

Senate rejects annexation

before the senate until this afternoon, and that the resolution is subject to change after being reviewed by the Senate Community and Regional Affairs committee.

The Senate Community and Regional Affairs committee listened to testimony yesterday afternoon concerning the proposed annexation in Kodiak, said Gene Walsh, administrative assistant to Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski. The committee received testimony from Kodiak residents Lorna Arndt and Okey Chandler, from Bob Hartig, attorney for the City of Kodiak, and borough attorney Joan Katz. The committee also received testimony from Palmer McCarter, director of Local Government Assistance.

The resolution disapproving annexation voted upon by the House Community and Regional Affairs committee now goes to the House Rules committee, chaired by Rep. Sam Cotton. The rules committee will schedule when the resolution is to appear on the House floor for a vote. Cotton's office said this morning the resolution will probably be scheduled to appear before the House sometime next week.



Three European scientists, Dr. Unnar Skuladottir, from Iceland, Dr. D.M. Carlsson from Greenland and Dr. Erik Smidt from Denmark, right, consider a speaker's presentation during yesterday's concluding session of the Kodiak Pandalid Shrimp Workshop.

New management of shrimp stock sought

By CHRIS BLACKBURN
Mirror Staff Writer

After two days of listening to shrimp experts from the world's major shrimp fishing areas describe, during the Pandalid Shrimp Workshop in Kodiak, how shrimp stocks rise and fall sometimes in response to changes in the environment and sometimes for no discernable reason—Kodiak processors and fishermen made a plea yesterday for changes in Alaska's shrimp management policies.

The five fishermen and two processors who formed a panel scheduled to discuss shrimp

management constraints on the processing and fishing industry stated that current management policies in Alaska have hindered exploration for new stocks, failed to keep a steady flow of shrimp coming into the processing plants and created a "pulse" fishery which may be damaging the stocks.

Five years ago, Manager Chuck Jensen of Pacific Pearl's Kodiak plant noted, industry agreed to a split season which allocated one-third of the forecasted shrimp harvest for taking in January and February.

"This year that was reduced down to approximately five

percent of the total Kodiak catch and lasted four days," Jensen said. "We had to keep machines ready, crews ready—the cost of winterizing the machines every month is almost unbearable."

The short catch periods, Jim

Tim Sargent, 15, dies

Timothy Thor Sargent, 15, died yesterday of a self-inflicted gunshot wound, Kodiak police report.

The department said the youth was found in his room by his parents, Neil and June Sargent, at their residence on the 300 block of Wilson. The parents called the police at 2:24 p.m. and

Majors from East Point Seafoods said, prevented plant managers from rotating their boats so the catch could be unloaded quickly when the vessels came in.

Pulse fishing, caused by (Continued from Page 4)

School administrators said Sargent had been involved in a disciplinary action earlier in the day in a drug-related incident which was discussed with the police, student, administrators and parents.

Editor's note: Neil Sargent

Shrimp

(Continued from Page 1)
opening one small area for a short time, also keeps the shrimp fleet at an artificially high level, Majors indicated.

"As long as we've got pulse fishing and somebody makes \$20,000 in two weeks, boats are going to be out there gambling," Majors said.

"Kodiak has a total population of 800 to 1,000 actively involved in shrimp," Jensen said, asking that shrimp fishermen be allowed to explore for shrimp, to look at areas where there have been known shrimp

populations previously.

"I do not understand why we close areas when there are no shrimp there," Jensen said.

Under Alaska's regulatory system the Board of Fisheries set regulations after hearing from fishermen, processors and biologists. Chignik fishermen Ken Westman pointed out that "this monstrosity of management system we've produced—we're just as involved in it as Fish and Game."

"I've been in other fisheries where management was cumbersome," Kodiak shrimp

fisherman Merle Knapp said, "but valuable. In the shrimp fisheries, management is more than cumbersome and not valuable, though we can't point the finger at state management."

"I feel that as far as quotas and pulse fishing effort are concerned," Knapp continued, "less management might be appropriate at this time."

Pulse fishing, Kodiak shrimp trawler Junior Cross told the over-100 biologists, fishermen and processors assembled for the Pandalid Shrimp Workshop, has the side effects of intensively fishing only a portion of a bay's stock, forcing fishing on "pinhead" (juvenile) shrimp and periodically flooding the canneries with more product than can be properly handled.

During the panel discussion it was mentioned that the current Alaskan shrimp management system was devised when shrimp were plentiful and a new management strategy may be needed to cope with a decreased stock.

Kodiak shrimp biologist Fred Gaffney pointed out that the state was required by the Alaska legislature to manage the Alaska's fish stocks on a maximum yield basis.

Gaffney asked Alaska Board of Fisheries Chairman Nick Szabo if the board were likely to approve trying an alternative management strategy in one shrimp area as a "test tube case."

"There are currently seven or eight legal actions pending against the board for mismanagement," Szabo said.

"You always run the risk that someone environmentally concientious could file suit, but if you could justify the experiment on the basis of trying to find information, it would be worth taking the risk."

Single stock management and a management strategy based on maximum sustained yield guaranteed failure in Alaska's shrimp stocks, Dr. Edward Sandeman, director of Newfoundland's Biological Station in St. Johns, said.

"We struggled under MSY (maximum sustained yield) for years," Sandeman said, "and finally threw it out. Only since

Alaska Weather

By The Associated Press

	HI	LO
Anchorage, clear	23	-2
Annette, cloudy, .07	37	31
Barrow, cloudy, trace	06	-18
Bethel, clear	-2	-5
Bettles, clear	-22	-34
Cold Bay, clear	29	14
Cordova, cloudy	15	01
Fairbanks, clear	19	-35
Homer, pt cloudy	15	07
Juneau, snow, .09	13	10
Kenai, clear	20	-7
King Salmon, clear	02	-14
Kodiak, pt cloudy	27	21
Kotzebue, clear	00	-6
McGrath, clear	5	-36
Nome, pt cloudy	09	-6
Northway, fog	33	-55
Prudhoe Bay, pt cloudy	05	-8
Seward, pt cloudy	16	-1
Sitka, cloudy	34	29
Valdez, cloudy	19	13
Yakutat, snow, trace	27	25

Alaska Line
Gift Shop

Wien Air Terminal
486-4647

The Flower Pot

Waldo's Mall
486-3024



Both
No. 1 and No. 2
Chevron
Heating Oils

Call Your Chevron-

Service & Savings

With 3 grades of gas

then have our stocks increased."

Dr. O. Ulltang from Norway's Institute of Marine Research concurred that maximum sustained yield was not a good concept to use in management of marine resources, as did Dr. Ar Skuladottir from Iceland.

Under questioning, the Canadian and European scientists said management criteria should attempt to leave some stocks for rebuilding and also take economic and social as well as biological factors into consideration.

"It is of necessity to have management to ensure steady employment throughout the year," Dr. Svend Horstead from Denmark said.

"We as managers, we biologists, need to thoroughly integrate social and economic concerns," Paul Anderson from the Kodiak National Marine Facilities said. "I feel that in part we have really fallen down in this respect."

Lack of knowledge, however, hinders biologists from developing management strategies.

Cannery manager Majors noted that all the biologists had indicated mortality rates were needed to be known in order to develop a management strategy, but that no one knew what the mortality rate for shrimp was.

Later during yesterday's shrimp workshop, Kodiak biologist Gaffney said, "We don't know what the bottom line is."

While fishermen and biologists

alike could offer example after example of areas where shrimp had vanished, only to suddenly reappear in great numbers, there were also examples of areas where the shrimp populations had not rebuilt after declining.

If stocks of one species in an area are eliminated, Norm Abramson from National Fisheries Service in California noted, "something else takes its place."

In California, Abramson said, the anchovy stocks were drastically overfished and the less valuable sardine populations expanded to fill the niche left open by the decline in anchovies. The anchovy populations have never come back.

"It's a scary thing," Gaffney said, referring to the problem of not having enough biological information to predict the behavior of the shrimp stocks and the possibility that allowing too much fishing could permanently eliminate the stocks.

Fishermen and processors both spoke in favor of devising a new management strategy that spread the fleet over larger areas, fished the bays less intensively, left room open for the fleets to explore for new areas where shrimp may have suddenly appeared, and spread the catch out more consistently so that processors would not have to hold crews, which had no work and then find themselves glutted with shrimp after a short season.

Police handle incidents

Randall C. Kilger, 20, was arrested Tuesday morning for the unauthorized use of a credit card. Police report. Police said the card was used to defraud the Arvester Food Cache. Kilger is jailed pending his court appearance.

Tuesday afternoon, Nick Miller reported the theft of about 10 gallons of stove oil from a retail property sometime between Dec. 14 and Jan. 3, police report.

13 ft. wooden snag skiff and 25 h.p. Johnson motor

belonging to Wayne Sargent were stolen from the transient float Tuesday morning, police report. The skiff and motor were valued at about \$900, said police.

Betty Lind, 31, was arrested Tuesday morning for assault and battery on a police officer, police report. Lind attacked the officer as he was attempting to revive her and remove her from the floor of the Mecca Lounge, said police.

Alaska Pacific Seafoods reported last Saturday morning that it had been broken into and one half case of bacon, 12 pounds of hamburger, 61 pounds of chicken and some dinner rolls were stolen, police reports. The value of the stolen items is estimated \$75, said police.

One of the windows at King Crab Inc., valued at \$1,000 was broken sometime late Saturday night, police report. The case is

1 Year Long!



5-21-79

KODIAK DAILY MIRROR

Thursday, February 15, 1979

25 cents



Session considers testing techniques

By CHRIS BLACKBURN
Mirror Staff Writer

Underwater photography and acoustics were presented during yesterday's session of the Pandalid Shrimp Workshop in Kodiak as new techniques which may improve biologists' ability to estimate shrimp populations.

Dr. D.M. Carlsson of Greenland showed slides of the underwater camera which has been used in both the inshore and offshore areas of Greenland to photograph shrimp on the sea bottom.

Dr. Ole Mathiesen from the University of Washington's Fisheries Research Institute in Seattle told the more than 100 fishermen, processors and biologists attending the second day of the Pandalid Shrimp Workshop that hydroacoustics "looks very promising" as a biological assessment technique and is being developed in many places around the world.

Schools of krill appear as dense black "ink blots" on the

acoustic recorder, while fish schools appear as a thick band of lines.

Trawls still need to be used in conjunction with acoustic gear to check the identity of the species being picked up acoustically, Mathiesen indicated, but with hydroacoustics large areas can be surveyed.

The "swept area" method-trawling in randomly selected portions of a shrimp ground and estimating population from the trawl catch-has "many, many faults," according to Alaska Department of Fish and Game shrimp research biologist Fred Gaffney.

But both Gaffney and Dr. Steve Clark from the Woods Hole
(Continued on Page 2)

Annexation decision expected

The Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee was to meet today at 1:30 p.m. to discuss the Kodiak annexation issue. The office of Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski, chairman of the committee, said they were tentatively scheduled to make a decision today.

The House Community and Regional Affairs committee is scheduled to discuss the proposed annexation tomorrow morning at 8:30 according to the office of Rep. Bill Parker, chairman of the House Community and Regional Affairs committee.

Marge Gorsuch, ad-

Aleutian service proposed

Rep. Alvin Osterback, chairman of the state House Resources Committee, has introduced a bill to the committee concerning a ferry which would serve the Aleutian Islands.

Osterback, who said he has been working on the bill for four years, said the proposed ferry would be a "Tustumena type." The Tustumena ferry, which serves Kodiak, is currently the only ocean-going ferry in the state.

The ferry would sail out of Homer or Seward, explained Osterback, then to Kodiak, and on to the Aleutian Island as far as Unalaska. The ferry would carry both passengers and cargo, with both dry and frozen cargo vans, said Osterback.

The project would be funded

proposes legislation

- Prohibiting the holder of a retail liquor license from selling liquor ordered by mail or telephone from a community or holding liquor sale or holds a community license, if so decided by local governments.
- Issuing in-flight catering licenses for selling liquor with prepared meals aloft.
- Providing state reim-

be enticed to work in Alaska for low wages, and believe that their return transportation will be paid, Hammond said.

"Apparently many employees from the Lower 48, especially in the fish processing industry, have been stranded or 'dumped' in Alaska upon termination of their employment without adequate funds to pay for the return trip."

By Martini

and not a boat to fish. Kodiakans are still looking down to the docks till in town (they are) or if a tanner price has been reached (it

Techniques

(Continued from Page 1)
National Marine Fisheries Service in Maine, indicated the increases and declines in shrimp stocks identified with a swept area technique were also noticed by shrimp fishermen themselves.

Shrimp fisherman Ron Kutchick asked the panel to explain why biologists use the assumption a new catches "everything in its path" when calculating shrimp population size.

Members of the panel answered that no one really knew how much of the shrimp in its path is net caught and the biologist's assumption that the net caught everything was simply a mathematical convenience.

Clark, from Maine, noted that when Maine's shrimp fishery collapsed in the early 1950's neither fishermen nor research vessels could find shrimp and there were no shrimp landings.

The shrimp returned to the Gulf of Maine in the 1960's and populations increased "exponentially" until 1969, Clark said, when the shrimp populations again declined.

Changes in temperature may have affected the shrimp populations, Clark said, and the growth of an offshore shrimp fishery could have contributed to the stocks decline.

In Maine, females move inshore to spawn and the larva migrate offshore. The traditional inshore fisheries were taking mostly the older females, Clark said, but the offshore fishery took the small shrimp.

Kodiak shrimp biologist Pat Holmes asked Clark if there had been any evidence in Maine that the shrimp, instead of declining, had simply moved elsewhere.

"We've worked very hard on the survey data," Clark said, "and the shrimp distribution did not seem to have changed. Some fishermen in Maine, as in Kodiak, felt the stocks may have

moved rather than declined," Clark said.

Boutillier, from British Columbia, said work in his area showed some evidence of shrimp migration. Shrimp which had concentrated in a 36 to 72 square mile area appeared, according to surveys made by a research vessel and four commercial vessels, to have spread out over a 200 square mile area during one survey season.

The panel on stock assessment techniques was followed by a panel discussing ways of measuring recruitment into a shrimp fishery and the effect of recruitment.

In Pavlof Bay on the Alaska Peninsula, National Marine Fisheries Service found that one year's shrimp recruits increased the bay's shrimp production from a few hundred thousand pounds to millions of pounds.

The Pavlof Bay shrimp hatched in 1971 entered the fishery in 1974, Paul Anderson from the National Marine Fisheries Service's Kodiak facility said, and during the next four years the 1971-hatched shrimp contributed about 30,000 metric tons to the commercial harvests.

The 1975 shrimp hatch appears to be a strong year class, Anderson said, though not as strong as the 1971 year class was.

"We're seeing a four year cyclic effect in dominant shrimp moving into the bay," Anderson said.

Anderson noted that it had been possible to keep track of the 1971-hatched shrimp in Pavlof because the shrimp population seemed confined to the bay. A similar study had been attempted in waters outside the bay, but after four years the shrimp disappeared, Anderson said.

In order to measure shrimp and estimate the strength of the year classes, Anderson said, it was necessary to measure about 3,000 shrimp a year—about 300 shrimp in each research tow.

During the panel discussion of the effect on shrimp, Dr. Henry Niebauer from the University of Alaska's Institute of Marine Science, Fairbanks, said cold air was drawn down to Kodiak from Siberia in 1974 and 1975, but the patterns changed in 1977 and 1978 the air masses came across the Pacific Ocean giving Kodiak a warmer than usual winter.

The growth rate of shrimp is affected by temperature changes—in warmer temperature shrimp grow more rapidly. Dr. Hiroshi Kurata, director of the Fisheries Research Laboratory in Hiroshima, Japan, told the audience.

The Kodiak Pandalid Shrimp Workshop concludes today with panel discussion on the changes in shrimp fishing gear and techniques, effect of shrimp management regulations on the processing industry, management strategies and whether management is necessary at all for shrimp.

Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)
apparent discrimination against minority persons sentenced for crimes in the state.

One of the bills would set up an "Advisory Committee on Judicial Sentencing Practices" with some minority members, to assist the Judicial Council.

Slides shown

An Alaskan color travelogue program will be presented at the Main School Gym Saturday Feb. 17, at 7:30 p.m.

The 35mm slide presentation will be given by Dan Ouska, a local photographer. Ouska will share his experiences hiking and backpacking in areas such as Primel Mountain, Lake Clark, Mt. McKinley and his local travels around Kodiak Island.

The program is free and the public is invited to attend.

Rabies clinic held Saturday

A rabies vaccination clinic and city animal licensing will be held Saturday, Feb. 24 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the police department garage.

Residents who own unlicensed

Alaska around and

SEATTLE (AP) — The negotiating separately of Juneau in an effort to strapping boat building by The individuals who said the corporation corporations.

Seattle First National Reinell's shot down \$1.5 million in bank debt William Niemi Jr.

Seafirst earlier estimated at \$1.3 million.

The bank also in finished boats but down, and has agreed another \$3 million an option to buy it.

Under the plan personally guarantee buy back its plant could raise the \$1.5 million.

ANCHORAGE (AP) Friends of Alaska's dissolving.

The group was stations last year challenged by an

The group filed a Federal Commission

Connel Murray because it failed to

JUNEAU (AP) Dr. Helen Brown

Arthur C. Granitz

Dr. Verrett

Psychiatric division

an assistant

of psychiatry

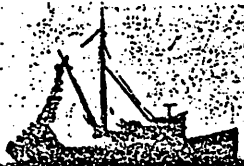
Still

JUNEAU (AP) pointments to

Residents John Miklautsch

Councilman, Borough

Marine weather



By The Associated Press

The National Weather Service reports a double low in southeastern Gulf of Alaska

Iceland shrimp fishery loaded with rules

By CHRIS BLACKBURN
Mirror Staff Writer

Iceland may have the most regulated northern water shrimp fishery in the world.

During the Thursday afternoon session of the Kodiak Pandalid Shrimp Workshop in Kodiak last week, Dr. Unnar Skuladottir from Iceland's Marine Research Institute listed nine separate regulations designed to manage the Icelandic shrimp catches from the fiords.

Shrimp landed in Iceland must have a count of no less than 320 shrimp per kilogram, about 145 shrimp per pound, Skuladottir said.

Shrimping areas are closed if the catch of other species of fish exceeds a certain level, Skuladottir said.

Iceland sets the quotas for the catch from shrimp areas, Skuladottir said, and also allocates the quota among the processing plants in the area if there is more than one plant.

Iceland's quotas are set after a survey, much like in Kodiak, and then half way through the shrimp season the areas are resurveyed and the quotas ad-

justed.

Efforts also made to control the number of vessels in the shrimp fishery, Skuladottir said. The offshore shrimp areas are open to everyone, she explained, but a fiord is fished only by the vessels whose owners live on the fiord.

Vessels fishing Iceland's fiords cannot exceed 50 gross tons in size, Skuladottir said.

The fiord fishery is a daytime fishery, she explained. All the vessels start the same time of day and stop at the same time in the evening.

The fishermen, she said, had asked for the time of day regulations. If one boat started earlier than the rest, Skuladottir explained in an interview later, it would stir up the mud, which the fishermen felt would make it more difficult for them to catch shrimp.

Iceland's fishermen also have a mandatory two days a week off. Skuladottir said the fishermen had requested this regulation. They usually take Sunday off, she said, and one day during the week to get things for the boat.

"You can't buy anything on the weekend," Skuladottir said.

As well as a closed season to protect egg bearing females, Iceland's shrimp fishermen have a closure of three to four weeks over Christmas.

"It is dark then and the catches are low," Skuladottir said.

Iceland's fiord fishermen do own their own vessels, she said, but their attitude is "lets spread the catch out."

Western Canada uses a licensing system to limit the number of vessels in the shrimp fishery and a "cautionary" total allowable catch, based on survey

work, to protect the shrimp stocks.

Eastern Canada also uses a limited entry system to control the size of the shrimp fleet as well as area quotas to protect the shrimp stocks. In Eastern Canada there are also bycatch regulations closing down the shrimp fishery if the incidental catch of groundfish exceeds a certain level.

Maine has managed its fishery with a minimum mesh size regulation and seasonal closures, as does Washington State.

California and Oregon use only

(Continued on Page 2)

Stiles killed in crash

From Associated Press
and Mirror Reports

Lieutenant Commander James D. Stiles, a Coast Guard helicopter pilot who held the distinguished flying cross and had been honored by the Fishermen's Wives Club in Kodiak, was killed Sunday when the helicopter he was piloting crashed in heavy seas 180 miles southeast of Cape Cod, Mass.

Stiles had flown a Coast Guard HH-3F "Pelican" long range helicopter from Otis Air Force Base to airlift an injured crewman off the Japanese fishing vessel Kaisei Maru No. 18.

"The helicopter was about to hoist up the injured Japanese crewman when something happened, and the helicopter went down," said Coast Guard Seaman Paul Powers.

Powers said the wind was gusting to 30 mph and the seas were running about 25 feet. Snow had reduced visibility to three miles.

Also killed in the Sunday

22 of Silversprings, Maryland. Hospital corpsman Bruce Kaehler, 27, of Fort Collins, Colo., was also aboard the helicopter. He is missing and presumed dead. The search for Kaehler was discontinued today.

On March 30, 1978, during the Kodiak Fisheries Institutes' Seafood Banquet, then Lt. James D. Stiles was presented with a certificate of appreciation by Marcie Jones on behalf of the Fishermen's Wives Club.

Stiles and his crewmen, "flew 475 miles in inclement weather to 43 miles south of Cape Sarichef," Jones said last year, when honoring Stiles, "to rescue four seamen off the Viking Rover which was floundering without steering. High seas had carried away the vessel's life raft."

Stiles is survived by his wife and two children.

number of calls being placed to get crews assembled and on their way.

For the city of Kodiak the end of the price dispute means money will be flowing through the town again as workers return to the processing lines and boat crews bring in their catches.

The Kodiak tanner crab season opened Jan. 5. Processors had made a 50cents a pound offer, but tanner crab fishermen were asking 60 cents a pound.

On Jan. 16 Swiftsure Alaska, Inc., offered 53 cents a pound for tanner crab. Kodiak tanner fishermen unanimously rejected the offer. On Jan. 20 Kodiak tanner crab fishermen rejected a 55 cents a pound offer from Swiftsure.

At the end of January, United Fishermen's Marketing Association made a counter offer of 58 cents a pound, but there were no takers among processors.

In early February, Swiftsure Alaska, Inc., made a 55 1/2 cent a pound offer, which was overwhelmingly rejected by crab fishermen. On Feb. 12 Pacific Pearl Seafoods offered 53-cents a pound, which was also rejected by Kodiak's tanner crab fishermen.

There has not yet been a price settlement in the Dutch Harbor area for Bering Sea tanner crab.

Sig Jaeger from the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owner's Association in Seattle, which represents Bering Sea Fishermen, said tanner crab negotiations are continuing, but a price settlement is not expected until March.

(Continued on Page 2)

House protests shuffle

JUNEAU (AP) — House Finance Committee members today complained that the Legislature is getting a "bureaucratic shuffle" when it questions land disposal problems.

The question came up during a budget hearing on the Department of Environmental Conservation, at which members asked Commissioner Ernest Mueller why municipalities couldn't have control over subdivision matters within their boundaries.

introduced a bill (HB172) to do just that. "There seems to be a confusion over who has what say. We're protecting people to death."

Mueller said he would have no problems with turning subdivision matters to local government, but added that "some communities just might not have the resources."

"We have to set minimum standards, otherwise land outside a municipality may be more rigidly enforced than inside," Mueller said.

Weather — FORECAST: Partly cloudy. Chance of scattered snow showers. Winds NW to 10 mph. HIGH: 35. LOW: 24. **OUTLOOK:** Cloudy. **MARINE FORECAST:** Winds NW to 15 knots. Seas moderate to 5 feet. **OUTLOOK:** Winds SE to 25 knots.