

Fishing Gear Limit On Licenses Posed

JUNEAU—Gov. Walter J. Hickel revealed details of a major proposal to place a limit on the total number of commercial fishing gear licenses which will be issued in the Bristol Bay in 1968, and in future fishing seasons.

The proposal will go to the state Board of Fish and Game for consideration when it meets at Sitka Dec. 8. This is the first time in Alaska history that an effort has been made to limit fishing gear in the Bristol Bay, which has been hard-hit in recent seasons by relatively low catch totals compared to the number of fishermen involved.

At the heart of the proposal, hailed by Hickel as "the first serious step aimed at solving—not just temporarily alleviating—depression of the Bristol Bay economy," is a recommendation that will place a limit of 1,692 on the number of commercial salmon fishing licenses which will be issued in the bay next season.

This compares with 2,529 licenses in the area during the fishing season earlier this year.

In announcing formal completion of the proposal, Hickel said:

"The economic disaster in Bristol Bay this year again proved the need for the state to provide for welfare assistance to those Alaskans involved, for basically this problem is one of too many fishermen to divide the catch and still provide a decent return to the individual.

"But now we are going beyond the welfare concept.

We are proposing what we consider a dynamic new solution, one which we believe is fair, reasonable and which will help—along with other projects geared to economic development—to bring prosperity to the people of all of western Alaska."

The proposal which will go to the Fish and Game Board at Sitka, says, in part: "The 1960-61 average base of 1,642 gear licenses will be used for the issuances of 1968 gear licenses. No more than 1,692 or less than 1,592 will be issued in '68. This number of fishermen was adequate to catch all the fish the canneries could handle in record runs of 1960-61.

The proposal specifies that gear licenses will be issued on the basis of a point credit rating which will take into account the applicant's fishing experience, welfare needs, hardship, past violations and native origin.

"The system will also provide for new people to enter the fishery," Hickel stressed.

The point credit system will include specifications allowing for:

—Ten points for each year a gear license was obtained for 1960-67.

—The head of a household or any member of a family who received welfare assistance during the years 1962, '63, '64 or '67 will be given a five point credit for each year on welfare assistance.

—Up to 10 per cent of the eligible applicant list, not to exceed 164 gear licenses, will be reserved for allocation

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SURVIVAL SCHOOL—A survival student is about to enter his "home sweet home" during training in the field near Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska. Part of the curriculum for flying crews attending the

Arctic Survival School required living in the field for 2½ days. During this time, students put into practice what they learned in two days of classroom study.

Alaskan Command Air Crew Arctic Survival Training in its 20th Year

The Alaskan Command Air Crew Arctic Survival Training School is in its 20th year of training military fliers...just in case.

The oldest and largest winter survival school in the Air Force was originated October 1, 1947 in Nome, Alaska. It moved to Ladd AFB in 1950 and to its present location at Eielson AFB in 1960.

About 600 students graduate annually from about 20 classes taught during the winter months. CMSgt. William C. Barbour, NCOIC, said "No one flunks the course."

Pilots, crew members, flight surgeons and nurses spend two 8-hour days in the classroom learning about clothing, shelters, food sources, survival medicine and signal and rescue techniques. There are no written tests. The next 2½

days in the field do all the testing necessary.

Students are taken to an area about eight miles off the base and immediately begin putting into practice what they learned in the classroom. Each class of about 30 students is broken up into teams of six.

One of the first things to do is build a shelter. The students, literally working like beavers, dig through about five feet of snow to the ground.

Then tree boughs are placed over the hole. Snow is piled on the boughs giving the students an endurable shelter for their stay in the field.

Sergeant Barbour said temperature outside the shelter can be as cold as 55 degrees below zero; but inside, without artificial heat, the thermometer will read 20 degrees above.

Each student is given two emergency rations—dehydrated foods containing about 800 calories. They supplement their food supply by shooting or snaring rabbits, squirrels, ptarmigan and grouse.

Students have a lot to do in a short time for Alaska winters provide only about 3 hours of daylight in which to build the shelter, gather firewood and hunt for food.

During the dark hours, students attempt to aid searchers by using various signaling techniques. They are scored by instructors flying overhead in small aircraft.

A student who was asked what he did to pass the long dark hours in his makeshift quarters, he replied, "I cried a lot."

Model Cities...

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can be answered with a wealth of other programs which are available, while the Model Cities program is one of the few ways we can alleviate much of the rural poverty conditions in Alaska in the area of housing."

Slashing of the Alaskan communities from the program "makes it even more vital," the Governor continued, "that our congressional delegation in Washington continue to press for restoration of the funds which were cut from the Bartlett Native Housing Program.

Just before he left for Washington last week, Hickel announced that he will ask the next session of the Alaska Legislature for an increased appropriation which will double the state's participation—up to \$1 million—as its share of funding for the rural housing program.

The Governor said the move was an effort to get Congress to restore an appropriation for that part of the Demonstration Cities Act of 1966.

On Oct. 20 a joint Senate-House conference committee approved an appropriation bill for the act, but only after funds for the Alaska portion of the program were deleted.

Alcoholic Cure Starts...

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the client's adjustment within the residence at two week intervals. Progress, or lack of it, will be evaluated.

Participating agencies in the individual recovery program will be asked to sit in at these reviews.

Participating agencies are: Alaska State Employment Office, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Office of Economic Opportunity funded resources, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Termination of facility care will be by plan—unless the client terminates it sooner than planned. This action will be on an individual basis in cooperation with the sponsoring agency.

When the client is released, after-care arrangements may include continued service on both home-visit and office interview basis—if this is wished by the client and is agreeable with the cooperating agency.

Continued and intensive relationship with the program of Alcoholic Anonymous shall be part of all individual plans.

"The sponsoring agency shall be responsible for family casework," the program said. "We strongly recommend that the desirability of the Alanon program be interpreted to the family and that they be encouraged to make use of this resource.

"Family visits to the client are encouraged. These should be by plan and the family should be completely aware of the facility program in order that conflicts in

their own planning be avoided.

"The Center is not in competition with any existing agency or service. Our efforts are intended to complement and extend other services.

"Primary program emphasis will be on the problem of alcoholism.

"We recognize that this compulsion, although an illness in itself, is but a symptom of other problems. Without a plan which includes the latter, continued sobriety is doubtful."

For this reason, the program includes the following:

1. Close liaison with medical and mental health resources. This includes referral from the Center for medical and mental health services, and carrying out in the Center the recommendations of the physician and/or mental health practitioner.

2. Complete cooperation with sponsoring or collateral agencies. This will include, but not confined to, case conferences, progress reports, cooperative and related planning, and supplying to the sponsoring agency necessary data for their own needs.

3. Referral for vocational planning and/or training to proper resources. The agencies mentioned earlier will be consulted for this purpose, and since the alcoholic is basically a disadvantaged and handicapped person pending demonstrable recovery, COMPAS plans to work primarily through the office of

Vocational Rehabilitation.

4. Program planning in cooperation with state, federal and local conferences, committees, and commissions on alcoholism.

5. Keeping and maintaining case records.

6. Accumulation and distribution of educational information on alcoholism.

7. Providing public information speakers from staff. The goals of the program are:

1. To help the alcoholic to achieve sobriety.

2. To assist him in re-establishing avenues of communication with his society.

3. To assist him to re-orient himself in terms of time and priorities.

4. To introduce him to resources available to continue to remain sober following his stay at the Center.

5. To help him to regain some measure of a feeling of self worth, to become self-determining and to find suitable outlets for a returning desire for attainment.

6. To make available to him an opportunity for a vocational plan.

7. To attain, as nearly as possible, an optimum condition of physical and mental health.

8. To assist him to re-adjust to his responsibilities, family and personal ties,

and to the social complex in which he will live.

9. To provide a focal point upon which all resources for the arrest of alcoholism may focus.

10. To provide information for the continued study and treatment planning of alcoholism.

COMPAS board of directors has hired Robert Carroll as director of the Center. Carroll was formerly employed by the BIA as a supervisor of social work. Maynard Eakan is serving as assistant to Carroll.

The Board of Directors is currently composed of three members from each of the cooperating church congregations plus six members elected from the community at large.

The board was organized through the efforts of Rev. William Warren and Rev. Thomas Connolly, acting director and a community development specialist from Gonzaga University in Spokane, Washington.

Members of the Board are: Lynn Davidson, Richard Frank, Joseph Gilbert, Kenneth Haycraft, George Hollett, Shirley Jennings, Taine Lahti, Joseph Lawlor, Ralph Lewis, Robert Nearing, Rev. John McBride, Robert Parish, William Staats, Mary Lou Stealey, June Ulz, and Rev. William Warren.