

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672
6051 HOUSE RESOURCES

135

Like any simple approach to a complicated problem, rural priority sounds much better than it works. To make matters worse, the original legislation has been altered by so many governing bodies, that it, all too often, achieves the opposite effect that it was intended to. A constitutional amendment will etch this injustice in stone.

Protecting the rights of people who depend on wild resources to maintain their existence, is a proper function of government. However, protection must be applied to the people who have legitimate claims, not handed out or withheld solely on the basis of where one chooses to reside. Although, as Governor Cowper pointed out, a more equitable solution will be costly; democracy was not designed to be efficient, it was designed to protect individual rights, and justice has never come cheaply.

It is my opinion that the State's original 1978 statute stressing local priority came closest to the ideal of protecting the individual rights of Alaskans who depend on wild resources. It is the federal government with the enactment of ANILCA, that imposed rural priority over local priority---and it is the federal law not the constitution of Alaska that needs to change; anything short of this, will be a cop-out!

Sincerely

Rick Bierman and family

P.O. Box 120166

Auke Bay, Alaska 99821

SUBSISTENCE TIME TABLE

- 1959 Alaska becomes a state and for the first time assumes management authority of her fish and game resources. The new constitution abolishes fish traps and specifies that fish and game shall be managed on a sustained yield basis for the common good.
- 1968 The discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay and subsequent need for a pipeline to the ice free port of Valdez forces the resolution of aboriginal land claims.
- 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act brings wealth and technology to the fish. This Act extinguishes aboriginal claims to fish and game.
- 1972 Due to circumstance unrelated to Alaska, Congress passes The Marine Mammals Protection Act, seizing management authority of ten species of marine mammals from states and establishing federal Native subsistence policy. Alaska is forced to abandon her extensive conservation programs and the federal government refuses to fund any replacement programs.

Fr. Rick Bjornow

- 1974 Construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline brings wealth and population growth to urban centers. Increased access to transportation technology fuels tension between urban and rural Alaskans competing for fish and game.
- 1978 Seeing the need to protect subsistence users and fearing federal intervention, Alaska's legislature establishes two tiered subsistence criteria when stocks are low: 1) Subsistence gains priority over other uses 2) when stocks are too low for all subsistence uses, priority is based on A. customary and direct dependence on the stock as a mainstay of livelihood, B. local residency, C. availability of alternate resources.
- 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act designates over one hundred million acres of land as federal preserves and sets "rural" as a requirement for subsistence use on all federal land. The Alaska boards of fish and game adopt rural priority regulations to comply with federal standards and maintain control on federal lands.
- 1982 Voters reject initiative to repeal rural priority. At this time urban residents were still eligible for subsistence as first tier users.

1985 The Alaska Supreme Court decides two cases, one declaring rural priority regulations inconsistent with the 1978 statute and the other forcing the state to establish subsistence regulations even when stocks are plentiful. A federal court rules that urban is any community with a population larger than 2,500 people, and declares everything else rural for subsistence purposes.

1986 To comply with the Court decision the Alaska Legislature re-writes laws governing subsistence establishing rural priority for first and second tier users.

1989 The Alaska Supreme Court rules rural priority unconstitutional. The court ruling states "One purpose of the 1986 act (like the 1978 act) is to ensure that those Alaskans who need to engage in subsistence hunting and fishing in order to provide for their basic necessities are able to do so." It also states that "many people living in urban areas have legitimate claims as subsistence users, while many people living in rural areas have no legitimate claims."

This ruling upholds the right of the State to regulate subsistence but declares that the urban rural distinction is to crude a test to determine the actual needs of the people of Alaska.

To The Subcommittee on Subsistence Hunting

#1. Webster Dictionary; 2a Means of subsisting. b: the minimum (as of food and shelter) necessary to support life. Our game laws takes care of this in (that nothing in these laws will prevent a person from taking game for life or property). Therefore the subsistence question is mute. However.

I harvested my first Caribou, (for meat) in 1966. I am a senior citizen on a social security pension. I live in a Rural area within five miles of Palmer, and I have a P.O. Box.

I know a person that lives at Glennallen, he gross,es over \$100,000 per year, yet he is eligible for subsistence hunting, I am not.

He drives to Eureka, 68 miles away to hunt Caribou. _____
I would drive to Sheep Mt., 63 miles away to hunt Caribou.

HE CAN -----I. CAN'T, WHY???

I feel that I am as much in need and as deserving as 75% of those that are allowed to do so, Be they Native, Lower 48 transplants, or Intercontinental Aliens.

It is my heart felt belief that the seniors that helped to build this Great State should be considered for subsistence rights also.

The three score and ten that I am allotted will be up in eight years, and if my strength holds out I will be able to hunt for that many Caribou. and they will be used, Meat Hide and Antlers.

If Subsistence hunting is to be for Native only I believe that it should be legislated under sever penalty that the only way to take game is by Dead fall, Home made Bow&Arrow, and/or spears hand held or thrown by hand. Transportation to be by Dog Team/ foot or un mechanical boat.

Thank You

Bob Bickel
Bob Bickel
PO Box 129
Palmer, Ak. 99645



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
 committee name
 committee on SUBSISTENCE, dated MAR 1 1990
 bill/subject

I STRONGLY OPPOSE THE GOVERNOR'S DECISION TO ASK FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE A SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY FOR RURAL RESIDENTS.

THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION PUT A LOT OF THOUGHT AND EFFORT INTO THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE, STRESSING GOOD MANAGEMENT, PERPETUATING RESOURCES, AND PROVIDING EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR USE. THEIR WORK HAS BEEN FRAMED BY CONSTITUTIONAL SCHOLARS, AND RATIFIED BY CONGRESS & THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE. NOW IT IS THREATENED BY SPECIAL INTEREST POLITICS. THE GOVERNOR WON'T BE AROUND TO TAKE THE POLITICAL HEAT, BUT YOU FOLKS WILL.

THE MOTIVATION FOR THE 1978 STATE SUBSISTENCE LAW WAS MISREPRESENTED BY BEHNKE. IT RESTED ON 2 ARGUMENTS - BOTH SPECIOUS: (1) IT WILL SAVE ALASKA NATIVES' CULTURES; (2) IT WOULD FORESTALL A FEDERAL LAW ON

Signed: SUBSISTENCE NO LAW CAN SAVE A CULTURE ONLY THE PARTICIPANTS IN IT CAN. THE STATE LAW WAS USED BY JON MITCHELL, NORM COHEN, ET AL TO GET A FEDERAL LAW.

RICHARD H. FISHER - SELF
 Representing (Optional)

1555 BUSBY BRIND, FAIRBANKS AK 99709
 Address

907-455-6151
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

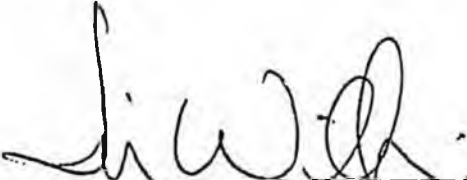
Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
committee name

committee on Subsistence, dated March 10, 1990
bill/subject

I oppose allowing subsistence use of Alaska's resources to only Native People. I believe that writing a law that allows or denies anything along racial lines is unfair, will promote racial discord, and will ultimately be struck down by the courts.

Subsistence is confusing. The only way I believe that the problem of subsistence can be solved is to eliminate subsistence. This may mean that Alaska will have to slug it out with the federal government to find out who will manage Alaska's resources.

The stated needs of Alaska's native population for fish and wildlife for food can and should be satisfied during posted seasons. Seasons and bag limits are liberal enough now to provide for all the needs of any family.

Signed:  (Jim Wilkins)
Testifier

Representing myself
Representing (Optional)

PO Box 871641 Wasilla, Alaska 99687
Address

376-2324
Phone No.

*Testimony of Noel Woods
The MATANUSKA Valley SPORTSMAN support The ALASKA Outdoor Council
ON This issue.*

THERE ARE OTHER OPTION'S THAN A CONSTITUTIONAL ADMENDMENT TO ALLOW RURAL PREFERENCE.

(a) CHANGE FISH AND GAME HARVEST REGULATION'S TO ACCOMODATE RURAL RESIDENT HARVEST. (1) THIS HAS BEEN DONE EVER SINCE STATEHOOD BY DIVIDING THE STATE INTO MANAGEMENT UNITS AND SETTING SEASON'S AND LIMITS THAT MAY BE VERY DIFFERENT FOR EACH UNIT. IT HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY THAT THE MORE REMOTE AND LESS POPULATED UNITS HAVE THE MOST LIBERAL HARVEST AND LONGEST SEASONS.

(2) BY PROPER MANAGEMENT OF HABITAT AND PREDATORS WITH CONCERN FOR MAXIMIM BENEFIT OF PEOPLE (ARTICLE 8, SECTION 2, ALASKA STATE CONSTITUTION) WE HAVE BEEN SHOWN BY SWEDEN AND OTHER COUNTRY'S THAT HARVEST FOR USE BY PEOPLE AS FOOD (SUBSISTENCE) CAN BE INCREASED DRAMATICLY BY MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS AND OTHER HABITAT. THIS ONLY REQUIRES THAT KNOWLEDGE AND CO-OPERATION BE SUBSTITUTED FOR STUPIDITY AND ARROGANCE - - AN APPARANTLY DIFFICULT TRANSITION.

(b) THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS INSISTING ON SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY OR THEY WILL TAKE OVER OUR FISH AND GAME ON FEDERAL LANDS. THIS MAY INTEREST OTHER WESTERN STATES WITH LARGE AREAS OF FEDERAL OWNERSHIP. PERHAPS THE FEDS CAN COME UP WITH A MANAGEMENT PLAN THAT COMES WITHIN THE FEDERAL LAWS AGAINST ARBITRARY CLASSIFICATION OR DISCRIMINATION. SINCE THEY MUST HAVE SOME IDEA OF WHAT THESE REGULATIONS WOULD BE - PERHAPS A CONSULTATION WOULD BE IN ORDER.

I FAIL TO SEE HOW ONE CAN RECONCILE THIS PROPOSED ADMENDMENT WITH THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ALASKA ARTICLE I, SECTION I, I QUOTE " THAT ALL PERSONS ARE EQUAL AND ENTITLED TO EQUAL REGHTS , OPPORTUNITIES , AND PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW. "

AND THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IS QUITE CLEAR ON THIS WITH ITS FOURTEENTH ADMENDMENT WHICH READS IN PART " NO STATE SHALL MAKE OR ENFORCE ANY LAW WHICH - - SHALL DENY TO ANY PERSON WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS. "

THE ORIGINAL INTENT HAS EXPANDED BY PRACTICE INTO A GENERAL GUARANTEE AGAINST ARBITRARY CLASSIFICATION AND OTHER FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION. ALSO IT IS HELD AS CONTAINED WITHIN "DUE PROCESS" OF LAW AND THEREFORE BINDING UPON THE FEDERAL GEVERNMENT AS WELL.

SO NOW LETS HAVE THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES - BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE - EXPLAIN EXACTLY HOW THIS PROPOSED ADMENDMENT CONFORMS TO BOTH CONSTITUTIONS ALASKA'S AND UNITED STATES.

I HAVE A PROBLEM WITH THOSE WHO PROPOSE LAWS WITHOUT INCLUDING THE EXACT DEFINITION OF THE WORDS THEY ARE INCLUDING IN THE PROPOSAL.

IN ADDITION TO THE LACK OF DEFINITION OF SUBSISTENCE, A DEFINITION OF RURAL RESIDENT - PLEASE-

WILL THIS PROPOSED AMENDMENT RETURN TO THE SILLY RULES THAT EXISTED BEFORE MCDOWELL vs ALASKA WHEREIN A BANKING OFFICER IN GLENALLEN WAS ENTITLED TO SUBSISTENCE HUNT AND FISH BUT AN OUT OF WORK, POVERTY LEVEL RESIDENT OF SUTTON WAS NOT ENTITLED.

ANOTHER DEFINITION - PLEASE - THIS TIME A PHRASE, CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USE, IF MY FATHER, WHO WAS A RESIDENT OF ALASKA, FED HIS FAMILY WITH THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE TERRITORY BY HUNTING AND FISHING AND I (HIS SON) MARRIED AND FED MY FAMILY WITH MY EXPERTISE AT HUNTING AND FISHING AND NOW MY SON - MARRIED WITH CHILDREN - FEEDS HIS FAMILY BY HUNTING AND FISHING, AND WE ARE ALL RESIDENTS OF ALASKA, ENTITLED TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES. ARE WE CUSTOMARY OR TRADITIONAL USERS ?

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: RYLE AND MARILYN RADKE
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 2136 AIRPORT WAY, SUITE 1
 CITY: FAIRBANKS ZIP: 99701
 PHONE: 452-1250
 BILL NO: HJR 88
 SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE USES OF FISH & WILDLIFE
 MESSAGE: WE ARE OPPOSED TO CHANGE IN THE STATE CONSTITUTION. WE FEEL THAT
 FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES SHOULD BE MANAGED FOR THE COMMON USE. STATE
 CONSTITUTION CURRENTLY GIVES EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO ALL RESIDENTS.

POMID: 07105222
 DATE: 03/10/90
 TIME: 10:52:22
 LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
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DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
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NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
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SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWANHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: RICK SCHIKORA
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 1416 GILLAR WAY
 CITY: FAIRBANKS ZIP: 99701
 PHONE: 456-1566
 BILL NO:
 SUBJECT: SUBSISTANCE
 MESSAGE: PLEASE DO NOT SUPPORT AMENDING THE STATE CONSTITUTION TO GIVE A RURAL
 PREFERENCE TO SUBSISTANCE. THE STATE MUST GET SOME BACKBONE AND FIGHT THE FEDERAL
 ANILCA MUST BE CHANGED.

POMID: 07114620
 DATE: 03/10/90
 TIME: 11:46:20
 LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

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SHULTZ	FAHRENKAMP
BOYER	FRANK
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KOPIEN	
MILLER	
SHARP	
MENARD	
JACKO	
FOSTER	
NAVARRE	
FURNACE	
HUDSON	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: JIM WEIDNER
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 5479 CHENA HOT SPRINGS RD.
 CITY: FAIRBANKS ZIP: 99712
 PHONE: 488-6366
 BILL NO: HJR 13
 SUBJECT: CONST. AMENDMENT: EDUCATION ENDOWMENT
 MESSAGE: CAN SOMEONE EXPLAIN TO ME HOW WE CAN SPEND 50 PERCENT OF THE EARNINGS PERMANENT FUND FOR INFLATION PROOFING, 20 PERCENT FOR DIVIDENDS, AND 40 PERCENT FOR THE EDUCATION ENDOWMENT AND NOT HARM THE INFLATION PROOFING OR THE DIVIDEND PROGRAM. PLEASE DROP ME A LETTER BY NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1990.

POMID: 07111758
 DATE: 03/10/90
 TIME: 11:17:58
 LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

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BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
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COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
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DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: TERRY MIELKE
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: POB 870988
 CITY: WASILL ZIP: 99687
 PHONE: 376-1321
 BILL NO: HJR 74
 SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE
 MESSAGE: & HJR 88, HJR 90: I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO ANY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CALLING FOR RURAL SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY.

POMID: 14133845
 DATE: 03/10/90
 TIME: 13:38:45
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

LARSON	KERTTULA
MENARD	SZYMANSKI
JACKO	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	ELIASON
NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	HALFORD
SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
HUDSON	ZHAROFF
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: MARTY RINIO
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 83
 CITY: ESTER ZIP: 99725
 PHONE: 479-6950
 BILL NO: HJR 88
 SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE USES OF FISH & WILDLIFE
 MESSAGE: DON'T SELL US OUT LIKE GOVERNOR COMPER AND FURTHER DIVIDE THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA.

POMID: 07150041
 DATE: 03/10/90
 TIME: 15:00:41
 LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

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BOYER	FAHRENKAMP
DAVIS, M.	FRANK
KOPONEN	COGHILL
MILLER	
SHARP	
MENARD	
JACKO	
FOSTER	
NAVARRE	
FURNACE	
HUDSON	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: STEVE STRUBE
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: POB 521155
 CITY: BIG LAKE ZIP: 99652
 PHONE: 892-7760
 BILL NO: HJR 74
 SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE
 MESSAGE: & 88 & 90: I STRONGLY OPPOSE THESE RESOLUTIONS AND IT IS MY HOPE THAT REP MENARD WILL NOT SUGGEST PASSAGE OF THESE OR ANY RESOLUTIONS THAT MAKE DISCRIMINATION CONSTITUTIONAL. I AM RELYING ON YOU, CURT, TO TABLE THIS. THIS IS NOT THE PROPER WAY TO SOLVE THE SUBSISTENCE PROBLEM.

POMID: 14144408
 DATE: 03/10/90
 TIME: 14:44:08
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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LARSON	KERTTULA
MENARD	SZYMANSKI
JACKO	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	ELIASON
NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	HALFORD
SHARP	STURGULEWSKY
HUDSON	ZHAROFF
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: JIM PAGE
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: POB 872573
 CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687
 PHONE: 376-7721
 BILL NO: HJR 74
 SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE
 MESSAGE: & 88 & 90: I SUPPORT EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL ALASKANS. I OPPOSE
 ANY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WHICH PROVIDES SPECIAL PRIVLEDGE TO
 ANY GROUP.

POMID: 14145207
 DATE: 03/10/90
 TIME: 14:52:07
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

LARSON	KERTTULA
MENARD	SZYMANSKI
JACKO	
FOSTER	
NAVARRE	
FURNACE	
SHARP	
HUDSON	
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: JIM PAGE
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: POB 872573
 CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687
 PHONE: 376-7721
 BILL NO: HJR 74
 SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE
 MESSAGE: & HJR 88 & HJR 90: I OPPOSE ALL RESOLUTIONS TO THE SUBSISTENCE ISSU
 WE'RE CIRCUMVENTING THE MCDOWELL DECISION OF 1989 IN WHICH SUBSISTENCE W
 RULED UNCONSTITUTIONAL. WHY DON'T WE FACE THE MUSIC AND WORK FROM THE
 SUPREME COURT DECISION. MANAGE ALL RESOURCES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL
 ALASKANS! EVERYONE WILL WIN INSTEAD OF BEING LOSERS.

POMID: 14145641
 DATE: 03/10/90
 TIME: 14:56:41
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

LARSON	KERTTULA
MENARD	SZYMANSKI
JACKO	
FOSTER	
NAVARRE	
FURNACE	
SHARP	
HUDSON	
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: JACK DIDRICKSON

TITLE:

ADDRESS: POB 712

CITY: PALMER

PHONE: 745-3496

BILL NO: HJR 74

ZIP: 99645

SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE

MESSAGE: & 88 & 90: I OPPOSE ALL PROPOSALS TO TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ALASKA. THERE IS NOT ANYTHING INHERENTLY WRONG WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUBSISTENCE. THE ERROR IS IN ATTEMPTING TO LIMIT THE USERS. EVERY PERSON IN THE STATE OF ALASKA HAS THE RIGHT TO USE ITS RESOURCES WITHIN STATE REGULATIONS.

POMID: 14150230

DATE: 03/10/90

TIME: 15:02:30

LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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MENARD	JACKO	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	NAVARRE	KERTTULA
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ELLIS	HILLER	HALFORD
MARTIN	BOYER	STURGULEWSKI
DAVIS, C.	BOUCHER	ZHAROFF
MACLEAN	DONLEY	RODEY
HANLEY	ZAWACKI	FAIKS
FINKELSTEIN	PETTYJOHN	PEARCE
KUBINA	LARSON	SZYMANSKI
GRUSSENDORF	HUDSON	POURCHOT
LEMAN	HOFFMAN	ADAMS
SWACKHAMMER	WALLIS	KELLY
KOPONEN	ULMER	UEHLING
BROWN	SHULTZ	FISCHER
RIEGER	PHILLIPS	DUNCAN
BARNES		JONES

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: LINDA M SHUE

TITLE:

ADDRESS: HC 02 BX 7636

CITY: PALMER

PHONE: 745-4911

BILL NO: HJP 74

ZIP: 99645

SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE

MESSAGE: & HJR 88 HJR 90: I SUPPORT EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL ALASKANS. I OPPOSE ANY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WHICH PROVIDES SPECIAL PRIVLEDGE TO ANY GROUP. THE STATE BELONGS TO ALL OF US AND WE ALL NEED TO BE TREATED AS EQUALS.

POMID: 14151611

DATE: 03/10/90

TIME: 15:16:11

LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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MENARD	SZYMANSKI
BARNES	BINKLEY
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JACKO	DUNCAN
FOSTER	FISCHER
NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	PEARCE
SHARP	ZHAROFF
HUDSON	FAHRENKAMP
DAVIS, M.	ELIASON
GOLL	HALFORD
GRUENBERG	STURGULEWSKI
ELLIS	RODEY
MILLER	FAIKS
MARTIN	POURCHOT

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: ROBERT C MIELKE
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: HC 01 BOX 6020
 CITY: PALMER ZIP: 99645
 PHONE: 745-3119
 BILL NO: HJR 74
 SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE
 MESSAGE: & 88 & 90: ALL ALASKANS ARE ENTITLED TO THE SAME RIGHTS. THESE BILLS WOULD ESTABLISH AN ELITE GROUP BASED ON LOCATION AND ETHNIC ORIGIN. SUBSISTENCE SHOULD BE REDEFINED. IF IT IS TO BE TRADITIONAL, SO SHOULD METHODS OF GATHERING GAME BE TRADITIONAL. REMOVE ALL SUBSISTENCE FROM ALASKAN LAWS.

POMID: 14155927
 DATE: 03/10/90
 TIME: 15:59:27
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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LARSON	KERTTULA
MENARD	SZYMANSKI
JACKO	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	ELIASON
NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	HALFORD
SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
HUDSON	ZHAROFF
DAVIS, M.	RODEY
GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	PEARCE
ELLIS	
MILLER	
MARTIN	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: ROBERT D MIELKE
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: POB 870988
 CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687
 PHONE: 376-1321
 BILL NO: HJR 74
 SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE
 MESSAGE: & 88 & 90: I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO ANY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ALLOWING SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY FOR ANY GROUP. THE STATE SHOULD SUE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IF IT ATTEMPTS TO TAKE OVER FISH AND GAME MANAGEMENT. DO NOT DIVIDE THE POPULATION INTO CLASSES OF CITIZENS.

POMID: 14160512
 DATE: 03/10/90
 TIME: 16:05:12
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

LARSON	KERTTULA
MENARD	SZYMANSKI
JACKO	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	ELIASON
NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	HALFORD
SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
HUDSON	ZHAROFF
DAVIS, M.	
GOLL	
GRUENBERG	
ELLIS	
MILLER	
MARTIN	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: RONALD D. GIRARD
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 4412 E 7TH STREET
 CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK ZIP: 99508
 PHONE: 337-2185
 BILL NO: HJR 74
 SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE
 MESSAGE: I AM FOR EQUAL USE OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES FOR ALL ALASKANS. ALL ALASKANS SHOULD BE EQUAL. NO PRIORITY GROUPS SHOULD BE FAVORED OVER OTHERS. I AM AGAINST HOUSE RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING CHANGES TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.
 /JM

POMID: 03125704
 DATE: 03/12/90
 TIME: 12:57:04
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

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BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIS, C.	DAVIS, M.	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: PHILIP J. DEMBROSKI
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 733 LORI DRIVE
 CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK ZIP: 99504
 PHONE: 333-1050
 BILL NO: HJR 74
 SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE
 MESSAGE: I STRONGLY OPPOSE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS 74, 88 AND 90. I FEEL THAT THE NATURAL RESOURCES BELONG TO AND SHOULD BE SHARED EQUALLY BY ALL ALASKANS.
 /JM

POMID: 03130658
 DATE: 03/12/90
 TIME: 13:06:58
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIS, C.	DAVIS, M.	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: KAREN BREWSTER

TITLE:

ADDRESS: BOX 1153

CITY: BARROW

ZIP: 99723

PHONE: 852-5052

BILL NO:

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE

MESSAGE: PLEASE SUPPORT AMENDING THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION TO AUTHORIZE A SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY FOR RURAL RESIDENTS. HJR 88/SJR 78 BEST PROTECTS RURAL SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLES AND CULTURES. ETHNICITY AND INCOME LEVEL SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR SUBSISTENCE QUALIFICATION. ONCE STATE SUBSISTENCE LAW COMPLIES WITH ANILCA, THEN WILL BE THE TIME TO ARGUE SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS.

POMID: 04132607

DATE: 03/12/90

TIME: 13:26:07

LIONAME: BARROW INFO OFFICE

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

MACLEAN	ADAMS
MENARD	FAHRENKAMP
JACKO	KERTTULA
FOSTER	ELIASON
NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	HALFORD
SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
HUDSON	ZHAROFF
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: HAROLD AND NADYNE DRAPER

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 2820 RIVERVIEW DR.

CITY: FAIRBANKS

ZIP: 99709

PHONE: 474-9612

BILL NO:

SUBJECT:

MESSAGE: WE STRONGLY OPPOSE THE GOVERNOR'S SUGGESTION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AS A WAY TO CORRECT THE WRONG OF THE PRESENT SUBSISTENCE BILL.

POMID: 07133920

DATE: 03/12/90

TIME: 13:39:20

LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

MEHARD	FAHRENKAMP
JACKO	KERTTULA
FOSTER	ELIASON
NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	HALFORD
SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
HUDSON	ZHAROFF
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: ADAM POLNASZEK
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 924 GILLIAM
 CITY: FAIRBANKS ZIP: 99701
 PHONE: 452-2834
 BILL NO:
 SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE
 MESSAGE: I REQUEST YOUR SUPPORT IN VOTING AGAINST THE SUBSISTENCE BILL. ALL ALASKA SHOULD BE TREATED EQUALLY.

POMID: 07161926
 DATE: 03/12/90
 TIME: 16:19:26
 LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIS, C.	DAVIS, M.	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRÉ	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: DALE HYDER
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 10233 CHICKALOON
 CITY: EAGLE RIVER, AK ZIP: 99577
 PHONE: 694-3354
 BILL NO:
 SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON SUBSISTENCE
 MESSAGE: I STRONGLY OPPOSE THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION ESTABLISHING RURAL RESIDENTS OR ANY SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION TO PRIORITY USE OF THE STATE'S NATURAL RESOURCES AND FISH AND GAME. WE SHOULD CONTINUE TO STRIVE FOR EQUALITY. /JM

POMID: 03155627
 DATE: 03/12/90
 TIME: 15:56:27
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIS, C.	DAVIS, M.	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRÉ	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: DOUGLAS BROWN
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 1221 W 80TH
 CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99518
 PHONE: 276-3363

BILL NO: HB 396

SUBJECT: PROBATION OFFICER 20 YEAR RETIREMENT

MESSAGE: I ENCOURAGE YOU TO SUPPORT HB 396, GIVING PROBATION OFFICERS PARITY WITH PEACE OFFICERS IN THE RETIREMENT SYSTEM. WE ARE IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH CRIMINALS, PLACING OUR SAFETY AND WELFARE IN JEOPARDY, PERFORMING POLICE FUNCTIONS TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC. THIS RETIREMENT WILL HELP RETAIN THE EXPERIENCE WE NOW LOSE DUE TO HIGH TURNOVER IN THIS DEMANDING JOB. I ENCOURAGE YOU TO SUPPORT HB396. -TP

POMID: 03164532

DATE: 01/16/90

TIME: 16:45:32

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

BARNES	BOUCHER
BOYER	BROWN
COLLINS	COTTEN
DAVIS, C.	DAVIS, M.
DONLEY	ELLIS
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER
FURNACE	GOLL
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF
HANLEY	HOFFMAN
HUDSON	JACKO
KOPONEN	KUBINA
LARSON	LEMAN
MACLEAN	MARTIN
MENARD	MILLER
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN
PHILLIPS	RIEGER
SHARP	SHULTZ
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR
ULMER	WALLIS
ZAWACKI	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: GARY SINKOLA
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: PO BOX 84293
 CITY: FAIRBANKS ZIP: 99708
 PHONE: 474-8871

BILL NO:

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE

MESSAGE: RAMONA BARNES AT FIRST GLANCE IT APPEARS THAT YOUR SUBSISTENCE BILL IS FAIR TO ALL ALASKANS. REMEMBER AN OLD ALASKAN MOTTO - WE DON'T GIVE A DAMN HOW THEY DO IT OUTSIDE. THE FEDS GAVE ALASKA A POLITICAL JUGGERHAUT. EOM/MJO/C

POMID: 07101237

DATE: 01/16/90

TIME: 10:12:37

LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	DOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIS, C.	DAVIS, M.	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: JAN KLUSKA
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 7736 SNOWVIEW DRIVE
 CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99507
 PHONE: 349-5956

BILL NO:
 SUBJECT: POLISH FISHERMAN

MESSAGE: I AM CONCERNED ABOUT THE POLISH FISHERMAN'S DEPORTATION. I AM A
 CITIZEN, ALSO POLISH, AND I THINK THAT THEY ARE NOT ABUSING HOSPITALITY OF THIS
 GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT COSTING US THROUGH ANY OF OUR PROGRAMS. THEY
 ARE HARD WORKERS AND DON'T ASK FOR WELFARE. ALL HELP THEY RECEIVE COMES FROM
 POLAND. I THINK THAT IT WOULD BE TO OUR ADVANTAGE TO LET THEM STAY. THE MAIN
 POWER IN POLAND IS STILL COMMUNIST. /DJ

POMID: 03154935
 DATE: 01/15/90
 TIME: 15:49:35
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIS, C.	DAVIS, M.	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRÉ	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYHANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: VERA JOHNSON
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 625 W 45TH AVE., APT 3
 CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99503
 PHONE: 265-8880

BILL NO:
 SUBJECT: POLISH DEFECTORS IN ALASKA

MESSAGE: EASTERNERS AND MEXICANS BY FAR OUTNUMBER THE FEW POLISH DEFECTORS IN
 THIS COUNTRY, SO WHY IS IMMIGRATION SENDING 60 OF THEM FROM ANCHORAGE BACK TO
 POLAND? THEY ARE VERY HARD WORKERS, AND VERY NICE. ALSO, MOST OF THEM ARE FISHER
 MEN, AND SO ARE NOT TAKING ANY JOBS AWAY FROM AMERICAN MEN BECAUSE AMERICAN
 MEN DON'T CARE TO WORK SO HARD FOR SUCH SMALL WAGES. MANY OF THESE MEN ARE
 STILL AFRAID TO RETURN TO POLAND.

POMID: 03154538
 DATE: 01/15/90
 TIME: 15:45:38
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHI
DAVIS, C.	DAVIS, M.	DUNCA.
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRÉ	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYHANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DFAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: JOHN RYBCZYNSKI
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 3840 YOUNG STREET
 CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99508
 PHONE: 563-3192

BILL NO:

SUBJECT: POLISH FISHERMEN

MESSAGE: I WAS IN THE SAME SITUATION A FEW YEARS BACK. NOW I AM A U.S. CITIZEN AND I AM PROUD. I THINK THAT IF THE OTHER POLISH FISHERMEN ARE LET IN THE UNITED STATE, THEY WILL ALSO BE A CITIZEN LIKE ME. THEY ARE HARD WORKERS AND THEY WILL BUILD A FUTURE FOR A GOOD ALASKA. /BN

POMID: 03140610

DATE: 01/15/90

TIME: 14:06:10

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIS, C.	DAVIS, M.	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRÉ	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYHANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: MR. DENNIS DRAPER
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 3703 WESTMINSTER WAY
 CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99508
 PHONE: 338-3486

BILL NO: HJR 63

SUBJECT: DEPORTATION OF POLISH SEAMEN

MESSAGE: PLEASE ALLOW THE POLISH SEAMEN WHO HAVE APPLIED FOR ASYLUM IN 1989 TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES. WE WERE IN POLAND IN JULY OF 1989, AND SAW WHAT THEY ARE AFRAID TO GO BACK TO. ANYTHING YOU CAN DO ON THEIR BEHALF IS GREATLY APPRECIATED. WE ARE CURRENTLY HOUSING 3 OF THE SEAMEN IN OUR HOME, AND WOULD BE GREATLY DISTRESSED BY THEIR DEPORTATION.

POMID: 03161221

DATE: 01/15/90

TIME: 16:12:21

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIS, C.	DAVIS, M.	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRÉ	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYHANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources Comm.
 committee name
 committee on Subsistence, dated 3-1-90
 bill/subject

I am strongly opposed any constitutional amendment granting a subsistence priority to rural Alaska residents. A subsistence priority should be based on an individual needs basis which means the state Governor + Legislature should work for a change in the Federal law that mandates a subsistence priority on the rural residency criteria.

Signed: Charles W. Derrick Jr. CHARLES W. DERRICK J
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)

891 SELDOM SEEN RD.

Address

FAIRBANKS, AK 99712

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the _____ committee name

committee on SUBSISTENCE, dated 10 MAR 90
bill/subject

I oppose any amendment to the state constitution that
places a priority for subsistence to any group, or person
I support the equal treatment of all Alaskan citizens
in the use of our resources, as the non subsistence user
has been discriminated against. Do not subject our
constitution by creating a situation when the majority
of people are not allowed to hunt & fish.

Signed: Stan Bloom
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

303 Bentley Dr FAIRBANKS AK 99701
Address

452 5068
Phone No.

The Governor says if we just change our constitution we will return to the pre McDowell status on subsistence. From what I remember that wasn't so good. The State had lost the Kenatzi Case , had lost the Lime Village case, and the Outdoor Councils lawsuit. The judge ruled that Alaska was out of compliance with ANILCA. The State had issued a racially based education permit and had been ordered by the judge to submit a new plan to provide a preference to the Keniatze Indians. The last I heard they still haven't done that. They were saying that the whole Kenia peninsula would have to be called rural. Surely if the Kenai is rural so is Chena Hot Springs Road. ~~I sure wouldn't want to go back to that.~~

All I seem to hear is how the subsistence user is not being treated fairly. It is the urban people who's rights have been violated. We are the injured parties. We have been denied our constitutional rights under the subsistence law. Thank God for courageous people like McDowell. Without someone like him who is not afraid to put up the money and time we would all have to suffer under unconstitutional laws. The legislators who voted for the 86 amendments should ask our forgiveness. Now you have the gall to ask us to change the constitution so we can be discriminated against again. The Governor swore to uphold and to protect our constitution not to subvert it. If you force us to vote on the subsistence ammendment we will hold you accountable, if you vote for it you will have lost my vote forever. You who will be coming back to ask for our votes in November can just remember that.

Its time that we challenge the Federal law in the courts . We should treat all our citizens equally. There is no way to fairly allow some people to use our resources while restricting others. The framers of our constitution foresaw this problem and provided the safeguards that you are trying to subvert

Stan Bloom

1. Oppose conf amendment
2. Active Management
- 3.
- 4
- 5
- 6 Basis personal need of Republican lifestyle

Since I was a boy the constitution was seen as an ultimate and sacred protection of our individual rights such as freedom of speech, religion, Bear arms and freedom of the press. The state constitution is also a sacred document. I don't take your effort to change the constitution to allow (de)segregation lightly.

maybe the contact with the Russians hasn't been such a good thing if we are adopting their ideas as democracy may be we need a little restriction or restriction here.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
committee name

committee on HJR - 88, dated 7/10/90
bill/subject

See attached

Signed: *Tom Scarborough* Tom Scarborough
Testifier

Self
Representing (Optional)

1676 Tarika Drive, Fairbanks AK 99709
Address

479-6602
Phone No.

THOMAS W. SCARBOROUGH
1676 TAROKA DRIVE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99709

March 10, 1990

Re: Comments on HJR-88, Constitutional Amendment Relating
to Subsistence Uses of Fish and Wildlife by Rural
Residents

To House Resources Committee

The proposed Amendment as stated in HJR-88 would remove the Civil Rights as granted under Art. 1, Sec. 3 of the Constitution of Alaska. This is the right under which McDowell acted to challenge the State Subsistence Law. This right would be removed by the proposed Amendment. This Amendment may appear to be a short term solution, however the long term must be considered.

Back in 1972 it appeared a good idea to limit entry to Alaska's fisheries. Now 80% of the limited entry permits are owned by non Alaskans. Hindsight tells us that we made a big mistake in that constitutional amendment. To proceed with an amendment on subsistence will be a bigger mistake.

I urge you not to place HJR-88 before the Alaskan public to vote on. The consideration of removing rights that we Alaskan's and Americans have fought for over the past 200 years should not even be given serious consideration.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Thomas W. Scarborough". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text of the letter.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
committee name
committee on HJR 88 and 90, dated 3/7/90
bill/subject

Copy of testimony attached

Signed: *Harvise* 3/10/90
Testifier
Sell
Representing (Optional)
1126-2nd AVE F6K5, AK 99701
Address
456-5441
Phone No.

Testimony by:

March 10, 1990

Bud Wiese

Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

I am 68 years old - 49 years in Alaska - 2 children -
5 grandchildren, all born in Alaska.

Am a conservationist and have worked with sportsmen and
other groups for over 40 years for the proper management and wise
use of all our resources.

Also for 40 plus years our family have harvested and processed
fish, game, berries and etc, for what we feel is a subsistence life
style as much as anyone with probably very few exceptions both
rural and/or urban. To elaborate with pride, except for very few
specialty items such as ham, turkey, oysters or eating out, we have
fulfilled our needs of fish, red meat, and berries off the land. We
try hard to take only what we can use - such as now our family group
has a limit of 6 plus moose plus caribou, sheep, deer and etc, but
feel 2 moose and some of the smaller animals are what we can use and
limit ourselves. I assure you we have the capability of taking much
more. We do not bone animals in the field and in processing, there
is very little waste. These resources are in most cases shared by
our group that now number from 17 to 21, this includes the kids of
our group.

So now that you have heard where I come from - I ask you, do you
feel that a Constitutional Amendment is necessary to limit my and/or our
group the opportunity to continue this Subsistence life style because

"continued"

March 10, 1990

Page 2.

Testimony by Bud Wiese -

"continued"

some of us choose to live in an urban area just to conform with Federal regulations that have broken a legal contracts they have with the people of Alaska.

Ask yourself, why have the Feds continued to violate the contracts given to us and they agreed to under the Alaska State Constitution and the Statehood Act? Is it to take back control of Alaska or is it the money they receive from special interest groups to keep us Alaskan divided and weak.

Thank you.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
committee name
committee on HJR 88, dated MAR 10TH 1990
bill/subject

See Attached Letter

Signed: _____

Chester F. Smegorski

Testifier

Self and Fairbanks Subsistence Users in Urban Area

Representing (Optional)

1011 25TH AVE FBKS 99701

Address

456-2437

Phone No.

Subsistence Issue

My name is Chester Sniegowski, and I reside at 1011 25th Avenue in Fairbanks, Alaska,

Adopting a constitutional amendment to ratify a bad Federal law is no answer to the Subsistence issue. I am married and I have five (5) children. My family and I moved to Alaska eleven years ago because this was the Last Frontier. We use approximately seventy salmon, two caribou, and one moose per year. This is not enough resource for my family to subsist on. Just because I chose to settle in Fairbanks, Alaska, I am penalized and treated unequal to other Alaskan living in a rural area.

When you really think about it the only sportsman fishing or hunting in Alaska is the Non-Resident. Ever Alaskan should be and rightfully so, considered a subsistence user.

Some Alaskan whether they live in a rural or a urban community, will use the resources less than others, but let's let the individual resident not the government decide, who will get that opportunity.

Let's be fair and just to all Alaskan and make all Alaskan residents subsistence qualified, or fight the Federal government in court to preserve our State Constitution, which guarantee equal use of our fish and game resources to all Alaskan.

Thank you.

P.S. Please refer to the Constitution of the State of Alaska, Article I Declaration of Rights, Section 1, Section 3, and Section 23. Also Article VIII, Section 3.

Oppose subsistence amendment to Constitution
Public Testimony -- March 10, 1990

Mary Bishop
1555 Gus's Grind
Fairbanks, AK 99709

The state's subsistence law is working pretty well, you say, and we don't want federal take over. Well it's not working well. Have you heard of the serial lawsuits? Madison, Eluska, Ewan, John, Bobby, Kenaitze, McDowell. I'm sure there's more, I think the state has lost them all.

With each one, we've found that the subsistence priority isn't what most people thought it was. With each court case, we realize it's worse than we could have imagined. After the ruling in the Lime Village case, Lew Pamplin, director of the state's Division of Wildlife Conservation is quoted in an Anchorage paper as saying, "It's awful. It's real confusing to me. I'm not sure where we are now."

We've learned that the priority exists all the time, not just during a shortage. The priority means that residents of Lime Village have a moose season that calls for no limit, either sex, open six months of the year. The priority means that recreational and commercial use must be eliminated before subsistence use can be restricted below what's "customary and traditional". The priority goes to Nenana residents, but not to people living 4 miles outside Nenana. The priority means that people on the Chena Hot Springs Road must watch residents of Nenana and Minto hunt in their back yard while they can't hunt at all. The priority means that members of a tribal group scattered throughout the Kenai must get a priority over their non-tribal neighbors.

Subsistence, you may say, doesn't exist except in rural areas. So what's the problem with supporting the Governor's proposal.

Well, lots of people seem to disagree about where subsistence does or doesn't exist. We can start with the state's Supreme Court. In the McDowell opinion, page 27, the court used data from the Subsistence Division's research to conclude that

"There are...substantial numbers of Alaskans living in areas designated as urban who have legitimate claims as subsistence users. Likewise, there are substantial numbers of Alaskans living in areas designated as rural who have no legitimate claims."

Rep. Kay Wallis must agree; just two days ago she introduced a

+ several today
have agreed
with her.

bill to give all Natives--both rural and urban--special subsistence rights. // Rep. Jacko must think subsistence isn't just rural; he wants a bill that allows for local rather than rural preferences.

The Governor wants to restrict this subsistence right on the basis of rural--but his staff admits they don't know what rural means--and we won't know until the feds tell us. And this is so we can maintain state, rather than federal management?

The Governor says this subsistence use is so important that we must protect it as a Constitutional right--like the right to free speech and the right to assemble. He says we should use the state's Constitution to give one group of citizens a certain right which, in turn, must be taken away from another group of citizens. That's frightening--to use the Constitution for such a purpose.

Then to add insult to injury, we don't even know what rural and non-rural mean--or for that matter what subsistence and non-subsistence mean. Can you, our legislators, define these words? Can you add these words to our Constitution when we don't even really know what they mean? Is this the stuff of which Constitutions should be made?

We mustn't wrong our constitution just because the federal law is wrong. Two wrongs never made a right.

So how do we solve the problem we're in? We must change federal law, and we can. I ~~can~~ personally ~~convince~~ that our Congressional delegation will work for a change in the law--but only if we stand strongly behind them with one voice coming out of our state legislature.

[We must not, in this great state's constitution, make a provision that discriminates so unfairly between citizens.] We must not make any Alaskan citizen's customs and traditions, religion, race or culture more important than his neighbor's customs and traditions, religion, race or culture.

Haven't we learned from history. Don't we have examples enough in this world, right now, of the conflicts and violence that finally erupts when governments discriminate on the basis of race, customs, cultures or religion. ~~Don't do it.~~ Don't do it.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
 committee name
 committee on HJR 46 & related bills, resolutions, dated 3/10/90
 bill/subject

AS PER ATTACHED

Signed: Richard Bishop Richard Bishop
 Testifier
SELF
 Representing (Optional)
1555 GUN'S GRIND, FAIRBANKS AK 99709
 Address
907-455-6151
 Phone No.

ALASKA'S SUBSISTENCE DILEMMA

opinion column, by Richard Bishop, March 9, 1990

1535 G45'S BRIND, FAIRBANKS AK 99709
PK 907-455-051

Years ago Governor Jay Hammond observed that subsistence was like pornography--everyone could recognize it when they saw it, but no one could define it.

In spite of that insight, subsistence definitions were politically contrived and cast in state and federal law, only to be thrown out by courts 10 years later after unending arguments and serial lawsuits.

In the wake of the frantic pipeline construction era the state legislature passed a law in 1978 giving subsistence use of fish and wildlife priority over other uses. (In that 1978 law, subsistence use was not limited to residents of rural Alaska.) Advocates claimed it would save Alaska's native cultures and would keep Congress from putting the priority in federal law. It did neither.

Ironically, the same advocates pointed to the state law as evidence that Alaskans would not object to a similar federal law. But the word "rural" was added in the 1980 federal law at the insistence of the Alaska Federation of Natives. The state then added "rural" to comply with Federal law. Incredible as it seems, the argument was that by complying fully with federal

mandates, the state would retain its authority to manage fish and wildlife!

Unfortunately no one seriously checked to see if the state law was constitutional. The Alaska Supreme Court declared this fall that it's not.

A priority based on rural residency doesn't comply with the constitution's mandate that fish, waters, and wildlife be managed for "common use".

The law was a loser anyway. Besides its other failings, it dictated that commercial and recreational uses could not be allowed unless and until subsistence use opportunities were fully accommodated. That doesn't sound too bad until you find out in court that the only limits on priority subsistence uses are "custom" and "tradition"--or a threat to the fish or game population's well-being. The state was rapidly heading for a "no-season, no bag limit" situation for subsistence use. And given the technology available, it would be virtually impossible to prove in court that a fish or game population was threatened by subsistence use.

A classic example is the Bobby case, where it was argued that there should be no seasons or bag limits on moose for residents of Lime Village. The state eventually provided a 6 month season, either sex, with no bag limit.

Yet here we are with the Governor and a couple legislators trying to keep this discriminatory and resource-risky scheme in place.

They propose a constitutional amendment that would:

- gut the guarantee of common use/equal opportunity;
- provide for a subsistence use priority based on rural residency, and
- keep the same mushy "custom" and tradition" use limitations that can't protect resources.

Keep in mind that the priority is ALWAYS in effect, not just when there's a resource shortage. Also, other uses cannot legally be allowed unless and until priority subsistence use opportunities are met. The public is seldom told this--but the courts have consistently ruled this way.

What to do? Personal consumptive use of fish and wildlife makes a major contribution to many people's livelihoods, and improves the quality of life for many more, regardless of their location or culture. The state constitution mandates the conservation and management of resources on a sustained yield (self-perpetuating) basis for the maximum benefit of the people. People's needs must be accommodated, within the limits of resources.

The constitutional "common use" provision is insurance against the kinds of special interest management disasters that inflamed the statehood movement. We need to keep it. It's not a threat

to any of our cultures. Laws don't preserve cultures, people do, through their daily decisions on how to live. If culture is the concern, eliminate RATNet (Rural Alaska Television Network).

There are better ways to get the federal government off our resource management back than sabotaging our Constitution. How? Amend ANILCA. Remove the rural priority, and the mandate to manage under federal dictate. No other state has a "do-it-or-I'll-take-it-away" federal threat over its fish and wildlife management. We don't need it to provide resources for Alaskans.

We do need active management to maintain and enhance fish and wildlife populations. Many salmon populations have been enhanced through improved management and hatcheries. Active management could increase wildlife populations and reduce worries about competition among user groups.

The Alaska Constitution and Statehood Act were approved by the federal government. They conveyed to Alaska the authority to manage resources in the state. These laws should be supported, not subverted. ANILCA can and should be amended to conform to the principles established at and for statehood. We need to get on with managing our resources for the benefit of all Alaskans.

If subsistence use is so important that it must be protected by Constitutional amendment, how can 90% of Alaskans be arbitrarily disqualified by limiting it to rural residents only? Our state

and Federal constitutions are often all that stand between the individual's rights and the burdens of government. The constitution should not reduce your rights in the process of trying to increase someone else's. That is a cheap political shot, and the beginning of the end of equal protection under the law.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
 committee name
 committee on HJR 94, HJR 88, dated 10 March 90
 bill/subject

as per attachment

Signed: Samuel Harbo - by Mary Sirois
 Testifier

self
 Representing (Optional)

Box 80522 - 76Ks, AK 99708
 Address

457-7815
 Phone No.

Points Against Constitutional Amendment Resolutions
Public Testimony -- March 10, 1990
Sam Harbo, Box 80522, Fairbanks, Alaska 99708, 457-7815

Alaska Supreme Court, McDowell decision, p. 27.

"There are...substantial numbers of Alaskans living in areas designated as urban who have legitimate claims as subsistence users. Likewise, there are substantial numbers of Alaskans living in areas designated as rural who have no legitimate claims."

Court also says, pages 27 and 28,

"...the equal access clauses of article VIII are a special type of equal protection guaranty..."

The equal access clauses of article VIII are the ones violated by the rural provision.

I think everyone realizes that the equal protection guaranties in our Constitutions constitute the very foundation of our democratic system. Let's not tinker with them.

If subsistence is such a critically important use that it must be granted special protection by Alaska statute, isn't it crazy to modify the Alaska Constitution so that such an important use can arbitrarily be taken from some Alaskans?

The kind of thinking that tolerates such an approach really frightens me.

Some might argue that subsistence use in rural Alaska is different than subsistence use in urban Alaska, and hence we must have a rural or local residency provision in statute. If rural subsistence use can be distinguished from urban subsistence use, then one should be able to define them as separate uses. Our constitution allows preferences among beneficial uses. Hence, no constitutional amendment needed.

Fear of federal takeover without a rural provision?

The Alaska Supreme Court in McDowell decision says, page 17:

"State control merely for the sake of control is a questionable goal when the terms infringe upon the open access values of article VIII."

I believe that significantly understates the case!

The clear and compelling reasons why we must not modify the article VIII provisions in our constitution should make for an easy decision for you legislators. You must vote NO on any Constitutional amendment resolution regarding rural or local residency. With such a clear cut case, the argument "I feel I must leave it to the voters" is not only entirely without merit, it is irresponsible.

Given the crystal clear nature of this case, I can only conclude that any legislator who votes in favor of a constitutional amendment resolution does so only because he or she wants to pass discriminatory legislation.





Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
committee name

committee on HJR 88 & 90 , dated 3/10/90
bill/subject

I OPPOSE HJR 88 AND HJR 90.
I DO NOT WANT ALASKA TO CHANGE
IT'S STATE CONSTITUTION TO PROVIDE
A RURAL ~~PREFERENCE~~ PREFERENCE.

Signed: Clemens M Clouten Clemens M. Clouten
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
1163 LINDA LOU LANE
Address
907-457-7604
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the _____

committee name

committee on HJR 88 & HJR 90, dated 3/10/90
bill/subject

I urge a vote against both HJR 88 & HJR 90 as the bills are racist and place Alaskans against each other on a basis of race or geographical/residence location.

All Alaskans should be able to choose and live a subsistence life style regardless of their race or choice of homesite.

Following a bad lead by the Federal Government is not a solution, only an easy way out and failure of Alaskan legislators to do the job they are voted into office to do.

Signed: Del DeMeritt Del DeMeritt

Testifier

self

Representing (Optional)

2049 Old Steese Hwy. N. F665 AK 99712

Address

457-2692

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resource
committee name

committee on HJR 74, 88, 90, dated 10 March 98
bill/subject

When Nels Anderson starts the hearing out by claiming subsistence rights are the Native "birthright" ~~it~~ it's hard to convince the media that this is not a racial issue.

Please see attached testimony.

Signed: Mary Bishop
Testifier

self
Representing (Optional)

1555 Curtis Circle Fbx 99709
Address

455-6151
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Human Resources committee name
 committee on HR 89, dated 3/10/90
 bill/subject

I am opposed to
 this substance Bill.
 All Alaskans should
 be treated equally,
 no matter where they
 reside.

FRANK MCGILVARY

Signed: [Signature]
 Testifier
My Family
 Representing (Optional)
504 Monroe FFK, AK 99701
 Address
907 / 451-4975
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
 committee name
 committee on HJR 88, 74, dated 3/10/90
 bill/subject

I'm OPPOSED TO THE OBOLE BILLS

Signed: *Carl Russell* CARL RUSSELL
 Testifier

SELF

Representing (Optional)

PO BOX 56346 NORTH-POLE AK 99705

Address

488-2648

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
 committee name
 committee on HSR 88, 74, dated 3/10/90
 bill/subject

I'm opposed to the above bills

Signed: *Thomas R. Buhite* Thomas R. Buhite
 Testifier
self
 Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 80096 College, AK 99708
 Address
479-2425
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
committee name
committee on HJR 88.74, dated 3/10/90
bill/subject

I'm OPPOSED TO THE ABOVE BILLS

Signed: Gerald Amundson GERALD AMUNDSON
Testifier

SELF
Representing (Optional)
1025 LAKE VIEW TER. FBKS AK 99701
Address

456-2207
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
 committee name
 committee on _____, dated _____
 bill/subject

Testimony to the Alaska Bill

Signed:

Bruce G. Duvle

Bruce G. Duvle

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
 committee name
 committee on HJR 88 + 74 + 90 dated 3/10/90
 bill/subject

I have been a resident of the state for over 13 years and I am a hunter and fisher. My family and I go regularly to hunt and fish to obtain food for our bodies and renewal for our spirits. My residence in Alaska is by choice - not necessity and Alaska's fishing and hunting opportunities are the primary reasons why I choose to live here.

I am strongly opposed to any legislation or constitutional amendment which denies me the opportunity or gives me less opportunity than others based on where I live within the state or based on someone else's perception of what I need to sustain life. The Alaska Constitution is fine as it is - lets leave it alone.

Signed: Joseph F. Webb
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
6958 No Name Lane, Fairbanks, AK 99712
 Address
488-9733
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resources committee name

committee on ASR 74, 88, 90, dated 3/10/90
bill/subject What's wrong with Equality

Article 1, Section 1 of the Alaska Constitution provides, in Part:
"All persons are equal and entitled to equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the Law."

The U.S. Supreme Court in Zobel v. Williams 457 U.S. 55 (1982) found that Alaska's attempt "To reward citizens for past contributions" was "Not a legitimate state purpose." Alaska's Supreme Court in Schafer v. Uzi 680 P.2d 1169 (AK 1984) stated that: "It is clear that the Federal Constitution will not tolerate a state benefit program which "creates fixed, permanent distinctions between...: concededly bona fide residents."

Any attempt to racially discriminate among Alaskans or to create a "privileged (rural) class" will violate the U.S. Constitution.

Equality and equal opportunity is constitutionally mandated. Why would any want to ~~degrade~~ eviscerate these basic principles of Democracy. Until you can look ^{every Alaskan} ~~in~~ in the eye and tell them why you have created a class of persons who have ~~state sponsored~~ state sponsored priority to the opportunity to feed their family before the discriminated class.

The proposed rural priority Amendments do not comply with ANILCA because of the Kentzick case. The grant a ~~small~~ racial based privilege ~~it~~ will be the most devious AND Discriminatory action you could conceive and will likely start a WAR Between Alaskans.

Signed: _____

Testifier

Lynn Levengood

Representing (Optional)

Fairbanks F + G Advisory committee & self

Address

931 VIDE Way Fbks AK 99709

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
 committee name
 HJR 88
 committee on HJR 74: Const. Substantive, dated 3-10-90
 bill/subject

I oppose changing the
 Constitution to ~~change~~ solve
 this problem. It can be solved
 by legislation.

Signed: Bill A. Luff
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
108 Gruening Way Fairbanks, AK 99712
 Address
457-1470
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

House Resources
committee name

committee on

HJR 74: Const. Subsistence
bill/subject

dated

3-10-90

I oppose a constitutional ammendment to change the subsistence rights. There are proposals which can effectively deal with these issues. These proposals should be utilized to solve our problems.

We have a good constitution and we should not tamper with it to solve short term problems just because the Federal government is exerting pressure from a distant and uninvolved point of view.

Signed:

Anna M. Swift

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone No.

108 Drueening Way Fairbanks, Ak 99702

457-1470



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources Committee on
 committee name HJR 74488
 committee on _____, dated 3/10/90
 bill/subject _____

I am opposed to a Constitutional Amendment because;

- 1) I think there is a good chance the Feds are slipping - but even if they are not, the Feds would only manage "Substance on Federal lands" - an amendment would merely broaden the discrimination to Federal + State land.
- 2) The requested amendment would do just the opposite of what the framers of the Constitution intended; to wit "to create a "Special minority class" (17%) of the people who could enjoy a privileged position.
- 3) until terms such as "Substance", "Rural" and "Special use" are defined you have no idea what effect or affect the amendment will have.
- 4) "Aboriginal Rights" are nice - Is a shame if they are diminished - but we all lose ways of life style as modern times take away options - Should we create an amendment to allow Horse + Buggy on freeways?

Signed: Stephen R. Clune
 Testifier

Self (and about 80% of the people I dislike)
 Representing (Optional)

Address

457-8022 (W)

457-5261 (H)

Phone No.

5) Wine
ANILCA!

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

FYI

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE MENARD

NAME: KEN WYNNE
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 9571 NOBLEWOOD STREET
 CITY: ANCHORAGE
 PHONE: 243-7979
 BILL NO:

ZIP: 99515

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE
 MESSAGE: COWPER ADMINISTRATION ATTEMPT TO OPEN THE STATE CONSTITUTION FOR SI
 TENCE IS ABSURD AND CONTRARY TO THE BEST INTEREST OF ALL ALASKANS. STATE /
 FEDERAL BUREAUCRATS HAVE ROBBED ALASKA NATIVES OF THEIR SELF ESTEEM, SELF
 RESPECT AND SELF RELIANCE RELEGATED THEM TO ASSISTANCE OF WELFARE AND POVER
 /ALASKA NATIVES SHOULD BE TREATED LIKE ALL ALASKANS. THE STATE SHOULD GET T
 FEDERAL LAW CHANGED. /CHR

POMID: 03090621
 DATE: 03/02/90
 TIME: 09:06:21
 IONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

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BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
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DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAM?
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FISCHER
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FRANK
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
JACKO	KOPONEN	JONES
KUBINA	LARSON	KELLY
LEMAN	MACLEAN	KERTTULA
MARTIN	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: BOB ROBES
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: POB 1286
 CITY: PALMER
 PHONE: 745-0248
 BILL NO: S'BSIS
 SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE

ZIP: 99645

MESSAGE: I SUPPORT EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL ALASKANS AND I OPPOSE ANY
 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT THAT PROVIDES SPECIAL PRIVLIDEGE FOR ANY
 SPECIAL INTEREST.

POMID: 14114345
 DATE: 03/12/90
 TIME: 11:43:45
 IONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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LARSON	KERTTULA
MENARD	SZYMANSKI
JACKO	
FOSTER	
NAVARRE	
FURNACE	
SHARP	
HUDSON	
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: JOHN T SHUE JR
TITLE:
ADDRESS: HC 02 BX 7636
CITY: PALMER ZIP: 99645
PHONE: 745-4911
BILL NO: HJR 74
SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE
MESSAGE: & 88 & 90: I SUPPORT EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL ALASKANS. I OPPOSE ANY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WHICH PROVIDES SPECIAL PRIVILEGE TO ANY GROUP.

POMID: 14134203
DATE: 03/10/90
TIME: 13:42:03
LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	HALFORD
SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
HUDSON	ZHAROFF
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: WAYNE WOODS
TITLE:
ADDRESS: POB 3037
CITY: PALMER ZIP: 99645
PHONE: 745-2534
BILL NO: HJR 74
SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE
MESSAGE: & 88 & 90: I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO ANY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT THAT WOULD DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANY GROUP OF ALASKANS IN ALLOCATING USES OF OUR COMMON WILDLIFE RESOURCES. NONE-TENTHS OF MY INCOME IS REALIZED BY COMMERCIAL CONSUMPTION OF OUR WILDLIFE RESOURCES. AS A THIRD GENERATION ALASKAN, I WISH TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF MY CHILDREN

POMID: 14181520
DATE: 03/10/90
TIME: 18:15:20
LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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FOSTER	ELIASON
NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	HALFORD
SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
HUDSON	ZHAROFF
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: CAL WILLIAMS
 TITLE: POLITICAL CHAIRMAN, N.A.A.C.P.
 ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 200332
 CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99520
 PHONE: 276-8698
 BILL NO:
 SUBJECT: SUBSISTANCE
 MESSAGE: WE SUPPORT NATIVE PREFERENCE TO ALL FISH AND GAME SHORT OF THIS. WE
 SUPPORT HJR 90./CHR

POMID: 03133405
 DATE: 03/12/90
 TIME: 13:34:05
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

DAVIS, M.
 FOSTER
 FURNACE
 JACKO
 MENARD
 NAVARRE
 SHARP

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE MENARD

NAME: STEVE JANIK
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 1650 THUJA
 CITY: ANCHORAGE
 PHONE: 349-4854
 ZIP: 99507
 BILL NO:
 SUBJECT: SUBSISTANCE
 MESSAGE: I AM OPPOSED TO REPRESENTATIVE JACKO'S PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE STATE
 CONSTITUTION THAT WOULD ALLOW DISCRIMINATION BASED ON RESIDENCY. DISCRIMINATION
 BASED ON RESIDENCY IS NO DIFFERENT THAN DISCRIMINATION BASED ON RACE OR
 RELIGION. /BN

POMID: 03075523
 DATE: 02/02/90
 TIME: 07:55:23
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

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FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FISCHER
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FRANK
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
JACKO	KOPONEN	JONES
KUBINA	LARSON	KELLY
LEMAN	KACLEAN	KERTTULA
MARTIN	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	ROBEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STJRGULENSKI
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYHANSKI
ULMER	HALLIS	DEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

*No response
 necessary*

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: DOROTHY T. SIMPSON
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 2130 KNOTTINGHAM DR
CITY: FAIRBANKS ZIP: 99709
PHONE: 479-2832
BILL NO: HJR 88
SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE
MESSAGE: I STRONGLY OPPOSE THE GOVERNOR'S SUBSISTENCE BILL.

POMID: 07143108
DATE: 03/12/90
TIME: 14:31:08
LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

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MENARD	FAHRENKAMP
JACKO	KERTTULA
FOSTER	ELIASON
NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	HALFORD
SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
HUDSON	ZHAROFF
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: EVIE WITTEN
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 525 N STREET
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99510
PHONE: 258-5646
BILL NO:
SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE
MESSAGE: PLEASE SUPPORT HJR 88: AMEND THE ALASKA STATE CONSTITUTION TO AGREE WITH ANILCA. SUBSISTENCE RIGHTS SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED ON THE BASIS OF RACE, HEALTH, AND TRADITIONAL RURAL USES SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE WITHOUT CUMBERSOME BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL. KEEP SUBSISTENCE RIGHTS UNDER STATE CONTROL. WORK OUT DETAILS AFTER 7/1/90.

POMID: 04131859
DATE: 03/12/90
TIME: 13:18:59
LIONAME: BARROW INFO OFFICE

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MENARD	FAHRENKAMP
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FOSTER	ELIASON
NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	HALFORD
SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
HUDSON	ZHAROFF
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: T. K. FOSS
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: 1509 BANNISTER
 CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK ZIP: 99508
 PHONE: 272-6354
 BILL NO: HJR 90
 SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT-SUBSISTENCE
 MESSAGE: RE HJR90, HJR88, HJR74 I AM OPPOSED TO THE PASSAGE OF THE ABOVE
 HJR 88, HJR 74, HJR 90. /JM

POMID: 03104659
 DATE: 03/12/90
 TIME: 10:46:59
 LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

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DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FAHRENKAMP
FURNACE	GOLL	FAIKS
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FISCHER
HANLEY	HOFFMAN	FRANK
HUDSON	JACKO	HALFORD
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KELLY
MACLEAN	MARTIN	KERTTULA
MENARD	MILLER	PEARCE
NAVARRE	PETTYJOHN	POURCHOT
PHILLIPS	RIEGER	RODEY
SHARP	SHULTZ	STURGULEWSKI
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: GARY FEASTER
 TITLE: MAT VALLEY SPORTSMENS CLUB
 ADDRESS: POB 1875
 CITY: PALMER ZIP: 99645
 PHONE: 745-3841
 BILL NO: HJR 74
 SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE
 MESSAGE: & 88 & 90: I REPRESENT 110 MEMBERS OF THE MATANUSKA VALLEY
 SPORTSMENS CLUB. WE STRONGLY OPPOSE ANY AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION
 WHICH PROVIDE SPECIAL PRIVLEDGES TO ANY GROUP. SUCH AMENDMENTS WILL
 VIOLATE THE RIGHTS OF ALL ALASKANS.

POMID: 14114757
 DATE: 03/12/90
 TIME: 11:47:57
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

LARSON	KERTTULA
MENARD	SZYMANSKI
JACKO	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	ELIASON
NAVARRE	FRANK
FURNACE	HALFORD
SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
HUDSON	ZHAROFF
DAVIS, M.	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: POLLY WHEELER
TITLE:
ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 82291
CITY: FAIRBANKS
PHONE: N/R-
BILL NO: HJR 74
ZIP: 99708

SUBJECT: CONST. AMDT: SUBSISTENCE PREFERENCE
MESSAGE: I SUPPORT A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE A PREFERENCE FOR
SUBSISTENCE USE OF ALASKA'S FISH AND WILDLIFE BASED ON LOCAL AND RURAL RESIDENCY
THIS PREFERENCE HELPS PROVIDE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALASKA'S PEOPLE TO LIVE OFF
THE LAND AND PRESERVE OR PARTICIPATE IN A RURAL LIFE STYLE. WE URBAN RESIDENTS
HAVE ADEQUATE OPPORTUNITY TO HUNT AND FISH. EOM

POMID: 07105429
DATE: 02/15/90
TIME: 10:54:29
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COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

JACKO
BOYER
DAVIS, M.
KOPONEN
SHARP
MILLER
MACLEAN
KUBINA
FOSTER
GOLL
GRUSSENDOPF
MENARD
NAVARRE
HUDSON
FURNACE





Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resources - House
 committee name
 committee on HJR 74
HJR 84, dated 3/10/90
HJR 1011 subject

(Attached)

- Ⓐ "Prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus in Alaskan Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts" (DIABETES CARE 11:693-700, 1988)
- Ⓑ "Diabetes Mellitus in Alaska Natives" Arctic Investigations Laboratory, CENTERS for Disease Control (Program Notes No. 6 3/87)

Signed: NEEL J. Murphy MD
Testifier

(SEARHC) South East Alaska Regional Health Corp.
Representing (Optional)

1415 Halibut Point Road
Address

707 5485
Phone No.

Prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus in Alaskan Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts

Cynthia D. Schraer, MD
 Anne P. Lanier, MD, MPH
 Edward J. Boyko, MD, MPH
 Dorothy Gohdes, MD
 Neil J. Murphy, MD

The prevalence of diabetes mellitus in Alaska Natives has been thought to be low, but no survey of this condition in all natives has been conducted. Medical records from 1979 to 1985 were reviewed to determine the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes mellitus in Alaska Natives. Computerized outpatient and inpatient medical record data and clinician reports were used to identify cases. As of December 1985, 610 living Alaska Natives fulfilled diagnostic criteria for diabetes. Type II diabetes mellitus was found in 564 subjects, type I diabetes was found in 15 subjects, and unspecified type of diabetes was found in 31 subjects. The overall age-adjusted prevalence of diabetes mellitus, 15.7/1000, was lower than the overall United States rate of 24.7/1000. However, age-adjusted prevalence varied considerably by ethnic group; the prevalence was 27.2/1000 among Aleuts, 22.8/1000 among Alaskan Indians, and 8.8/1000 among Alaskan Eskimos. Rates within the Eskimo subgroups varied by a factor of four. Compared with previous reports, the prevalence of diabetes mellitus in Alaskan Eskimos appears to have increased. Diabetes mellitus is no longer a rare condition among Alaska Natives. *Diabetes Care* 11:693-700, 1988

Studies of Alaska Natives and other arctic indigenous populations have indicated a low prevalence of diabetes mellitus compared with the 1980 United States prevalence of 24.7/1000 for all races (1). A 1957 survey of 16,000 Alaskan Eskimos revealed 3-6 cases, depending on diagnostic criteria, for a crude prevalence of 0.2-0.4/1000 (2). Reports over the subsequent 15 yr revealed an increasing, but still low, prevalence of glucose intolerance in Alaskan Eskimos (3,4). Reviews of historic information indicate low prevalence rates in several Eskimo groups (5-9). In

the 1960s a study of Alaskan Athabaskan Indians reinterpreted with 1985 World Health Organization (WHO) diagnostic criteria, identified 3 cases among 306 subjects >20 yr old (9.8/1000) screened by oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT; 10). The low prevalence of diabetes in arctic populations is in contrast to that among American Indians, who have experienced a dramatic increase in diabetes prevalence during the twentieth century to rates as high as 341/1000 in the Pima Indians of Arizona (6,11-13).

In recent years, several clinicians in Alaska have noted an apparent increase in the number of Alaska Natives with diabetes. Because of these observations, a project was initiated in 1985 to develop a diabetes registry to improve patient care and to define the magnitude of the problem of diabetes among Alaska Natives. We describe the prevalence of diabetes among Alaska Natives as of 31 December 1985 and compare it with previous data.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

The Alaska Native population consists of three major ethnic groups, Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts (14). These major groups may be further subdivided into linguistic groups that have traditionally occupied certain geo-

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The opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the IHS.

DIABETES MELLITUS IN ALASKA NATIVES



FIG. 1. Geographic distribution of native groups within Alaska.

graphic areas of the state (15) (Fig. 1). The Eskimos can be divided into two major groups, the Inupiaq (northern) and the Yupik (southwestern) (16). Alaskan Indians include the Athabaskan tribes of the interior and the tribes of the Pacific Northwest coast (14). The Aleuts include the residents of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands and from the tip of the Alaska Peninsula. The inhabitants of the remainder of the Alaska Peninsula, the Kodiak area, and coastal regions of southcentral Alaska identify themselves as Aleut although linguistic and anthropologic studies classify them as Sugpiaq Eskimos (15-17). In the current medical records system and in this report, the

term *Aleut* includes these groups. Comprehensive health care is available to all Alaska Natives directly through the Indian Health Service (IHS) or by contract with regional native health corporations. The state is divided into nine IHS service units (Fig. 2), each of which consists of a constellation of village clinics staffed by health aides and/or nurse level practitioners and a small referral hospital or clinic staffed by physicians. The 170-bed Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage serves as a tertiary referral center. In six of the nine service units the IHS offers the only full-service health care available; in all service units, IHS care is free of charge, including



FIG. 2. Indian Health Service health delivery service units in Alaska.

prescription medications. It is estimated that >90% of the Alaska Native population uses the IHS system in some way for health care.

Patients with diabetes were ascertained from a computerized health-care data base, the Patient Care Information System (PCIS), which was established by the IHS in Alaska in 1979. At the time it was established, all diagnoses on master problem lists from all charts at IHS facilities were entered into the data base. Since its inception, all inpatient and outpatient visits at IHS facilities in Alaska and outpatient visits at all but two native corporation facilities have been recorded in PCIS. Information recorded includes demographic data, narrative and International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-9-coded diagnoses for each in- or outpatient visit (including pharmacy visits), an active and inactive problem list, a location and provider code for each visit, and in some cases, laboratory values and medications prescribed. This system was used to obtain the names of all patients seen with diabetes and its ensuing complications by a physician, physician's assistant, or nurse practitioner between early 1979 and 31 December 1985. Names of patients for whom diabetes had been noted on the problem list before 1979 were also obtained. The ICD-9 codes used in the search were the following: 250-250.9, 357.2, 362.0-362.02, 366.41, 648.0, 648.8, 775.0, and 790.2, (see APPENDIX). The computerized health summary and/or the patients' charts were then reviewed either by one of the authors or by a physician or nurse at the patient's home facility to verify the diagnosis. As an additional verification check, the local physicians at each facility were asked to supply names of any diabetic patients meeting the criteria who had not been identified by the PCIS system. The two native corporation facilities that did not submit data to PCIS were the Nome Service Unit (population 5787) and Kodiak Island (population 2171; within the Anchorage Service Unit). For Nome, cases were ascertained from files of ICD-9-coded diagnoses maintained locally for each in- and outpatient visit. For Kodiak, cases were ascertained from a diabetes registry maintained locally. In all cases, records were reviewed for diagnostic criteria.

The diagnosis of diabetes was accepted if the records contained information meeting the 1985 WHO criteria for diabetes (18). In addition, patients were accepted as diabetic if records showed a history of oral hypoglycemic agent or insulin prescription. These criteria were used only for those whose available records did not include pretreatment laboratory values and whose glucose values while on medication were either not available or below the diabetic range.

Cases of diabetes were classified as type II if specified as *adult onset, non-insulin dependent*, or *type II* in the diagnosis or if management had included diet alone or oral hypoglycemic agents. The diagnosis of type I diabetes was accepted only when all of the following were true: *type I* or *juvenile onset* noted by the primary physician, continuous management with insulin, and a history of either ketoacidosis or a labile glycemic response

to insulin consistent with type I diabetes. The term *insulin-dependent diabetes* was not accepted as equivalent to type I because in many cases this term referred to a type II diabetic patient on insulin. The designation *diabetes, type unspecified* was used for cases in which a clear-cut distinction was not possible based on the information available to the authors. Diabetes secondary to other conditions was included in this group.

Two other groups of patients were identified. An impaired glucose tolerance group included patients with at least one fasting plasma glucose level of 115-139 mg/dl or at least one random or 2-h glucose level of 140-199 mg/dl. Patients with a past diagnosis of gestational diabetes were included in this group. A "possible diabetes" group consisted of patients with a history of one fasting plasma glucose level of ≥ 140 mg/dl or one random or 2-h plasma glucose level of ≥ 200 mg/dl.

Ethnicity and blood quantum (i.e., self-declared proportion of native ancestry) were taken from the PCIS data base or, if not present in this data base, from local hospital or clinic records. Patients were classified as Eskimo, Alaskan Indian, or Aleut. For rate calculations, IHS estimates of the 1985 population for all Alaska Natives, for each ethnic group, and for each service unit were used. Estimates of the total population and each service unit population were based on the 1980 United States census corrected for births and deaths in subsequent years. The proportion of the total represented by each age, sex, and ethnic group (Eskimo, Indian, Aleut) was assumed to be constant from 1980 to 1985. Age- and sex-specific population data for each ethnic group were based on the 1980 distribution, applied to the 1985 estimated ethnic populations.

The Alaska rates were age-adjusted to the 1980 United States rates for all races by the direct method (19). Comparisons between age-adjusted rates were made with the method of Chiang as described by Lilienfeld and Lilienfeld (20). Comparison of crude rates was done with χ^2 -techniques to enable an overall test to be performed. For multiple pairwise comparisons of rates, an adjusted Bonferroni *P* value was used (21).

RESULTS

We identified 1585 patient records containing the ICD-9 codes listed in the PCIS system (APPENDIX). Service unit physicians identified an additional 22 patients, 14 of whom were from the two clinics that did not report outpatient visits to PCIS. Of the 1607 records reviewed, 610 Alaska Natives residing in Alaska at the end of 1985 met the criteria for diabetes mellitus. An additional 72 patients had evidence of impaired glucose tolerance, and 34 patients had possible diabetes. The status of 35 patients was unknown, because of either incomplete records (8 patients) or incomplete residence information (27 patients) (Table 1). Most Alaska Native patients with an unspecified type of diabetes were probably type II

DIABETES MELLITUS IN ALASKA NATIVES

TABLE 1
Summary of diabetes classification of Alaska Natives based on medical record review, December 1985

Total records reviewed	1607
Eliminated from study*	856
Diabetes, total	610
Type I	15
Type II	564
Type unspecified	31
Evidence of impaired glucose tolerance	72
Possible diabetes	34
Incomplete records	8
Possible non-Alaskan residence	27

*Due to non-Native race (431), no evidence for glucose tolerance abnormality (246), death (156), or duplication of records (23).

diabetic individuals based on age distribution. The exceptions were 2 pancreatectomized patients and 2 patients with a rare congenital syndrome of thiamine-dependent anemia with deafness and diabetes (22). Eight hundred fifty-six patients were eliminated from the study, 431 because of non-Native race, 246 because no evidence of glucose tolerance abnormality was found, 156 because of death before 31 December 1985, and 23 because of duplication of records. The 246 with no evidence of glucose intolerance included those with "rule out diabetes," "family history of diabetes," "wants check for diabetes," and other statements in the record that had been coded to diabetes.

The age-adjusted prevalence of diabetes among Alaska natives as of 31 December 1985 was 15.7/1000. There was a threefold variation within the population, with Eskimos showing an age-adjusted prevalence of 8.8, Indians 22.0, and Aleuts 27.2/1000. The age-adjusted Eskimo rate differed significantly from both the Indian ($Z = 8.97$, $P < .001$) and the Aleut ($Z = 7.38$, $P < .001$) rates, and the two latter were not significantly different ($Z = 1.87$, $P < .061$). Rates in all groups generally increased with age (Table 2). Age-specific rates after age 25 yr for Indians and Aleuts were similar to

United States rates, whereas those for Eskimos were lower (Fig. 3). After age 35 yr, age-specific rates among Eskimos were continually significantly lower than those of Aleuts, and after age 45 yr the age-specific rates for Eskimos were lower than those of Indians.

Further subdivision by service unit shows a fivefold variation in age-adjusted prevalence. A combined comparison of crude rates shows significant overall variation ($\chi^2 = 150.3$, $df = 8$, $P < .001$), and pairwise comparisons of age-adjusted rates also showed multiple significant differences. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Service Unit, whose population is ~94% Yupik Eskimo and 6% Athabaskan Indian, had the lowest prevalence at 5.6/1000, whereas the Annette Island Coastal Indian population had the highest rate at 31.1/1000 (Table 3). Most of the Aleut population is within the Anchorage Service Unit. Because the group of people noted as Aleut in the medical records contains both Aleuts and Sugpiaq Eskimos, we calculated age-adjusted prevalence rates per 1000 for subdivisions of the Aleut population. The age-adjusted rate for the Aleut residents of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands (linguistically defined as Aleut) was 32.1 (43 cases, 2228 population). The population of St. Paul Island, one of the Pribilof Islands, had an exceptionally high rate of 69.2 (25 cases, 557 population) whereas the other Aleutian Aleuts had a rate of 20.0 ($\chi^2 = 24.0$, $df = 1$, $P < .001$). The rate for Aleuts residing away from the Aleutian region (predominately Sugpiaq Eskimos) was 24.4 (96 cases, 7086 population). This represents the highest rate among the Eskimo linguistic groups.

The female-to-male prevalence rate ratio among all diabetic patients was 1.6:1. The female predominance was apparent in each major ethnic group and in each age group over 25 yr, with two exceptions: Eskimos aged 25-34 yr (10 cases, male rate equal to female rate) and Aleuts aged 35-44 yr (19 cases, male rate greater than female rate). Of people with type I diabetes, there were 7 male and 8 female patients.

Table 4 shows numbers of patients by native blood quantum and type of diabetes for the 449 patients for

TABLE 2
Estimated 1985 Alaska Native populations, total diabetes cases, and age-specific prevalence rates per 1000

Age group (yr)	All native			Eskimo			Indian			Aleut		
	Population	Cases	Rate	Population	Cases	Rate	Population	Cases	Rate	Population	Cases	Rate
0-14	24,961	5	0.2	13,843	1	0.1	8231	1	0.1	2887	3	1.0
15-24	17,551	6	0.3	9512	2	0.2	5777	4	0.7	2262	0	0.0
25-34	11,526	24	2.1	5872	10	1.7	4175	7	1.7	1478	7	4.7
35-44	7300	60	8.2	3601	18	5.0	2719	23	8.5	980	19	19.4
45-54	5564	123	22.1	2853	31	10.9	1905	64	34.6	806	26	32.3
55-64	3579	170	47.5	1863	53	28.4	1203	81	67.3	513	36	70.2
≥65	3317	222	66.9	1765	64	36.3	1165	110	94.4	387	48	124.0
Totals												
Crude	73,798	610	8.3	39,308	179	4.6	25,176	292	11.6	9314	139	14.9
Age adjusted*			15.7			8.8			22.0			27.2

*Adjusted to 1980 United States all races population.

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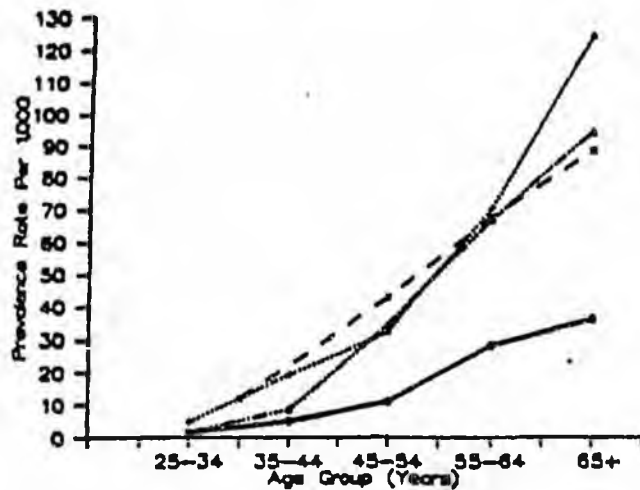


FIG. 3. Age-specific prevalence rates (per 1000) of diabetes for Alaska Natives, including Aleuts (dotted line), Indians (dashed and dotted line), and Eskimos (solid line), for 1985 and for all races in United States (dashed line) for 1980.

whom both blood quantum and type of diabetes were specified. Of type I patients, only 1 (8%) was full-blooded. Of type II patients, 267 (61%) were full-blooded.

DISCUSSION

This study constitutes the first systematic attempt to determine the prevalence of diabetes among all Alaska Natives. There are several possible limitations in the data. A tendency toward underreporting in hospital- and clinic-based studies of diabetes has been described (23-26). However, our methods of case ascertainment ensured that any diabetes-related clinic visit to a physician or midlevel practitioner and any hospitalization for diabetes in the IHS system in Alaska during a 7-yr period would have been

noted. Although Alaska Native patients seeking care entirely from village health aides, the private sector, or out-of-state would have been missed, it is unlikely that this number would be large because the IHS offers the only comprehensive health care in six of nine regions and all care, including pharmacy service, is free of charge to Alaska Natives. The only regions not reporting outpatient visits to PCIS coded all outpatient visits locally and reported their diabetes cases to us. Overreporting could have occurred if local chart reviewers were not stringent in their application of the WHO criteria or if the patients accepted on the basis of insulin or oral agent management were not actually diabetic by WHO criteria. These are not likely to be large sources of error because both written and verbal instructions on diagnostic criteria were given.

Possible sources of error in the prevalence rates include inaccuracies in the 1985 estimated populations and errors in assignment of ethnicity within the medical records system. The United States census includes Canadian Indians, Canadian Eskimos, and American Indians with Alaskan Indians and Alaskan Eskimos in population data. Because patients from these groups were not included in our case definition, there may be a small underestimation of the prevalence in Indians and Eskimos, in that the denominators, but not the numerators, include immigrant individuals. Our prevalence rates are minimal estimates, because we ascertained only clinically diagnosed cases. A review of screening surveys in several populations demonstrated that for every known diabetes patient there was at least one undiagnosed case (27). Whether the same degree of underascertainment exists in this study is unknown.

It is difficult to compare prevalence rates of diabetes in different populations because of differing diagnostic criteria, case ascertainment methods, and age-standardization methods. Table 5 shows reported prevalence rates in several North American populations during the past two decades (1,11,24,28-31). Age-adjusted rates in Alaskan Indians and Aleuts are now roughly comparable to the rate for all races in the United States and slightly

TABLE 3
Prevalence rates of diabetes in Alaska Natives by Indian Health Service Unit, December 1985

Service unit	Predominant ethnic group	Number of cases	1985 population	Crude rate per 1000	Age-adjusted rate per 1000*
Annette Island	Coastal Indian	21	1107	19.0	31.1
Mt. Edgecumbe	Coastal Indian	154	10,052	15.3	27.2
Anchorage	Mixed	193	19,998	9.7	20.7
Interior†	Athabaskan Indian	78	8522	9.2	16.7
Kotzebuz	Inupiaq Eskimo	47	5221	9.0	16.6
Barrow	Inupiaq Eskimo	23	3021	7.6	14.0
Bristol Bay‡	Yupik Eskimo	23	4184	5.5	10.4
Norton Sound	Inupiaq Eskimo	23	5787	4.0	6.7
Yukon-Kuskokwim§	Yupik Eskimo	48	15,906	3.0	5.8

*Age adjusted to 1980 United States all races population.
†Includes some Inupiaq Eskimos.
‡Includes some Aleuts.
§Includes some Athabaskan Indians.

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TABLE 4
Native blood quantum by type of diabetes

Quantum	Eskimo		Indian		Aleut		Total	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Type I								
<1/2	2	33	2	67	2	50	6	46
1/2-7/8	3	50	1	33	2	50	6	46
Full	1	17	0	0	0	0	1	8
Total	6	100	3	100	4	100	13	100
Type II								
<1/2	5	3	21	12	19	17	45	10
1/2-7/8	24	17	51	28	49	44	124	28
Full	116	80	108	60	45	39	267	61
Total	145	100	180	100	111	100	436	99*

Data are presented for 449 Alaska Natives with specified quantum and specified type of diabetes; 161 patients had unspecified type and/or unknown blood quantum.

*Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

exceed some North American Caucasian rates. Alaskan Eskimo rates are still lower than other rates reported for the United States. All Alaska Native rates are substantially lower than other American Indian rates.

Any interpretation of the differences in the prevalence of diabetes within the Alaska Native population must remain speculative. However, the dramatic increase in the prevalence of diabetes in many other populations after adoption of Western or urban life-styles has been well documented (6,27,32-37). With this phenomenon in mind, one possible interpretation of our data is that the groups with higher prevalence rates were the first to be influenced by Caucasian groups.

The history of Caucasian contact with each Alaska Native group has been well documented (38). The medically relevant consequences of this contact have also been chronicled (R. Fortune, unpublished observa-

tions). The Aleuts, Sugpiaq Eskimos, and coastal Indians were heavily influenced by Russians in the late 1700s; the Inupiaq Eskimos and Athabaskan Indians experienced large-scale cultural influence in the mid to late 1800s; and the Yupik Eskimos, despite early Russian explorations, did not undergo major cultural changes until the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Of particular interest is the variation in prevalence within the Aleut and Eskimo groups. These two populations are believed to be related, as determined by linguistic and anthropologic studies (17). Both the Aleut and Sugpiaq groups are believed to have a higher percentage of Caucasian genetic heritage than other Alaska Native groups. Our data indicate that the Aleut residents of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands have a somewhat higher prevalence of diabetes than does the Sugpiaq group. The prevalence in the latter group, which is considered by anthropologists to be an Eskimo population, is higher than those in the Yupik and Inupiaq Eskimo regions. Hence, it appears that Eskimos cannot be regarded as a homogeneous group in terms of diabetes risk and that the closely related Aleut-Eskimo group spans the range of age-adjusted prevalence rates among Alaska Natives.

The past prevalence of diabetes among Alaska Natives is not well documented; however, some historic data exist for Eskimos as previously noted. Despite major methodologic differences, it appears that the 1985 Eskimo crude rate of 4.6/1000 compared to the 1957 crude rate of 0.2-0.4/1000 indicates a true increase in the prevalence of diabetes among Eskimos. The survey published in 1957 included screening by OGTT as well as a survey of all facilities treating Alaskan Eskimos (2). The early study showed a total of 3-6 Eskimos with diabetes, depending on interpretation of the data. All were >35 yr old, yielding a rate of 0.8-1.6/1000 in that age group. The 1985 data shows a rate of 16.5/1000 in the group ≥35 yr old. The mean and median ages of the

TABLE 5
Diabetes prevalence per 1000 in several populations

	Crude rates	Age-adjusted rates	Crude rates (≥35 yr)	Refs.
All Alaska Natives 1985	8.3	15.7*	14.6†	29.1
Alaskan Eskimos 1985	4.6	8.8*	8.2†	16.5
Alaskan Indians 1985	11.6	22.0*	20.5†	40.0
Alaskan Aleuts 1985	14.9	27.2*	25.1†	48.0
United States, all races 1979-1981		24.7		1
Minnesota, Caucasians, 1979-1982			16.0†	24
Minnesota, Caucasians, 1945-1970			16.1†	28
Canada, Caucasians, 1977	15.3			29
Pima Indians 1977		341.0*		11
San Carlos Apache 1976			249	30
White River Apache 1970			108	30
Navajo 1970			127	30
Zuni 1976	43.0			31

*Age adjusted to United States 1980 all races population.

†Age adjusted to United States 1970 Caucasian population.

‡Age adjusted to 1970 United States population.

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Alaska Native population ≥ 35 yr old have changed only slightly since 1960 (1960 mean and median 50.1 and 47.3, respectively; 1980 mean and median 51.7 and 49.2, respectively). Hence, it does not appear that changes in age structure account for the apparent increase in prevalence. Few studies of diabetes prevalence among Alaska Natives other than Eskimos exist. The screening study of 306 Athabaskan Indians >20 yr old published in 1969 and reinterpreted by current WHO criteria reveals a prevalence as high as 9.8/1000 (10). This prevalence could be compared with our estimated rate of clinically recognized diabetes of 14.2/1000 in Athabaskan Indians >20 yr old (62 cases, 4371 population). A 1972 screening study on St. Paul Island (Aleuts) revealed a 9.8% prevalence among those residents >10 yr old compared to our rate of 5.6% in the same age group (25 cases, 447 population) (39). Note that the past studies involved screening by OGTT whereas our rates reflect only those with clinically recognized diabetes in populations in which screening for elevated glucose is not routine. Hence, past studies should have had greater sensitivity.

Among diabetic subjects with specified native blood quantum and diabetes type, most type II diabetic subjects were full-blooded, whereas only one type I patient was full-blooded. However, a relationship between the risk of diabetes and blood quantum cannot be determined from this study, because blood-quantum distribution in the nondiabetic population is unknown, and furthermore, blood quantum is usually self-stated. However, studies of American Indians with various blood quanta have found increased prevalence of type II diabetes in full-blooded individuals (40-42).

In conclusion, our study shows that diabetes is not a rare disease among Alaska Natives. Although still less common in Eskimos than in the rest of the United States population, diabetes appears to have increased in prevalence in the last few decades. The prevalence of this disease varies widely among the ethnic groups in Alaska, and even among Eskimo subgroups there are differences. The presence of diabetes in populations in which it was previously thought to be extremely rare is of concern. Continued study over the next several years should further clarify the prevalence and provide incidence rates. In view of the emergence of diabetes as a major problem among American Indians, the documented rates in Alaska Natives justify efforts at prevention through public education about risk factors (diet, obesity, sedentary lifestyle). Early detection through increased screening and coordinated efforts at rendering the best possible care to known diabetic individuals should help prevent complications.

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APPENDIX

ICD-9 codes used in computerized records search for diabetic patients

250	Diabetes mellitus
	250.0 without mention of complication
	250.1 with ketoacidosis
	250.2 with hyperosmolar coma
	250.3 with other coma
	250.4 with renal manifestations
	250.5 with ophthalmic manifestations
	250.6 with neurologic manifestations
	250.7 with peripheral circulatory disorders
	250.8 with other specified manifestations
	250.9 with unspecified complication
357.2	Polyneuropathy in diabetes
362.0	Diabetic retinopathy
362.01	Background diabetic retinopathy
362.02	Proliferative diabetic retinopathy
366.41	Diabetic cataract
648.0	Diabetes mellitus, classifiable to 250
648.8	Abnormal glucose tolerance, classifiable to 790.2
775.0	Maternal diabetes affecting fetus or newborn
790.2	Abnormal glucose tolerance test

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DIABETES MELLITUS IN ALASKA NATIVES

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ARCTIC INVESTIGATIONS LABORATORY

Centers for Disease Control



PROGRAM NOTES

NO. 6

March 1987

DIABETES MELLITUS IN ALASKA NATIVES

Historically, diabetes was rarely diagnosed in Alaskan Natives. A 1957 survey revealed not more than 6 diabetic patients among 16,000 Alaskan Eskimos, or a prevalence of 0.4 per 1,000. A 1969 screening program, involving 306 Athabaskan Indians over 20 years old demonstrated four cases of diabetes - a prevalence of 13 per 1,000. The results of these early surveys were in agreement with the clinical impression of early IHS physicians.

The emergence of Type II diabetes in populations undergoing rapid cultural transition is a well documented phenomenon. Many American Indian tribes have experienced a phenomenal increase in the prevalence of diabetes since World War II. In Pima Indians rates changed from 0.5 per 1,000 in 1940 to 341 per 1,000 (in those over 5 years of age) in 1977. Many other tribes have experienced a rapid, although less dramatic, emergence of diabetes in recent decades. Complications, especially retinopathy, renal failure, and amputations now occur at high rates among these tribes. In the 1980s, many Alaskan health care providers perceived an increase in the number of Native diabetic patients. In view of this impression and the history of the evolution of diabetes in American Indians, the Arctic Investigations Laboratory, CDC and the AANHS, IHS launched a project to establish a diabetes registry and to determine the prevalence of diabetes in Alaska Natives as of December 1985.

The IHS computerized medical record system (PCIS) was used to retrieve the names of all patients seen for each of the diabetes-related diagnostic codes since 1979, as well as those who had had diabetes noted on their problem lists prior to

1979. The records of each patient were reviewed to verify ethnicity and diagnosis. The World Health Organization criteria for diabetes were used; these criteria require at least 2 plasma glucose values in the diabetic range, which consists of fasting values > 140 , or 2 hour postprandial values > 200 . Any plasma glucose value ≥ 200 in the presence of classic symptoms also verifies the diagnosis. A total of 1,585 records were retrieved and reviewed. In addition, local physicians noted 22 diabetic patients not identified by the PCIS system. A total of 610 Alaska Natives, living in Alaska as of December, 1985, met the diagnostic criteria for diabetes, and an additional 106 Alaska Natives were found to have had at least one elevated blood glucose value. Only 14 of the patients have type I diabetes.

There appears to be wide variation in the prevalence of diabetes by region and by ethnic group among Alaska Natives. The crude and age-adjusted rates are shown in Table 1. The crude rates vary from 4.6 per 1,000 in Eskimos to 14.9 per 1,000 in Aleuts. The rates for Alaskan Indians and Aleuts, when adjusted for the age structure of the population, are now similar to the US rates, while that for Eskimos is below the US rate. The crude rates in each Service Unit are displayed in Figure 1. Prevalence rates vary from 19.0 per 1,000 in the Coastal Indian population of Annette Island to 3.0 in the predominantly Yupik Eskimo population of the Bethel Service Unit. The Aleut population of St. Paul Island, within the Anchorage Service Unit, has a particularly high prevalence (45.0 per 1,000), confirming the impression of health care providers that this is a high-risk group.

Complications of diabetes are occurring.

10 of 11

While a systematic review of all records for complications has not been done, the following complications were noted in health summaries December, 1985: amputations, 4; retinopathy, 57, including 3 blind patients; renal failure, 9, with 1 on dialysis; myocardial infarction, 5; and stroke, 12.

In view of the apparent increase in diabetes, screening for gestational diabetes was initiated in some regions in 1986. Preliminary results indicate varying rates by region, but reported rates equal or exceed the US gestational diabetes rate of 2%-3% of all pregnancies.

In conclusion, Type II diabetes is no longer a rare disease among Alaskan Natives. The prevalence among Eskimos appears to have increased 10 to 20 fold from 1957 to 1985. The emergence of this disease in populations appears to be related to dietary changes, more sedentary lifestyle, and weight gain. In view of the history of diabetes in other American Natives, a major effort at prevention through education on nutrition, exercise, and avoidance of obesity, appears

warranted. Currently, the Alaska Native Health Service and Regional Health Corporations are engaging in numerous activities to optimize patient care, initiate screening programs for diabetes, and develop educational materials. In addition, the State of Alaska Epidemiology Office, through state funding and a grant from CDC, has initiated a program aimed at early detection and treatment of diabetic retinopathy and prevention of lower extremity amputations among all Alaskan diabetics. It is hoped that by prevention programs and early intervention, the occurrence of diabetes and its complications can be reduced.

For more information, regarding this report contact:

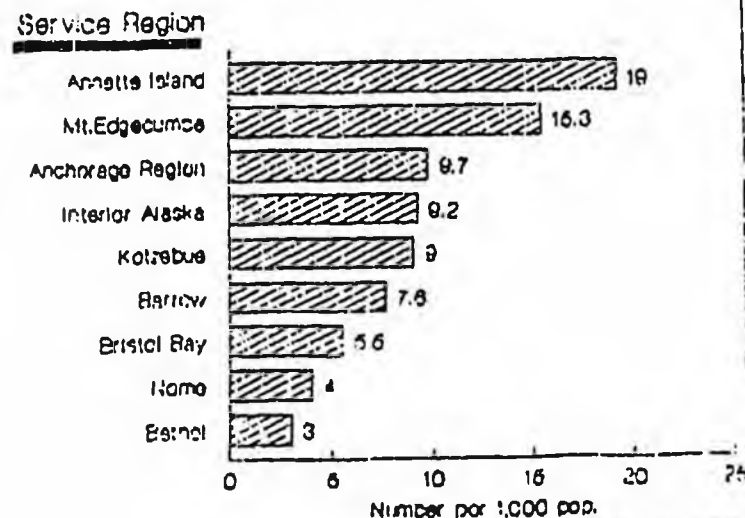
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Table 1. Crude and Age-Adjusted Prevalence Rates per 1,000 of Diabetes in Alaska Natives and U.S. Populations

	Crude Rate	Age-adjusted to 1980 U.S. population- all races
All Alaska Natives	8.3	15.7
Alaska Eskimo	4.6	8.8
Alaska Indian	11.6	22.0
Alaska Aleut	14.9	27.2
U.S., All races		24.7
Minnesota whites, 3 studies		16.0 to 17.3*

* age adjusted to 1970 U.S. white population.

Figure 1. Diabetes Crude Prevalence Rates Among Alaska Natives by Service Region: December, 1985



REMINDER: Meeting on Pneumococcal Disease in Alaska, Friday, May 8, 1987 beginning at 8:00 A.M. at the Sheraton Anchorage Hotel. Contact Dr. Michael Davidson, (907) 271-4011 for additional information.

March 14, 1990

Dear Concerned Elected Official:

Please evaluate the enclosed letter. It is the result of an honest effort to find a common ground for the people of Alaska. It is being distributed to six papers around the state, including the *Tundra Drums* and *Tundra Times*.

I must be honest to admit that because of my strong feelings on this matter, the original drafts were composed with considerable anger. It was anger at some elected officials, not our perceived 'opponents'. Nevertheless, I hope that the letter is received in the constructive manner in which it is intended.

If you wish to contact me, please don't hesitate to call - 745-4358.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob". The letters are stylized and cursive.

Robert H. Parkerson
HC 02, Box 7630-A1
Palmer, Alaska 99645

An Open Letter to Alaska's Elected Officials:

On Saturday March 10, I listened to renewed conflict over access to Alaska's wildlife resources! The occasion was a teleconference held by the House Resources Committee. Again, Alaskans are arguing over rural priority for subsistence use of these resources. The contestants debated the issue of an amendment to the Alaska Constitution to achieve this priority.

Three major factors distract us from the real issue:

(1) The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) creates the threat that the federal government will manage Alaskan resources on federal lands if the state doesn't provide for preferential access to fish and game for "rural" citizens. This threat should offend and anger every Alaskan. Federal management is undesirable, but management jurisdiction can be settled after Alaskans fairly resolve the resource conflict.

(2) Another factor is the ease with which the conflict can be twisted to appear to be racial. The issue is not racial... though heated arguments quickly become ugly and racial.

(3) Partisan politics clouds the issue. It isn't partisan, though some partisans would make it so. Republican Senator Ted Stevens says the federal threat is our legislature's problem, and refuses to try amend ANILCA to keep Federal authorities from dictating state policy. That Act has been amended nine times. The issue is not partisan, but Democrat Governor Steve Cowper says the Democrats will solve the problem... then promotes a constitutional amendment which divides the people of Alaska. He furthermore will not challenge ANILCA in court. If I recall correctly, as a new governor he pledged to pull Alaskans together to solve problems.

Each side of this issue has valid concerns. Each has experienced threats from other Alaskans who are viewed as opponents in this conflict... However, there was one common thread underlying the comments of all participants in the teleconference. **The fish and game resources of Alaska are important to all Alaskans; Inupiat, Aleuts, Indians, Caucasians, Blacks, Orientals, urban and rural dwellers... all Alaskans.** We all value the resources and need them for the survival of our Alaskan way of life. Subsistence use of fish and game is an Alaskan tradition. Subsistence must continue!

We should draw together to solve Alaskan's subsistence needs. Instead of fighting over shares of the 'resource pie', we must secure more 'resource pies'.... more moose, more salmon, more timber, more caribou, more browse... more resources to satisfy the needs of all Alaskans. Professional managers can dramatically increase all

renewable resources... fish, game, timber. They are trained in these skills. They didn't train to become bureaucrats. They trained to become professionals: fish biologists, game biologists, foresters, research scientists. State government made them into bureaucrats. Let others be the bureaucrats, who deal with politicians, public relations and administration. Bureaucracy interferes with the work of our trained managers!

One brief example illustrates the seriousness of bureaucratic interference. Consider a dedicated former "moose biologist" who recently retired from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game. When discussing this problem, he stated many times, "Not once was I instructed to produce more moose!". What was he doing during his years of service to the Alaskans? He tried to manage moose, but also, he was forced to avoid offending one politician or another, defend his decisions to a noisy self proclaimed moose 'expert', or argue with a reluctant state forestry or habitat official about producing moose browse. This situation is common to all natural resource managers in the state. Ask a practicing forest manager what needs to be done to enhance Alaska forest production. He'll tell you. Ask him why it's not being done and you will hear of this same interference. You'll hear why there are limited resources. The resource conflict, as serious as it is, is a symptom of the real problem... a breakdown in professional resource management.

Only you, elected officials, have the authority to solve this serious problem. Change the way our renewable resources are managed. Support our professional managers. Free them from being bureaucratic political pawns. Painful reorganization of agencies will be necessary. Special interest will lose control. Those who are nourished by conflict will suffer, but the resources and Alaskans will benefit. This is your challenge! This is your opportunity!

What can be done? Remove political manipulation from management of Alaska's renewable resources. Oregon's and Missouri's system might provide some methods. Ask for help from the people and organizations who testified at the teleconference. You will find responses from talented Alaskans who have genuine interests in providing the needed resources for Alaskans. Don't polarize Alaskans! Your special interest should be all the people of Alaska.

Robert H. Parkerson, Ph. D.
Former Director, Alaska Plant Materials Center
Palmer, Alaska

7. 789-7853

MARCUS JENSEN'S TESTIMONY BEFORE HOUSE RESOURCE COMMITTEE,
STATEWIDE HEARING ON H.B. 74, 88 and bill on urban subsistence

MR. CHAIRMAN: MY NAME IS MARCUS JENSEN AND I HAVE LIVED IN ALASKA OVER 60 YEARS. MY GRANDFATHER WAS IN NOME IN 1898, and HIS SON THOMAS SPENT MOST OF HIS LIFE IN NOME. THOMAS JENSEN SERVED IN THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE IN 1925, SERVED ON THE FIRST ALASKA GAME COMMISSUON, I HAVE RAISED MY FAMILY HERE IN ALASKA AND AM ONLY SAYING THIS TO SHOW THAT OUR ROOTS ARE PRETTY SOLID IN ALASKA. I AM INTERESTED IN WHAT HAPPENS TO OUR STATE ANDTHE DIRECTION IT TAKES.

I STARTED SERVING IN THE ALASKA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE IN 1949. I SERVED IN BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE, AND THE LAST TERM WAS IN 1962. I served on MANY COMMITTEES THAT HAD NATIVE MEMBERSHIP. WE SAT AS ONE PEOPLE, WE WORKED TOGETHER IN HARMONY AND SOLVED OUR PROBLEMS. THE WORD "SUBSISTENCE" WAS NEVER MENTIONED. EVERYONE WENT ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS AND TOOK CARE OF THEIR PERSONAL NEEDS IN THEIR OWN WAY.

FISH IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST FOOD SUPPLIES FOR ALL ALASKANS. OUR BIG RIVERS USUALLY CARRY THREE OR FOUR DIFFERENT ^{SPECIES} FROM SPRING THROUGH FALL. CERTAINLY DURING THAT TIME A PERSON COULD SET ASIDE A FEW FISH FOR HOME USE. from MY INFORMATION: MOST VILLAGES SMOKE OR FREEZE THEIR FISH FOR THEIR HOME SUPPLY. I THINK IF EACH VILLAGE HAD SIZEABLE CANNING EQUIPMENT IT WOULD ENLARGE THE DIFFERENT POSSIBILITIES OF USING THE FOOD.

ALASKA :IS MADE UP OF MANY TYPES OF HABITAT. PERSONALLY I HAVE HUNTED WITH A PACKTRAIN ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, SPENT OVER TWENTY YEARS HUNTING AND GUIDING IN THE ALASKA RANGE. EACH YEAR I HAVE HUNTED ANDGUIDED IN SOUTH-EASTERN ALASKA.

I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE THE COMMITTEE SOME OF MY OBSERVATIONS AS TO WHY THESE BILLS ARE NOT NEEDED. LET'S TAKE KODIAK ISLAND/ ANYONE FAMILIAR WITH THAT AREA KNOWS THAT THEY HAVE ABUNDANCE OF FISH AND DEER. THE SOUTHEAST PANHANDLE ACTUALLY IS ONE COMMUNITY BECAUSE THE AREA AND PEOPLE ARE ALL

JENSEN PAGE 2

LIVING IN THE SAME ECONOMY - FISHING, LUMBERING, TOURISM, AND PLENTY OF THE FOOD RECOURCES FOR EVERYONE.

THE ARCTIC CARIBOU HERD HAS CERTAINLY TAKEN CARE OF THAT AREA, AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO, BECAUSE WEATHER AND DISTANCE ^{ALLOWS} ~~HAS~~ VERY LITTLE URBAN PRESSURE.

THE NOME COASTLINE, WHERE WE ARE TALKING ABOUT MARINE MAMMALS, HAS NO COMPETITION.

TODAY ALL THE VILLAGES ON THE BIG RIVERS WHOSE PEOPLE ARE FISHERMEN HAVE LARGE INCOMES BECAUSE OF THE HIGH PRICE OF THE FISH TOBAY. A GREAT NUMBER OF THEM MAKE \$100,000 OR MORE A YEAR, AND ARE ENJOYING A MUCH HIGHER MIXED DIET THAN THEY COULD~~X~~ YEARS BEFORE.

ONE THING THAT IS HARD FOR ME TO COMPREHEND IS WHY NATIVE LEADERSHIP IS PRESSING FOR A SUBSISTENCE BILL WHEN THEY HAVE FORTY FOUR MILLION ACRES OF PRIVATE LAND TO HUNT ON. I LOOK BACK ON HOW MANY ANIMALS WE USED TO TAKE OUT OF ONE SMALL VALLEY~~X~~ AND ~~THEY~~ THEN THINK OF THE FORTY FOUR MILLION ACRES!

I WOULD ASK THIS COMMITTEE TO NOT PASS OUT ANY OF THESE BILLS. THEY ARE NOT NEEDED AND WILL ONLY CAUSE FRICTION AMONG OUR PEOPLE.

IT MIGHT BE OF INTEREST TO THE COMMITTEE THAT ALASKA IS THE ONLY STATE IN THE UNION WHERE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS PASSED A LAW THAT EFFECTIVELY SAYS "YOUR CONSTITUTION IS WRONG, AND WE ARE GOING TO TELL YOU HOW TO RUN YOUR STATE!" THIS SEEMS SO WRONG THAT TO SATISFY MYSELF I DID A LITTLE RESEARCH, AND HERE IS WHAT I HAVE FOUND:

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WAS ASKED TO COME IN AND CREATE LEGISLATION DEALING WITH THE ALLOCATION OF SUBSISTENCE. GOVERNOR HAMMOND, in 4/1978 TESTIFIED BEFORE A FEDERAL HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE, AND I QUOTE: "THE ALLOCATION OF ROSOURCES TO BE CONSUMED AMONG THOSE WHO WOULD COMPETE FOR THE RIGHT TO CONSUME THEM IS A DIFFICULT PROBLEM AT BEST. I WOULD HOPE THAT THIS CONGRESS ESTABLISHES THE PRIORITY OF SUBSISTENCE USES WHERE THERE IS A CONFLICT. I

JENSEN PAGE 3

"I BELIEVE THAT THIS IS A LEGITIMATE SUBJECT FOR LEGISLATION, AND HOPE THAT THIS PRINCIPLE, WHICH HAS BEEN STATE POLICY FOR SOME TIME, MIGHT BE ENACTED INTO FEDERAL LAW." unquote

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THIS FEDERAL LEGISLATION, TITLE 3 SUBSISTENCE, WAS DEVELOPED WITH THE HELP OF GOVERNOR HAMMOND'S STAFF AND THE NATIVE LEADERSHIP. WHEN THE LEGISLATION FIRST APPEARED IN PUBLIC IT WAS A REAL BOMBSHELL!

I AM FOR THE RURAL AREAS OBTAINING AS MUCH FOOD SUPPLY AS POSSIBLE FROM THE LAND. IT CAN BE DONE EFFECTIVELY BY METHOD AND MEANS, SEASON AND BAG LIMIT.

MARCH 10. 1990



Ric Davidge

Alaska Public Policy Consultant

(907) 536-1912 FAX (907) 562-1824

March 13, 1990

Alaska State Legislature
PO Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Legislator.

As most of you know I was the Chairman of the Federal Subsistence Resource Management Program Task Force in 1986 that wrote the federal plan. Since that time I have consistently followed the federal and state subsistence issues and remained a student of legislation and court decisions.

Attached, for your use and review, is a DRAFT Subsistence Bill that could pull you out of this mess. This legislation recognizes the uniqueness of federal lands in Alaska, the problems of Title VIII and the responsibilities and complexities of concurrent legislative jurisdiction in the management of fish and wildlife resources on federal lands.

This legislation also provides a definition of rural, consistent with existing federal law and programs and allows that definition to be modified by the US Census Bureau consistent with their normal delineation processes nationally.

This legislation will only apply to federal lands and not to state or private lands in Alaska as a Constitutional amendment would.

This legislation will not change anything significantly. The federal agencies are in the process of wrestling with the Kinitzi federal court decision as it applies to the definition of rural and the Secretary of Interior is considering an amendment to ANILCA to resolve that problem.

The passage of this legislation is consistent with Title VIII and its legislative history as it is constructed from Title VIII.

This legislation avoids a Constitutional amendment and the political problems I know most of you wish to avoid.

Can the State Legislature pass a law that only affects how it (the State) functions within its responsibility under concurrent legislative jurisdiction over federal lands? I believe it can in

PROPOSED SUBSISTENCE LAW

FINDINGS

The Legislature finds and declares that -

(1) the continuation of the opportunity for subsistence uses by rural residents of Alaska, including both Natives and non-Natives, on the federal lands and by Alaska Natives on Native lands is essential to native physical, economic, traditional, and cultural existence and to non-Native physical, economic, traditional, and social existence;

(2) the situation on Federal lands in Alaska is unique in that; federal law mandates a subsistence preference on federal lands consistent with the provisions of The Alaska National Interest Land Claims Settlement Act (ANILCA), and fish and wildlife resources on federal lands are managed cooperatively by federal and state agencies under concurrent legislative jurisdiction.

(3) fish and wildlife habitat on federal lands is under direct federal management while fish and wildlife resources are under concurrent jurisdiction.

(4) with the passage of ANILCA the Congress of the United States found that the State of Alaska was competent to manage these resources and because of the State's management experience and management resources the State was determined as the appropriate lead agency for the management of fish and wildlife resources on federal lands.

(5) all management of fish and wildlife resources on federal lands must be consistent with federal law. In the event of federal/state law conflicts it is federal law that prevails.

(6) ANILCA does not define "rural" or "urban" resulting in significant difficulty in implementing a coordinated and cooperative management program

POLICY

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Legislature that;

(1) consistent with sound management principles, and the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, the utilization of the federal lands in Alaska is to cause the least adverse impact possible on rural residents who depend upon subsistence uses of the resources of such lands; consistent with management of fish and wildlife in accordance with recognized scientific principles and the purposes of each of the federal Conservation System Units established, designated, or expanded by or pursuant to title II through VII of ANILCA, the purpose of this Act is to provide the opportunity for rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to do so;

(2) nonwasteful subsistence uses of fish and wildlife and other renewable resources shall be the priority consumptive uses of all such resources on the federal lands of Alaska when it is necessary to restrict taking in order to assure the continued viability of a fish or wildlife population or the continuation of subsistence uses of such population, the taking of such

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**



Ric Davidge

Alaska Public Policy Consultant

(907) 536-1912 FAX (907) 562-1824

March 13, 1990

Alaska State Legislature
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This legislation will only apply to federal lands and not to state or private lands in Alaska as a Constitutional amendment would.

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The passage of this legislation is consistent with Title VIII and its legislative history as it is constructed from Title VIII.

This legislation avoids a Constitutional amendment and the political problems I know most of you wish to avoid.

Can the State Legislature pass a law that only affects how it (the State) functions within its responsibility under concurrent legislative jurisdiction over federal lands? I believe it can in

light of the fact that federal lands within a state must be managed consistent with federal law and that when there is a conflict between federal and state law it is the federal law that prevails unless that federal law is determined unconstitutional by the US Supreme Court.

I suggest you present this as a Committee alternative. Hold a teleconference and find out what level of support or opposition you have. The most important new positions taken at the teleconference last Saturday are the number of sportsmen's groups supporting federal management rather than a Constitutional amendment.

I hope this is constructive. I know it will generate some opposition based on growing expectations of some Native leaders, but I believe it can prevail with solid legislative management.

Best wishes,


Ric Davidge