

## **Kaety Jacobson Oral History**

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Length of Interview: 43:50

Interviewer: SC – Sarah Calhoun

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SC: My name is Sarah Calhoun; today is October 15, 2014. I'm with Kaety Jacobson in Newport, OR. This is an oral history for the Voices of the West Coast Project. Kaety would you mind stating your name for the record?

KJ: Yeah, it's Kaety Jacobson.

SC: Thank you. So I was hoping, this is an oral history, if we could go way back to the beginning and just hear about what it was like growing up in a fishing family.

KJ: Yeah, so I was born into it. And when I was little, my dad, I grew up in Newport, my dad actually fished out of Newport and had small trollers that he would use. Mostly to do salmon, some albacore tuna, and Dungeness crab. He also worked for the University at the same time so he kind of had two jobs, but he was a fisherman. We had multiple boats and then as I, I always say, as I sort of grew up so did the fishing business. By the time I kind of reached early elementary school, he was no longer fishing out of Oregon, but fishing out of Alaska. Then we were a distant water fishing family to where we still lived in Newport and owned fishing vessels but they fished up in Alaska. So dad would go up to Alaska and fish and come back, up to Alaska and fish and come back. That was when king crab and halibut were very, very lucrative. Both were open-access fisheries and halibut at that point was just one 24-hour season, usually. Really deadly, deadly industry at that point. Lots of death every year in those fisheries so it was pretty scary. Of course I was a kid, so I was shielded from a lot of that. But pretty scary for my mom and even scary for me with what I saw and heard. Lots of funerals that I went to as a kid. And then when I was in fourth grade, my family along with two other families together built a brand new fishing vessel called the Silver Spray. [Silver Spray] It was built in Alabama and actually brought up through the Panama Canal and up to Alaska, and that was basically a strategic investment into the king crab fishery. So again, as I got older so did the fishing business. By the time I reached middle school we were three vessels, had three different fishing vessels that fished in Alaska. By the time I was in high school we had four and then by the time I was done with college, we started scaling back as dad got older. And then of course the quota system went through at that point so it changed the business in terms of vessels needed and that kind of stuff. And then I guess back to your question about what it was like growing up in the fishing industry... I think in comparison, as I've gotten older and compared my sort of story and childhood story to others, I had a really different, unique experience growing up. Really connected to the ocean, really connected to my dad's work, really connected to, just kind of the environment. At least in my family, fishing as a livelihood and fishing for recreation and hunting and digging clams and all of that stuff was our sort of family culture that all hooked together. Not that we were a family that did the hunting and gathering because we absolutely had to, I mean we certainly went to the grocery store, but it was a big part of our life and a big part of how my parents made it work; especially in the beginning when a lot of the resources were going into making the business work. As salmon seasons were sort of drying up in Oregon, we were facing a lot of loss. I mean a lot of loss into our pockets as a family, a lot of loss into the fishing business and had to basically look at other fisheries. Really, really tough time. And I look back on that and I was like 4 or 5, and I can see certain points in our family where decisions were made and we were going salmon disasters and not a whole lot of food and not a whole lot of trips to Disneyland and not a whole lot in certain years, but those were years where my family was both affected by management, affected by bad policy decisions, affected by lack of science and at the same point still looking for ways to be invested in fisheries. Still looking for opportunities to be fishing elsewhere and in other fisheries.

SC: As a kid did you spend much time on the boat?

KJ: I didn't. I spent some time and like I said, as I got a little older I had memories of those times. The boats were in Alaska; they weren't here [Newport, OR]. So, unlike a lot of other families that had fishing vessels here and were doing that on the weekends, ours weren't so I did spend a couple summers up in

Alaska doing some halibut trips and stuff after the seasons were changed to quota system, I spent a little bit of time doing that. Spent a trip doing salmon tendering when I was in college. And so I did spend some time, because our vessels weren't here it was sort of limited access really to them. I will say with the exception of, we still brought our vessels, and still do to this day, bring our vessels back to Oregon for work, for services. So when they need to have a new wheelhouse put on or painted or whatever they don't do that in Alaska, they do that here. Unless its like an emergency repair or something. So when they were here, which was typically in the summer, I did spend a lot of time on those vessels, not fishing, but doing a lot of the repair work and painting and lots of cleaning. Lots and lots of cleaning. And making king crab bait containers and cleaning out the walk-in freezer because they would defrost. You know just that kind of manual labor and elbow grease kind of work. So I actually did spend a lot of time on the vessels, but not when they were fishing. Yeah that time was limited.

SC: Do you feel like you've taken a lot of those skills with you in life? Working on the fishing vessels?

KJ: Well, it's like sure I can clean my house really nicely, whether or not that was a skill from cleaning boats, I don't know or really spend a lot of time thinking about that, but I mean I think the biggest piece of that, that has carried is just the hard work ethic. I know in my family, kind of every fishing family I know that is really a strong value. Whether you're the son or whether you're the daughter, or the wife or the granddaughter or the grandson, or whoever it is you are in that family, that hard work ethic is really important and valuable and I really see that as something that I learned on the vessels, that was expected of me and has certainly carried forward in my life now.

SC: Can you talk a little bit about what you're doing now?

KJ: Yeah, so for the last 11, going on 12 years, I worked for Oregon State University for the Oregon Sea Grant program doing marine fisheries extension work up and down the Oregon Coast. So I really love it, because I feel like in a lot of ways I sort of did follow the family line of work. My dad also worked for Extension and was a fisherman. I didn't want to be a fisherman, I didn't want to be at sea, I didn't want to actually be doing that work, but I really love the fishing industry and still really wanted to be a part of it. This is one of those win-wins where I get to still be a part of that industry, I still get to work with that industry, but I'm not fishing. But I do still get to work with the culture and the people I really enjoy.

SC: What kinds of ties do you or your families now have with the fishing industry besides your work?

KJ: My dad still owns vessels and quota in Alaska so he still owns, lets see what is he down to? I think he still owns 2 fishing vessels; one he leases out so he doesn't really have to do any of the day-in stuff with it. He leases both the quota and the vessel. And the other one, he does not lease out so he's still in charge of finding crew and all of that. And then he has some quota that is still his so leases out to other vessels. Still involved, but that's not my immediate family, that's my dad. But he still is an active member of the fishing industry. And still involved in management decisions and that kind of stuff in Alaska as well.

SC: Can you talk a little but about how the fishing industry has changed over time?

KJ: Boy, how much time do we have here? [Laughs] How has it changed over time... well certainly, I guess I would look at it like management. So management has changed a lot over time, like I said earlier, a lot of open access fisheries when I was a kid. And that has changed. I think albacore tuna, at least in Oregon, is the last standing open access fishery. There's like hake fish and that kind of stuff, but that's not what a lot of vessels are doing. It's kind of a niche market. So management has changed. Not only are we limited entry and quotas and that kind of stuff, but a lot more involvement from managers in the fisheries. So observers weren't there, eco-bracelets, which are what fishermen [0:10:00], call them or vessel-monitoring systems that piece isn't there, or was not there and it is now. Also, spatial management likes marine reserves and rockfish conservation zones. All of that is new; I mean all of that is stuff that has changed. I guess a second part, I would say, is socially. I think socially, the industry has changed, not that itself has changed that much socially, but people's perceptions about the fishing industry. I have seen in just my career over twelve years, changed a lot. And I've seen them change, and change back, and change back again, and change back again, and I think when I was a kid, people kind of thought of

fishermen as... oh kind of ranchers and farmers and people out in the wild, wild west and kind of crazy, but at the same point sort of that very poetic kind of job to have, you know 'man and the sea' kind of thing. And then I think the perception of it changed into just a very dangerous job, I think also the perception, oh in the '90's or so changed into that it was sort of environmentally unfriendly or that fishermen were quote, 'the rapers of the ocean', that it was unsustainable, ecologically damaging, that they were sort of bad industry and bad people too. I've seen the changes, that instead of that sort of rancher/farmer, cowboy perception into this sort of drunk guy at the bar perception. Like if you work with fishermen, you'll spend a lot of time in bars because that's where they are. So there's that perception. I've almost seen, or am starting to see the perception from the not caring about you know the environment and the ocean is sort of swinging back with the whole local foods movement and people wanting to know where their food comes from and that it's sustainable harvested. I've started to actually see that pendulum swing back as people sort of look at local food products, seafood being one of those. As a way to eat locally and as a way to understand where their food is coming from and as people start investigating into that and understanding and realizing that we do have really sustainable fisheries, I'm starting to see that pendulum swing back a little bit into sort of the more realistic view. I think the other thing it's changed is safety. It's certainly, Dungeness crabbing in Oregon is a great example, and it's still the deadliest fishery in the nation and one of the deadliest occupations in the nation so it's not that it was not safe and now is safe, it was not safe and it still is not safe. But we don't lose as many people as we used to. So it's not as deadly, I guess I would say, as it was. Certain fisheries have gotten better, we've had changes in survival suits and EPIRBs and kind of safety equipment. Technology has helped some of that, education has helped others. So I think that there have also been changes in it through safety.

SC: I'm curious about your, because you have a history of growing up in a fishing family, and now you're working with Oregon Sea Grant and marine fisheries, do you feel like your history has or has not influenced that work that you do?

KJ: Oh absolutely. It absolutely has influenced the work I do. And like I said earlier, I'm really passionate about it. I love working with the industry. I think the second thing is that, it influences the work I do simply by the very nature that I am from a fishing family and not that because I just grew up in one that I get the in, which is what a lot of people think: oh it's easy for you to work with fishermen because you grew up in it and they just accept you, that is not true. It is not true, but I speak fishermen. And of the many, many students I've worked with, many, many faculty members I've seen come and go, that is always the struggle for people not in the fishing industry. Is how to connect, how to build trust, how to do relationships with the fishing industry, how to do it. No one gives you a manual, and there isn't a manual. But, growing up in the industry for the most part, knock on wood, I kind of know how it works. It's intuitive nature to me, it's not, like I know how to game them, it's intuitive nature, it's the culture I grew up in my family, it's the friends that my parents have. So it's an intuitive nature and of all the people I've worked with, I've only really met a couple that have that ability. That intuitive ability just to do it. One came from a fishing family and one did not. And so it's a skill. It's a certain language, it's a certain way of building relationships, it's a certain way of dealing with difficult people and knowing how to do that. So it's absolutely helped my job, absolutely. That doesn't mean it's easy for me, that doesn't mean I get off the hook, that doesn't mean that I just walk in the room with fishermen and am accepted. It does not mean that. It means that simply I have the skills to maybe overcome some of those barriers that other people don't.

SC: Can you talk about some of the highs and lows of working or living within a fishing industry?

KJ: Oh I think that, what I think the high is, both in my world now with OSU and the high in the families is when you have that good season, that's the high. That's, yeah, that's the best. I mean I feel like as a fisherman's kid, when we had that good season and Christmas was really great and you got to go on a trip that year or just less stress in your family unit. You know as parents sort of dealing with finances, that's the high, that's great, good season. Now, in my job working with industry now, even though their season doesn't affect my paycheck or my income to my family, that is still a high when they are having a good season. They are happy. And that makes Kaety happy, because they're just a little less grouchy, a little easier to deal with, people are happy. It makes the community good because they're donating to sports teams and they're doing this and doing that, buying stuff and buying trucks from the local dealer

and so I think the high is certainly a really good profitable season. I think that kind of makes everybody happy. Even people in the community that don't think they're connected to the fishing industry, I think it makes them happy without even knowing it because people are buying stuff and so good, that's good. I think the lowest, low, I mean you could say a low is also a bad season for the reverse of all the reasons I just said, but the lowest low in the fishing industry is when someone is lost. And I would be hard-pressed if anybody would argue with that. That is the lowest there is. When there's a loss of life at sea because of a fishing-related incident. It doesn't matter if that incident is in Brookings or Florence or Astoria, and you're in Newport and you've never met them, it hits everybody the same. Everybody, the entire fishing community, you know people out of state are hit with that loss. And that is truly the lowest low and that is something that everybody works in the industry or that is in it or married to it, grows up in it, always holds is that loss. I think every single one of us that works in the industry has a place where all of those losses, the ones we knew, the ones we didn't know, is held. We all have it, and we all have a way that we deal with that, we all have a way that we connect to each other about it. It's sacred ground I think. Any part of fishing industry dealing with that loss is sort of sacred space for everybody and kind of mutually shared grieving. Many times.

SC: So that kind of brings me to the next topic of the fishing community. Can you speak to what that's like?

KJ: Being a part of a fishing community? It's really wonderful. I love it. I sort of can't imagine not living in one. I was actually just writing an article for the Newstimes about this and it's a really unique place to live. I don't think that you can ever understand it unless you've lived in one. Yeah, I was typing away in my article about there's so many signs that fishermen live here. And in my opinion, those signs are what make this community unique and really culturally interesting. Sort of socially diverse and I mean, like driving through a neighborhood and seeing survival suits hanging over a swing set and just things like that. Last year, the day before crab season, I was in the grocery store and they'd just gotten a price, it was a little late last year, but they had just gotten a price and they were going to go like the next day. And I was in the grocery store and after I started counting, I saw several people, fishermen shopping, and then I started counting and I counted like 42 fishermen in Fred Meyers. Obvious fishermen to me, I didn't know all of them, but I know the flavor. You know shopping and I just thought wow, [0:20:00] this is really cool, and the carts are all the same, it's like Gatorade, paper towels, fried chicken, potpies, it's like you just know, extra tuffs, grunden shirt. Pretty basic uniform, it's that kind of stuff that living in a fishing community that I love. Like seeing all the elks in the back of the truck during elk season and parked down like at the port of Newport. Coming to meetings, they'll just bring their elk carcass with them, that's fine. So it's that piece of the culture that I really, really love. And it's the people too. Fishermen are salt of the earth, funny, straight to the point, hard asses, teddy bears. They're all of that. And the way that they deal with issues and approach community, and approach each other is really unique and really wonderful. I see that kind of everywhere that I go. I see it in, just like the other day, I had this interaction at the pharmacy line at Fred Meyers and hadn't met him, just knew he was a fisherman. And he was like showing everybody his fish, pictures in the line at Fred Meyers and giving everybody a hard time in the line. And I was just cracking up, and it's that, it's that sort of social richness that they all bring. That you just don't find in communities that don't have fishermen in them.

SC: So I was going to ask, what does fishing mean to you, but you've kind of touched on that a little bit. I am really curious about what it means to you and what your greatest hopes are for fishing.

KJ: What fishing means to me. I think as I said earlier, I mean fishing can be as beyond the actual act of capturing fish or shellfish. That is what it is, it's getting seafood, but the impacts of that to me are a lot more far reaching than simply just the job. Fishing can be as an entire culture, an entire group of people, and an entire evolution of people really. And far reaching impacts, economic impacts, social impacts, cultural impacts, infrastructure impacts. As communities are planned around this activity or not. And I think also fishing is very personal to the people involved in it, it's a sense of pride, it's a sense of identity. It's that piece of you that even if you are removed from fishing in a way that I am, or even further removed as people I know that grew up in it are, it's still a part of them. It's still a part of them; it doesn't ever really go away. And what my greatest hope for fishing is just that, just that it always finds a way to adapt and change, if that's what the people in the industry so desire. And I think they're very, very capable people of

dealing with change, they always have been. And so my hope is that, if that's, if people in the industry choose to stay in and choose to keep fishing that they're able to adapt and change to management and change to climate change and change to whatever those circumstances are that are going to be challenging.

SC: Well it seems to me that fishing is certainly an evolving industry and I'm curious if you could speak a little bit about the involvement of fishing and science, especially with maybe ecological changes that are happening.

KJ: Yeah, I think there's two pieces to that. I think there's the change to fishing because of the perception of it and I think there's a change to fishing because of the actual concern. Those are two totally different animals. I think that fishermen do a pretty good job of changing their behavior and changing the way they fish and changing gear types because of the actual problem. At least in Oregon, I will speak to that. They do a pretty good job; I think they themselves are pretty innovative in trying to solve their own problems around bycatch and around gear types and that kind of stuff. A lot of times they're in the forefront trying to deal with an issue before management even catches up or demands something. I think many examples in Oregon where they figure out the way to deal with it and kind of give the tool to management and say, all right, put it in place, we've figured it out. You know, go ahead and regulate us now because we know this is how you deal with this problem. Barbless hooks in the salmon and tuna industry is a really great example, management of the crab fisheries is a really great example, it was actually the processors that figured out that management system, which is still part of the industry. Excluders in the pink shrimp fishery, that was industry, it became management later, but industry started that. And right now I see a lot of innovation taking place in the groundfish fleets that is led by industry. So yeah, are there management involvement interests? Yeah, but it's largely pushed forward by the industry itself, trying out new stuff, trying out new gear, building new nets. I feel like a lot of times, the agencies are really the, you know the partner; they're kind of the ones along for the ride or like document, yeah that worked, let's do that. So, I think they do a pretty good job on their own, at least in Oregon of responding to those changes and trying to figure out for themselves. And I always feel, in my work, that they're far better at solving their problems than anybody else is and as long as they are motivated or wanting to be motivated about those problems, you get far better results if you let them figure out how to adapt, change, change something than you do if you come down and say this what we're going to do now. So I think there's been a lot of change in the industry, I think there's always going to be, I think part of that is just our understanding of the ocean and its species, is still evolving. It's still changing; we're still learning things about species we didn't know. We're still figuring out how to manage a lot of these fisheries, what's the right way to do that. And I'm not totally convinced that we have found the right way to manage everything. If some species, like crab, we've done a really good job with; there are ones that we got wrong. And we'll probably get a few more wrong. We also have issues like climate change and others that might change the information we have. Might change the entire scape of species that we harvest. Who knows what's going to happen with that. So I think there's always going to be changes over the horizon to the environment or to our knowledge of the environment that are going to affect fishermen. Like I said, they're pretty innovative and I think they usually find a way to solve problems pretty well.

SC: And personally, do you plan, or hope to spend the foreseeable future in the fishing industry?

KJ: I do, yeah. I think there will always be a piece of me that does something with the fishing industry. Whether or not that's what I do now, or something else in the future, I really love working with those people, working with the industry. I really enjoy it. I work with a whole lot of people. I work with a lot of elected leaders and state agencies, and federal agencies, and researchers, and community members and recreational ocean users and so I work with a variety of people. There's a lot of jobs and a lot of things I could be doing while I work with most of them, but there's not a whole lot of jobs where you get to work with the fishing industry. And that's a piece I think I always need to have some connection to. Both because I really enjoy it and because personally I like to stay connected to my own roots and sort of my own, where I came from. And that's important to me, yeah.

SC: And do you think your kids will continue to work in the fishing industry?

KJ: I don't know. That's a good question. I have a daughter that's nine and I can probably say, I highly doubt it on that one. I just don't think that's going to be her gig. I have two boys, one is 3 and a half and one's 3 months so their personalities are still yet unfolding and so we will see. We'll see where that goes and as my dad gets older and ages, I'm looking at this sheet of your questions, 'what's your role in that change'? On a personal note, one of my roles that's really changing is, as he ages and gets older, looking at and planning for him passing on and how that fishing business and those assets and all of that gets dealt with. Which my two sisters, which are not involved with the industry at all, have no knowledge, won't be doing that. [0:30:00] So that will be really me figuring out what to do with that business and what to do with the quotas and how to deal with it all. You know it's another role in my life that I have seen change, is instead of being involved in daily, or somewhat daily operations, from more of an administrative planning piece in my dad's life. Of now that his life's closing up and coming to an end, what do you do with this? Does that get passed down or those assets get kind of held for my kids if they want that? Do they sell off and that's sort of the end of our fishing life, within my family? I don't know. I don't know what the future holds for that, but it's certainly something I think as wives and daughters and others involved in the industry, where they sort of stay in or get out as these people age and get out, it is a role that many of us have to take on. And it's not an easy one. Because management is really complicated, quotas are really difficult to deal with; there are a lot of rules around how you can manage them. And really a whole piece on that, and sort of what to do with that business. Especially if you don't have someone sort of lined up in your family that wants it.

SC: There has been some talk about how fewer and fewer young people are getting into the fishing industry; do you have anything to say to that?

KJ: Yeah, well I agree. I see that, and I think that it's, I think some of the management makes it difficult. I won't blame only management because I think if you look at sort of the national trends, people generally now go to college, I mean that's a trend you don't see a long time ago. And so I think there's also some perception that it's a dying industry and you aren't going to be able to support yourself and that kind of stuff. I still think people can make decent money off of it. I think it's a lot harder for them to get in than it was. Back to sort of changes in the industry, I'd say that's another one. The ability for someone, you know twenty-year old person kind of wanting to be a fisherman to get into it, a lot harder. A lot harder. Especially if you've come from it and especially if you're interested in owning vessels or owning quota. Like I said, there hardly is any open-access fisheries anymore. You have to buy your way in. So you have to finance quota, you have to finance a boat, you have to sort of do all of that. It's a lot of capital you have to come up with as a young person. It's more than buying a house. A lot more than buying a house, so it's a huge investment and not only do people, my age or younger, would have a hard time making that investment, but then you have a hard time getting financing for that investment. It's more money than buying a house, but it's not buying a house. If you want to go buy a house, you can go to like your choice of 300 financial institutions to go do that. It's a lot different with fishing, there's only so many places you can go to go get loans or the capital to do that. So I do think there's less young people in it and I think that it's a lot harder to get into it. And I think management is responsible for part of that and I think just society and our values and changes of what we want our kids to do have also been a part of that.

SC: So I want to go back to your roles over time for a minute, and I'm curious if being a woman and working in the fishing industry or growing up in a fishing family has made a sort of difference, because we see the fishing industry often as this male-dominated world. Is that the case for you?

KJ: Oh absolutely. Yeah, absolutely it is. I think I, growing up, had a little bit unique or different experience, still male-dominated, but I had two sisters, I had no brothers. My dad's best friend and business partner and all the fishing businesses he did, Spike Jones, he had three daughters, no sons, his daughters closely matched my age. His other business partner, Jerry Bondman, had one son who's fishing and one daughter, Katie, so we sort of as children of those businesses that were jointly owned by those families were all girls, pretty much. So, we have sort of a different, unique experience because at times we were on the vessels and were cleaning and were doing roles, or even fishing. We were all the same age and we were all women except for one of us, we were all girls. And so we had each other growing up so there was a lot of daughters around in those fishing businesses because that's just what there was. There weren't any sons. So I had girls my own age, but still male-dominated, I mean I've never

met a woman skipper. I hear of them, but I've not met one. Dad hired one at one point and then she left for another business, but I never met her. Male-dominated in my role now? Male-dominated, there's certainly a lot of women that are involved in the industry, a lot of fishermen's wives, a lot of people that, a lot of managers and observers now are women. So that's changed. A lot of the scientists are women. But as far as actual fishermen on the water, almost all men. Almost all the fishermen I deal with are men. All of them. And I think back to that piece about, does my growing up in the industry help my job, that's a part of it. Growing up in a male-dominated world, you know dealing with all men that are fishermen, oh absolutely. Absolutely. I think approaching the industry as a female, not many of them would say they are sexist or hard to deal with, but there's just a culture there. There's just a male culture there and there's just a certain way you have to approach some of that. It's funny, people always sort of say, oh well they must be really awful to you or they must kind of give you a bad time, tell you dirty jokes, and they really don't. I've actually never had a problem. With any of them crossing the line, ever. Ever. I've had problems with state agency workers crossing that line, just for the record. Never a fisherman. Never. So the respect is there, valuing women is there. At least in the people I have worked with. But there is just a certain way you have to approach some of that. A certain way you have to sort of approach the testosterone and the dominance and wanting to pee on everything and that, that's the challenge. Not so much that they're awful to work with women, just that there's a certain way you have to sort of deal with the male-dominated world I guess I would say. Yeah.

SC: Well we've hit on a lot of different topics and so I just wanted to open it up to you for a minute and see if there's anything you'd like to talk about that we haven't touched on.

KJ: I think we've talked about, just about everything. I'm kind of looking over your list here. Back to working with men and highs and lows of working in a male-dominated industry: I mean I think the high is when you kind of made it in and you can deal with them, you're accepted in that circle. I think the lows, and I've seen it with myself, I've seen it with a lot of other women that are working with the industry, especially for a lot of researchers and scientists is, is the feeling that you are being picked on. And especially to the fishermen that are very vocal and very boisterous and want to sort of pick at you and, I think that's the low. Is when you're new with dealing with the industry and you do not know how to deal with that, and you take it personal. That's really hard, and I've been there and I see other people who have been there. Really, really hard, and it's always a time where I've reached out and try to share with people, sort of how to deal with that. And at the same point, it's a real high when you realize or you see someone else make that step into understanding what that type of behavior is about. In other settings, like in academia, that kind of behavior would be really personal and it would be really awful and in a lot of these circles in the industry, that's not its intent. It's a different kind of intent. That is them peeing in the corner then it is your turn. And that's not something that a lot of people understand. It's also something I didn't understand in the beginning either. And now that I sort of understand that, a lot of that sort of coming on hard and being mad and in my face about stuff is much easier to deal with because once its like I pee back in the corner, it's all fine, it's good. We back down, we're fine, we did the thing, and now we're good. And we can talk about it and laugh, and whatever, it's fine. So that's a high and a low at the same point and it makes me feel good when I see people kind of cross that threshold and understand how best to deal with some of that. Because really after they do that, they give a lot of respect to those people back and are able to have a better exchange of dialogue [0:40:00]. Let's look at your list here.

SC: One other question I would ask, and on my list I ask, if you have a piece of advice to give to a woman thinking about becoming a part of the fishing family, but I guess I could also ask what's your advice for someone thinking of becoming a part of the fishing community or working for the fishing industry?

KJ: Yeah, I mean I guess I would say. You may not like it. You may not like it and it is hard and there are lots of people who try. And there are really only a few who I have seen who are successful. That doesn't mean that there's not a few who live here and like it, but to really connect in, to really connect in and get it, to have people call you back, and have people who know you by name, and all of that, to be able to call somebody and say, I need this and not have a discussion, but have the trust there that they're just going to do it for you. You know, because they trust you and they know it's important. It takes a lot of time and it's hard and not everybody is going to get there. As we were talking about previously, about the peeing in the corner and the chest pounding and all that, it's a lot of that, which you sort of have to get through. And

I would tell them that it's very rewarding and they're a wonderful group of people to work with, but it's different. It's really different and you have to be ready for it, and you may not like it. I had a student that went on a boat and was all about learning about fishing and thought it was great and wanted to be a fisheries observer and wanted to work with industry and I think part of the issue, she was like: I want to teach them to do it right. And came back and was like, that was absolutely barbaric. I thought it was absolutely awful, it was barbaric and gross and it was horrible. Absolutely horrible. Like how do you deal with that? And it's like, well it is barbaric. I mean we're killing fish, that's what we're doing here. You know, that's what we're doing. And so I think that sometimes people carry a perception that, of something that it's not. My advice would be, before you just leap in with both feet, read some books. Go talk to people, go on some trips, spend some time, go to some meetings. Do some stuff before you leap in and it's a great place, it's a great community. I really love it and I'm very passionate about it, but it's not for everybody. And that would sort of be my advice, is you're either going to really love it or you're going to say this is not for me, and I think both of those are fine for people. It's not a badge of honor or something, it's just a type of community and a type of life and a type of people that you work with that some people are going to really love and others aren't. Yeah.

SC: So, one question I like to end an interview with is a short answer, some people love it, and some people hate it. (KJ: Okay). But if you could use one word to describe fishing or to describe the fishing industry what would it be?

KJ: Oh I would say passion or passionate. That's what I would use. Yeah.

SC: I think that's fitting.

KJ: Yeah, because I think of them and I think of really passionate people. Passionate about what they do, passionate about their families, passionate about regulations in the industry, just passionate about everything. And so yeah, that's the word I would use.

SC: Okay, is there anything else you would like to add?

KJ: No, that's it.

SC: Alright, well thank you Kaety.

KJ: Thanks, yeah.

[End of interview 0:43:50]