

Foreign fishing vessels— 505 sighted off U.S. coasts

A total of 505 foreign fishing and fisheries support vessels were sighted operating off the coasts of the United States during the month of February, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) announced recently.

The sightings were made by fisheries agents of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service and by personnel of the U.S. Coast Guard, conducting joint fisheries enforcement patrols from Coast Guard cutters and aircraft. The ships included in the total were within 200 miles of the U.S. coast, and came from 12 foreign nations.

The number was up from 420 foreign fishing vessels sighted the previous month and slightly down from the 523 sighted in February 1975, Commerce Department figures show.

The largest number of foreign fisheries vessels, 280, came from the Soviet Union, which had 121 ships operating off Alaska, 104 ships off New England, and 55 off the mid-Atlantic states. Second was Japan with 82, of which 70 were off Alaska, nine off the mid-Atlantic, two off the Gulf Coast, and one off New England. Third was Spain, with 63, of which 46 were fishing off New England and 17 off the mid-Atlantic states.

Canadian fishing vessels were not counted because of the long history of cooperation between fishermen of the two nations, who have traditionally shared many fishing grounds off the coasts of both Canada and the United States.

In addition to the three nations with the largest numbers, Coast Guard and NMFS personnel sighted vessels from Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Italy, Ireland, Cuba, the Republic of Korea (South Korea), and the Republic of China (Taiwan).

Some of the foreign fishing off U.S. coasts is of recent origin. NMFS officials point out. Ships from the Republic of Korea first began fishing off New England in the late summer of 1975, and Cuban ships first appeared there last fall. Republic of China (Taiwan) ships first began fishing off the West Coast last December.

NMFS agents report that the East European nations fishing off the New England and Atlantic coast fished primarily for hake and mackerel, the traditionally February target species.

The U.S.S.R. also fished extensively for squid, which it uses primarily for export. The Mediterranean and Oriental nations fished generally for squid, with the Spanish ships also fishing for cod.

The squid fishing also involves a high incidental catch of creatures of the continental shelf, such as lobster, NMFS officials point out.

Off the West Coast, the East Europeans fished largely for ground-fish such as hake and pollock, and the Oriental nations chiefly for black cod.

The two Japanese ships in the Gulf were tuna longliners.

During the month of February one foreign fishing vessel, the South Korean Dong Won 709, was seized for violating the contiguous fisheries zone off Alaska. The U.S. District Court in Anchorage has levied a total of \$530,000 in fines against the ship.

A summary of foreign fishing vessels operating off the U.S. coasts during February 1976 follows:

Off New England — Soviet Union, 104; Poland, 9; Bulgaria, 3; Romania, 3; Cuba, 5; Spain, 46; Japan, 1; Italy, 1; Republic of China, 2.

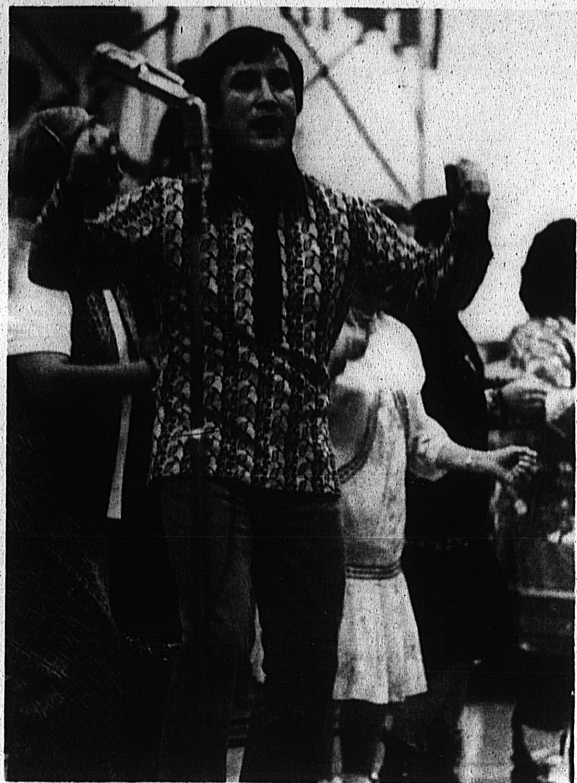
In the Middle Atlantic — Soviet Union, 55; Poland, 8; G.D.R. (E. Germany), 12; Bulgaria, 7; Romania, 2; Cuba, 3; Italy, 3; Spain, 17; Japan, 9; Ireland, 1.

In the Gulf of Mexico — Japan, 2.

Off the West Coast — Republic of Korea, 14; Republic of China, 2.

Off Alaska — Soviet Union, 121; Japan, 70; Republic of Korea, 4; Republic of China, 1.

Total of all vessels — 505.



STATE SENATOR JOHN SACKETT, R-Galena, joined Nulato dancers in their songs and dances at the Fairbanks Native Association's annual potlatch.
— Photo by MARGIE BAUMAN

Alaskans urged to take part in poison prevention

Commissioner of Health and Social Services Frank Williamson joined the U.S. Product Safety Commission to urge Alaskans to actively participate in National Poison Prevention Week, March 21-27, 1976, by making certain that all toxic household substances are far from the reach of children.

Each year, hundreds of thousands of children are accidentally poisoned through ingestion of improperly packaged or stored household substances. The vast majority of poisonings happen to children under five years of age who cannot distinguish between food and paint thinners stored in paper cups; candy and multi-colored pills; and soda and furniture polish.

The Poison Prevention Packaging Act which requires a number of household substances to be sold in child-resistant packaging is administered by the CPSC. Furniture polish, drain cleaner, turpentine, aspirin products and prescription drugs are among those products which must be safely packaged.

For the sake of the elderly and handicapped who often cannot open such containers, the act provides that a regulated product can be packaged in one non-complying size provided it

carries a warning that it is not recommended for use in households with children and provided that the product is also supplied in complying packages.

Prescription drugs are also available in non-child-resistant packaging upon the specific request of the prescribing physician or the patient.

President Ford, in declaring March 21-27, 1976 as National Poison Prevention Week, noted that in the two years since aspirin products were first required to be packaged with child-resistant closures, the number of deaths from aspirin poisonings among children under five dropped 48%.

The observance of National Poison Prevention Week is intended as a means for local communities to emphasize the dangers of accidental poisonings and take such preventive measures warranted by these dangers.

In this effort, the CPSC joins with 28 professional medical, youth-oriented, public health and welfare, government and industrial organizations sponsoring NPPW in offering simple, effective tips for eliminating the hazards of accidental poisonings:

- * Store kitchen and cleaning products such as detergents, disinfectants and drain cleaners on top shelves of cabinets. If possible, put a lock on the storage space.

- * Do not store food and cleaning products together.

- * Keep cleaners, detergents and disinfectants in their original containers.

- * Keep all medicines out of the reach of children or in a locked box. Use child-resistant containers as an added precaution.

Havighurst to instruct class

Dr. Robert J. Havighurst, noted American educator, Fullbright scholar, academician and author will be a visiting professor of education on the Fairbanks campus this summer from July 8-28.

He will instruct Ed. 493/693: Issues in Contemporary Native Education which will be worth three semester credit hours.

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BIA funds benefit urban Natives

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has told Sen. Ted Stevens that regulations in the Indian Financing Act limiting funds to village corporations established under Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) would not preclude urban Alaskan Natives from benefitting from BIA programs.

In Interior Appropriations Subcommittee hearings, BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson said that BIA money could be used by urban groups if the funded projects would have a positive impact on a village corporation.

Urban Native programs would qualify for the fund, for example, if village Natives were hired to work on the project, Thompson said.

In discussing BIA schools in Alaska, Stevens told Thompson he hoped a task force would be formed by the BIA and the State of Alaska to determine which BIA schools would be transferred first into the State Operated School System.

The SOS has been reorganized for more local authority over schools, and local school boards have begun to request control over BIA schools as well. Before they can be transferred, however, the BIA must repair and modernize them.

Stevens said a task force to determine a schedule of school transfer should be formed so that construction priorities at these schools can be established.

Dr. Charles Konigsberg resigns

The Director of the Division of Policy Development and Planning Dr. Robert Weeden has announced that Dr. Charles Konigsberg resigned his position with the division some months ago.

Weeden said although Konigsberg resigned as policy and program specialist in October, some confusion apparently remained, and he wants to clarify the situation.

Weeden said, "I was truly sorry that Chuck decided to leave. He brings a unique perspective to issues most others fail to see or are willing to admit. Wherever he goes or wherever he speaks, Chuck elicits reactions that force people to ask questions that might not otherwise have been raised."

tion. Make certain all medicines are packaged in child-resistant containers.

- * Clear the garage and basement of gardening weed killers, house paint, pesticides, lighter

fluids and other toxic substances and store them under lock and key.

For additional information on how to prevent poisonings, contact the CPSC toll-free hotline at 800/638-2666.

OSU program "Graduate Psychology Training for American Indians"

STILLWATER, Okla. — Oklahoma State University has started a new program which will hopefully enlarge the number of American Indian psychologists.

The new program, Psychology Graduate Training for American Indians, is funded by the National Institutes of Mental Health.

"There are only about five American Indians with PhD's in psychology in America," said Gloria Valencia-Weber, program coordinator.

"Our goal is to increase the number of Indians working in psychology so that their people needing psychological services can be serviced by people who identify with and understand the cultural aspects that distinguish contemporary American Indian life," Ms. Weber said.

The new program is being developed by the OSU college of education department with Ms. Weber and Dr. Ken Sandvold, head of clinical services and director of clinical training.

The clinical program at OSU is accredited by the American Psychological Association and is the only program of its type accredited in the state.

"What we are looking for at the present time are college students from recognized tribes who are interested in working professionally with American Indians," the program director said.

The program will also result in additions to the faculty and coursework in the department. Another part of Ms. Weber's work is helping find a new faculty member, either an American Indian or a PhD with experience working with Indians.

"Out of this will come new courses relating psychology to Indian culture," Ms. Weber said. "This is not an American

Indian or Native American Studies program but is for training mental health specialists or PhD's," Ms. Weber said.

The mental health specialist program is for students who want to obtain a master's degree in clinical skills for working with people in community health centers and other clinical counseling settings.

A master's degree program is available for students who have made a commitment to work as professional rehabilitation counselors with handicapped clientele in a rehabilitation agency or setting.

A clinical PhD would allow the graduate to head a clinic, a position now filled mostly by non-Indians, Ms. Weber said.

Any bachelor's or master's degree can be used as the basis for an application for admission to graduate study in psychology at OSU.

Decision making in admissions involves students and faculty and academic preparation, graduate record examination, letters of recommendation from faculty and community members, applicant's statement of purpose, employment experience and samples of graduate or undergraduate work will be evaluated.

Financial aid is available according to program specialty. The staff will work with students in their efforts to secure financial aid.

Further information can be obtained by contacting OSU, which is centrally located in the state with the largest American Indian population, at Psychology American Indian Program, North Murray Hall, OSU, Stillwater, Okla. 74074.

"We would like to hear from Indian students nearing graduation, but also those students at junior colleges who are looking for a place to transfer," Ms. Weber said.