



RurAL-CAP



ACTION REPORTS

Mailing Address: Drawer 412 ECB

Telephone 279-2441

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

CONCERN DEVELOPS ON SUBSISTENCE

RurAlCAP Acts on Energy

Mike Harper, Executive Director of RurAl CAP, has committed the agency to a strong attack on the problems that are resulting in rural Alaska as a result of the energy crisis. Harper and his staff are presently preparing a proposal to deal with unique needs of rural Alaskan communities.

Other community action programs throughout the states are responding to the crisis in various ways. In Maine, for example, community action programs have obtained funding to winterize substandard housing occupied by low-income people.

In other areas, car pools are being formed, alternative transportation systems are being explored and information is being disseminated regarding ways to conserve energy.

One item of major concern is occasional instances of unscrupulous pricing on the part of some fuel products dealers. Harper has pledged the entire support of RurAl CAP to be brought to bear on any instances of this nature that occur in rural Alaska.

Persons with inquiries about the fuel shortage or with specific information regarding illegal distribution or pricing practices are urged to contact RurAl CAP in Anchorage.



NEW CONTROLLER — Mrs. Katherine (Kay) Moor, who was recently hired by the RurAl CAP Board of Directors as the financial head of the agency.

Kay Moor is New Controller

RurAl CAP Executive Director Mike Harper recently announced that the Board of Directors has hired Mrs. Katherine (Kay) Moor in the position of Controller for the agency.

Kay was employed by RurAl CAP in 1969 in the accounting department, where she remained for 18 months.

She then assumed the position of Administrative Coordinator for the Child Development until September, 1972, when she was

promoted to Assistant Director of Child Development, the position that she was holding when hired by the RurAl CAP Board of Directors as Controller.

All of the positions Kay has held with the agency have been in finance and administration.

Mrs. Moor is a 23-year resident of Alaska and the mother of six children, the youngest being 14-year-old twins. Her husband, Julius, is employed by the U.S. Weather Service.

Hunting Question, Violations Concern Natives and Lifestyle

Statewide concern has been focused on the subsistence hunting question, the alleged guiding violations, and the Native concern over their lifestyles based on the subsistence way of life.

Stewart Carlo, Program Specialist on the RurAl

CAP staff, who recently attended several meetings with guides, Fish and Game Department personnel, and Native leaders, concludes that much of the problem

might be eliminated if the enforcement and protection function were returned to the Department of Fish and Game, instead of having the under-staffed Department of Public Safety responsible for this area.

Carlo noted that Alaska has only 44 protection officers to cover the entire state, and they have other duties, while Oregon, not one-half the size of Alaska, has over 110 protection officers.

Many of those having concerns are gratified to see that the Alaskan guides are attempting to police their own ranks, to weed out the few who are making the "bandit" hunts, and immorally, if not illegally, taking trophies but not the meat.

The State Fish and Game Board will meet in early April to consider hunting issues primarily, and, Carlo stated, "We hope that they will be prepared to act in the most prudent manner in order that village people and the responsible Alaskan hunters will be able to have a sustained harvest of moose and caribou."

Fish and Game biologist Jim Farro estimates that the average number of moose, cows and bulls, taken out of Unit 9 each year from 1963 to 1972 was 350. In 1972, 550 animals were taken, and this past year, it is estimated that 800 animals were taken.

Harper commented, "I am confident, as are the RurAl CAP Board members, that Kay will do an excellent job in her new position. She has the background and expertise required to maintain the agency financial section in good shape."

Kay replaces Ann Reid Stewart, who is leaving Alaska to make a permanent home in Florida.

Aleut Hunting Weapons and Usage Explained

The following interesting item is reprinted from the Aleutian Planning Commission Newsletter, December/January 1974 issue.

WEAPONS

Weapons used by the Aleuts were the bow and arrow, spear thrower, spear, bladder dart, harpoon, lance and bird spear. The wooden bows were rather short, double curved and backed with a twisted sinew spring. The arrows sometimes feathered, were made of wood, with or without bone foreshafts, and had simple barbed points made of bone, or composite points made of bone to which was fastened a chipped bone blade.

Spear throwers were made of wood and usually painted red. The dimensions were about 16 inches long and three inches wide, with a hand grip and a hole for the forefinger near the end, a short groove on the upper surface toward the far end. At the end of the groove an ivory or bone spur for engaging the back end of the spear.

The spear thrower was like a rigid sling. It acted as an extension of the arm and therefore enabled the hunter to throw the spear with greater momentum

and force. Although the spear and spear thrower lacked accuracy of the bow and arrow, it possessed penetrating power, considerable advantage because of the tough hided sea mammals. Other advantages of the spear thrower for use in hunting at sea was the lack of recoil and the fact that it did not require use of both hands. The Aleut hunter could steady his baidarke' (boat) with the paddle, held in his left hand while he hurled the spear from the spear thrower in his right hand.

Different kinds of harpoon darts were thrown with the aid of the spear thrower. To some of the darts were attached inflated bladders made of the stomach of sea lions. Such bladders also acted as a drag. The dart used for hunting birds consisted of a wooden shaft with a long barbed point made of bone. A short distance beneath the point were three barbed prongs of bone.

Aleut hunters had two types of harpoons with toggle heads. Each consisting of a wooden shaft with a bone collar and foreshaft of bone and a toggle type harpoon made of bone with

stone. The harpoon head being held in place by pressure from a line through a hole in the harpoon head.

In one type of harpoon the line from the toggle head was fastened loosely to the wooden shaft. In the other type — a unique one, the line from the harpoon head was fastened through a hole in the foreshaft. In either instance the harpoon line was loose enough to allow

the toggle head to turn right angles like a hinge. After it penetrated the animal thus performing the same function as a dart.

Lances were similar to harpoons and darts but the heads or points were fixed to the foreshaft and did not become detached upon striking the animal. Lances were used mainly to complete the killing or also used was a bone club.

Alcoholism Pilot Project Begins

Rodney Hunnicutt, RurAl CAP Alcoholism Counselor for Kotzebue Region is participating in the first alcoholism counselor exchange program in the state. Rodney will be attending Anchorage Community College to attend classes on "Functional Approach to the Treatment of Alcoholism."

Part of Rodney's course requires him to work in alcoholism programs in the Anchorage area, and he will be at the Social Development Center with Bill McDowell and Eloise Barry.

Paul Young, a student in the UYA Program at the Social Development Center will be going to Kotzebue to work with Don Lee, Director, Hope Center and Robert Schaeffer, Director, Mauneluk, Incorporated.

Participants in getting this pilot project were: Dr. F.J. Phillips, Director, Diagnostic Team, GAAB Health Department, with team members Barbara Hoffman and Gale Adams; Ralph Amouak, Special Consultant, National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse; George Barril, Executive Director, Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and

Drug Abuse; and Ed Beu, Editor, NCA Newsletter, National Council on Alcoholism.

Also, Chuck Ramage, Associate Coordinator, State Office of Alcoholism; and Evelyn Myers, Training Coordinator, Rural Alaska Community Action Program.

Evelyn states, "Training for our rural counselors has always been done through workshops held in Anchorage for short periods of time. Our counselors are expressing training needs and an exchange program can be one way of meeting this need."



EXCHANGE COUNSELOR — Rodney Hunnicutt, RurAl CAP Alcoholism Counselor for Kotzebue region.

Change of Address

The RurAl CAP central office has moved to 1016 E. 4th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

The mailing address and telephone number remain the same: P.O. Box 412 ECB, Anchorage, Alaska 99501; telephone 279-2441, 279-2442, 279-2443, 279-2444.

The office is located upstairs, in the building, near Juneau Street on Fourth Avenue.