TO: SENATORS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP & STURGULEWSKI
FROM: ROSS BEAL, 124 KANTISHNA WAY, FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701
PHONE: 456-2992-H
RE: SUBSISTENCE
MSG: I THINK SUBSISTENCE SHOULD BE FAIR AND EQUAL FOR EVERYONE. I SEE NO REASON FOR SEPARATION IN GAME RULES IN TERMS OF URBAN OR RURAL RESIDENTS.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
*
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 15:48 *
* FROM: MAXINE WALTON *
* SUBJECT: FOM *
* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 15:48 *
*

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI
FR: CERENE PAUL
847 FAULTLINE AVE.
N. POLE 99705
PH: 488-6402
RE: HB 288 SB 231 - SUBSISTENCE

MSG: I AM OPPOSED TO HB 288, SB 231 OR ANY AMENDMENT TO THE GOVERNOR'S BILL. YOUR ACTION ON THIS MATTER WILL BE MONITERED CLOSELY BY THE INTERIOR VOTERS AND BE REFLECTED AT THE BALLOT BOX DURING THE UPCOMING GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION. I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT YOU OPPOSE THIS UNFAIR BILL.