

At Fisheries Conference—

Mixed Reactions

By DOROTHY ANDERSON
Mixed reactions have emerged as a result of the Bristol Bay International Marine Fisheries Conference called by the Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation. How productive has any conference been shortly after it was completed?

When Mr. Nick Gregory, president of the BBADC made his opening remarks to the conferees, he stated: "We are primarily interested in finding answers to why our fishing problem exists, what is being done now and what is being planned for the future regarding the continual decline of the Bristol Bay fishery."

Gregory went on to say, "We must have answers to:

1. What is proposed by the state, federal government and the International Marine Pacific Conference to solve the fisheries problem in Bristol Bay?
2. Will effective restraints be placed upon the foreign high seas salmon fisheries?
3. Can our inshore fisheries survive as a significant contributory to the regional economy within the time frame and under the restrictions which rehabilitation of the salmon stocks will require?
4. Will the appropriate Federal, State and local resources be marshalled in order to preserve the human as well as the natural resources of our homeland?
5. What can the State and Federal governments do about

the following:

- A. Sea Mammal Act — with the protection of our sea mammals, a big factor of the depletion of Bristol Bay Salmon, since all sea mammals feed on salmon.
- B. The trout, Dolly Varden and rainbow are known as predators. Will the State allow fresh water fisheries to exist to cut down on these predators?

6. The most important question is: How are the fisherman of Bristol Bay going to support their families during the hard times coming?"

Gregory closed his comments by saying, "The people are expecting commitments during this fisheries conference assuring the fishermen that immediate action will be taken."

Were commitments made? "Absolutely no commitments were made at the conference," stated Donald Nielsen of the Task Force. Nielsen said that for fishermen who have fished the past 20-30 years, this conference was mainly a rehashing of what they have heard before.

Lyle Smith, a fisherman for twenty years, said he felt great disgust when he heard one speaker say, "We can't do anything now about the high seas fishing. We have to wait for the Law of the Seas Conference." Smith wondered how 100 nations would agree on something that 5 or 6 people find hard to agree on.

Other fishermen questioned the State's enthusiasm over the development of fish hatcheries without taking positive action on the high seas fishing. "Are we to hatch eggs to produce fish for the Japanese to take out there on the high seas?" the fishermen asked. The State gave no answer.

Task Force members feel the meeting will produce results. The governor is being asked to classify this as a disaster area so that federal aid in the form of money to create jobs can be given the fishing communities in the area.

A resolution was formed asking that a sum of money equal to the value of those Bristol Bay salmon taken by the Japanese on the high seas be provided to the State for rehabilitation of the fishery and for allocation to those Bristol Bay communities that have historically depended on this fishery for their existence.

The Task Force is planning to make copies of the presentations made at the conference, questions and answers given or not given. The material along with an evaluation of the conference is to be published and will be sent to Canadian and Japanese officials, members of the United States Congress and the State legislature.

One thing is clear, the fishermen of Bristol Bay are not going to give up their fishery.

SHARE IN FREEDOM



For free sponsored 16 MM film short subjects write Dick Norman at

PICTURES, INC.

811 5th Ave., Anchorage
—Serving Alaska Since 1939—

Letters

(Continued from Page 2)

technology in their classrooms, instead of bickering among themselves over which legislator can cut the pie in their favor. Fringe benefits and pensions will come in their own time.

Sunday school teachers must teach respect for the Church, Honor for parents and other elders, and our need for Supreme Guidance, instead of teaching that God needs Us. Preachers must ignore the pressures of time, the church boards, ease off of programs and schedules and preach what the Bible teaches, and not what the congregation wants to hear.

The leaders of our community organizations must realize how, who, and where they are leading. Two choices only: Right or Wrong?

How do we tell what is right and what is wrong? Observe those around you. Who is happy? Why are they happy? What are they doing that you are not? Or perhaps, more importantly, what are they not doing that you are? Do something to make yourself happy. If it makes others happy, it must be right. Look for right and wrong

1. in your own home
2. in the responses of others to your actions, in their comments or smiles of approval
3. in yourself
4. in your community or even your state

What I am trying to say is "Be Alive!" and thereby help others to live. A live person makes a better mate, a better relative, a better friend than a dead person. You've heard the saying, "Life is too short." Is it really? If it is, why shorten it with senseless crime? Why cry over life and its problems when we can smile as we think up solutions?

It is time to get together and fight crime, so we can enjoy healthier, happier lives together.

Very sincerely,
Stanton O. Katchatag

Conference—

Native Language Ctr.

By MARILYN RICHARDS
Participants from as far away as Wisconsin, Quebec and Washington, D.C. attended the Alaska Native Language Center Advisory Board Conference April 23-25 at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

Other guests represented the Alaska Humanities Forum, Alaska Department of Education, the Tanana Chiefs Conference, the Alaska Native Education Board, Alaska State Operated Schools, the Ahtna Language Project in Glennallen, and a Johnson-O'Malley delegation consisting of BIA and AFN officials.

Alaska Methodist University, Sheldon Jackson College, the Summer Institute of Linguistics, the Kuskokwim Community College and various city and borough school officials from the state, also, came.

The Eskimo Language Workshop, the Center for Northern Educational Research, the Alaska Education Program for Intercultural Communication; which are all housed on the Fairbanks campus and other university officials also attended.

The purpose of this broad gathering was to hear reports of the ANLC's and other agencies' bi-lingual educational and training programs. After hearing about their programs' success and downfalls there will also be anticipation for improvement, said Vera Kaneshiro, an ANLC's Siberian Yupik language specialist.

Michael Krauss, director of the ANLC said in a letter to the board and other conference members, "This meeting brings together people from all parts of Alaska who care about Alaska's native languages, and also people from other parts of the United States and Canada with very similar concerns."

"There are a number of agencies in Alaska committed to the cause of Alaska's native language who need to hear more about each other's work. There are agencies outside of Alaska involved in basically the same as Navajo in New Mexico, and Inuit in Quebec. We are all deeply dedicated to the maintenance and cultivation of America's native languages."

"Every year more people realize the importance of this cause and become committed to this movement, a struggle against enormous forces. To succeed in its urgent task, this movement needs unity.

"We hope that the exchange of experiences and ideas amongst the people at this meeting will inspire and help unite us all, and will help the Alaska Native Language Center Advisory Board in the important decisions it needs to make for the future of Alaska's native languages."

John Beaudoin of Milwaukee, the administrator coordinator of the University of Wisconsin's Native American Language Project explained his program's goals.

The purpose and goods of the Coalition of American Indian Language Teachers, his group, are: certification of Native Americans who teach their ancestral

languages, teacher training, accreditation by school systems, awareness by parents, re-education of parents toward their Indian language, instilling a sense of pride and identity, to attract the elders to participate in the development of the languages and that languages will be taught according to terms set by the Indian people.

Dr. Thomas Johnston, a visiting ethnomusicologist at the U of A stated in his presentation, "Guidelines for Indian-Operated Revitalizational Musicology" that culture and music and language are all one with each other.

Julia Ann Grissy, a representative of Dr. William Demmert, a Tlingit-Ogala Sioux with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, D.C. explained the 1973 Indian Education Act. She requested the conference members to send the 1973 Indian Education Act. She requested the conference members to send their ideas, suggestions and needs to the HEW Indian Office of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

Dr. Raymond Gagne is director of the University of Quebec's Project for Amerindianization. An example of dedication in his teaching training program, he cited, is a mother of nine children who is expecting a tenth. This woman had only three years of education in a white school but is a very dedicated teacher of Indian.

Bilingual Education Bills S.2553 and S.2552 (amendment of Title VII) were also reviewed in the conference. The bills are designed to improve the bilingual and bicultural education opportunities for children of limited English-speaking ability. Sen. Ted Kennedy, D-Mass., who is sponsoring the bills planned on his representatives attending the conference but word was sent that they are continuing to work on these bills in Congress.

The movies, "Education in Eskimo — An Experiment in Bilingual Education" and "Tun-nermiut — Eskimo Language/Cultural Experiment" were shown to the group. A reception was held at the home of Dr. Frank Darnell in honor of the board.

The Alaska Native Language Center Advisory Board and the conference was chaired by June Nelson of Kotzebue. The ANLC was established in 1972 by an act of the state legislature. The legislature also passed two other acts dealing in Alaska Native languages.

The acts authorized bilingual education in state operated schools where children speak a Native language and appropriated funds to implement the programs.



SAVOY BAR

423 2nd

OWNER: CURLY LEVI

MANAGER: TOMMY FULLER

Delightfully Unique !

BLM Land Issues

Q. Once I have filed for a homestead site, what must I do to prove my claim and obtain the land?

A. The Homestead Act requires you establish residence within six months from the date of filing and that you actually live on the land, build a habitable house, and cultivate the soil for the purposes of economic farming. To do that you must make the homestead site your permanent residence and live there at least seven months out of the year for three years. The house you construct or place on the land must be suitable as a year-round dwelling.

Since the purpose of the act is to encourage farming, one of the requirements is that you break the soil, plant or seed it, and cultivate for a crop other than native grasses. Cultivation must be done in such a manner that profitable results could reasonably be expected. Normally in the first year no cultivation is required, but at least 1/16th of the area must be cultivated in the second year, and 1/8th during the third year and until final proof is made.

Those Alaska lands open to homesteading are not near any roads so all equipment for farming and building in addition to food supplies must be flown in or perhaps in certain areas shipped by river boat. This makes farming very expensive. In addition, the growing season in these areas is rather short while the winters are severe, making the chances for a profitable operation less likely.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED

POSITION VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT
TITLE: ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
WHERE: ANCHORAGE
AVAILABLE: IMMEDIATELY
RESPONSIBILITY: General Secretarial — typing, filing, scheduling, appointments, procurement, making travel arrangements, letter and report composition, editing letters, reports, and narratives, some research and analysis for Technical Assistance staff members.
QUALIFICATIONS: Ability to type 60 w.p.m. accurately, transcribe from dictation equipment, some shorthand preferred, vast knowledge of general office management, working knowledge of financial reports, ability to control own work load in relationship to a five-member office. Only interested, permanent, and experienced persons need apply.
SALARY AND FRINGE BENEFITS: Salary: D.O.E. Fringe: Full hospitalization and fully paid Dental plan.
CONTACT: Tom Evans, Director Technical Assistance Program Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. 1675 C Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501 — Telephone 274-3611
APPLICATION DEADLINE: May 15, 1974

HELP WANTED

POSITION VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT
TITLE: Program Specialist
Where: Anchorage
Available: Immediately
Responsibility: Person will be required to write proposals, grants, perform, research and perform feasibility studies, formulate economic development and municipal planning, asset and analyze rural Native needs, assist in financial planning for Alaska Natives to apply for and administer programs developed for rural Alaska. Person will be required to perform his duties in an economical and efficient manner.
Qualifications: Requires knowledge of existing private, governmental, quasi-governmental financing institutions. Vast knowledge of rural Alaska and rural Alaskan Natives. Experience and working knowledge of State and Federal programs. Applicant will be required to have some accounting background and be able to travel.
Salary and Fringe Benefits: Salary: Fully paid hospitalization and Dental plan.
Contact: Tom Evans, Director Technical Assistance Program Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. 1675 C Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501—274-3611 Application Deadline: May 15, 1974