

Selective Service Standby Status

The State Director of Selective Service recently returned from a conference in Baltimore where plans were formulated for the Selective Service System in a Standby Status.

Because of the earlier transition to an all-volunteer military service, there is no longer a requirement to process men for induction and the Selective Service can now cut its operations.

This "cut back" involves both a decrease in numbers of people employed and numbers of local board sites that will be operated.

States will be reorganizing by colcoating and consolidating local board sites from a total of

2782 to 925, and will decrease the number of employees from 7403 to 4342, of which 480 will be haltime employees.

Alaska will retain its four sites which will continue to be located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Nome. It will decrease by a total of four (4) employees by December 1973.

While the Selective Service System will not be inducting men, it must be emphasized that young men reaching age 18 must register for the draft.

The Selective Service will continue this function, along with classifying, and an annual lottery will continue to be conducted each year.

Unalakleet Icefishing for Trout...

(Continued from page 1)

the smaller fish (trout, ling-cod and white fish) are available, the tomcods and smelts spawn in January and are accessible at the mouth of the river. In addition, the grayling and trout congregate in the deepest part of a river which is usually located above the ford beneath the high bank.

Every able person goes fishing through the river with his snow-go vehicles. During the week-ends, the professionals and other workers in town leave their offices and spend the two days in the wilderness. Most of the people have furnished log cabins.

If anyone wishes to get married during the weekend he would not be able to find the U.S. Commissioner in town unless he had been notified earlier. Just before I left, one such official, Lowell Anagick, and his wife Betty caught 30 trout by jiggling their hooks through the ice porthole.

How in the dickens did they sense that there are trout in the ice capsules of the river? This idea of knowing where to locate survival food is a traditional heritage. Wilfred Ryan and his wife Eva, nee Eva Ivanoff last year discovered this forgotten method of fishing. One day then came home with a sled load of fresh trout; immediately, the news swept over every house- hold like Santa Claus' visit within a span of a few hours.

Next morning, on Sunday, there was a caravan of snow-gos milling around the slowest driver heading toward the fishing grounds. On and on, everyday, Unalakleet fishermen filled their caches to the brim. Of course the white-collar professionals may have had to buy fresh trout to grace their tables. When I came home to Unalakleet I had fresh trout morning, noon and night.

I reminisced about similar fishing expeditions my parents and others had done fifty years ago at Shaktoolik, Alaska, a village 28 miles west of Unalakleet. Traveling by dog teams instead of snow-gos, they fished from the ice mounds in which many trout hibernate. At Unalakleet the news caused excitement.

I heard from my friends that the husbands and their wives had quarrels every morning over who would use the snow-go for fishing. I'm pretty sure some of the wives had the first preference and did not come home for several days then living in their own cabins. I think I would do the same thing if I had the chance.

Well ... my son Leonard tried to persuade me to stay home, but I always had my own way. I went fishing wearing everybody's boots, pants, and underwear and fur mittens. I must have weighed about 200 pounds because I couldn't walk straight over the snow banks. I wobbled down to the ice-table and was given an opening (hole) and a box to lay my bulk down.

My niece Eva Ryan who was fishing near me hooked all the fish, it seems; do you know why? Because I couldn't tell whether the smelts were hitched onto my hook or not so I must have jiggled them off. I blame the bearskin mittens I wore. They made me feel like a hibernating bear, so I took them off and when I jiggled my hook again, I began to catch the weightless smelts.

Thereafter, Eva caught 200 smelts and I caught 25. The temperature registered at 24° below zero that day and regardless of its impact on me, I did not get too cold. It was a beautiful experience



JIGGLING A HOOK THROUGH AN ICE PORTHOLE - A youngster catches a fair share of trout, ling cod, whitefish, and smelt. Weekends see the entire village turn out on snow-gos, headed for the fishing grounds.

— Photo by EMILY IVANOFF BROWN

The rest of the week my family ceased to fuss over me and this gave me lots of physical exercise which affected my appetite. I would eat twice as much and besides my friends would serve Christmas cookies and fruit cake or Eskimo Ice cream. I gained ten pounds in two weeks but the food tasted so good, all fresh food right from the cache of the wilderness.

A visitor never gets bored in our village. There is something going on every day and night of the Christmas week. It is amazing how the people get around in their village; blizzard or cold spell doesn't keep them at home. The young people had winter games, and I guess you could call it an imitative Eskimo festival. The spacious Covenant Hi Gymnasium housed participants and their guests. Eskimos never worry about the passing of the time. The games lasted until 4:00 A.M.

The next day of the blizzard, wind blowing at 45-50 miles an hour did not alter the Mayor's plan of a business meeting. Since it was to be an important political one, most of the people attended. I asked my son, Leonard, "Did the people walk over to the Junior High School (a distance of ¼ of a mile from the center of the village)?" "Snow-gos, Mom, the place was just packed."

Every mid-winter, the people vote for their councilmen and a mayor. This year a turn-over sprouted by voting for the women leaders: Agnes Baptists, nee Agnes Ivanoff, President; Mrs. Pleasant, Secretary; and Mrs. Isabelle Millet, Treasurer. Their former President, Frank Degnan, received ten points less than a lady opponent. This is not a disgraceful step down for Frank because he has done very well in the past.

He promoted and motivated his people's awareness of what of what leadership means: politically, he paved the way as to how, when and what the political techniques have been and are associated with, and what and how the cooperative political body can achieve power and appraise their economic needs

and finally make judgments on the local problems.

Through Degnan's know-how in technical management, Unalakleet has had some improvements made. One area was housing. Bureau of Indian Affairs successfully instigated a housing program for the native people in the Eskimo communities. It was a plan by which people built their own houses and not only was it a successful venture, but it was an educational pursuit, especially in carpentry.

The women of the village had a large part in erecting the pack-aged houses. While their husbands and sons went fishing, they did the painting and other kinds of finishings in a cooperative fashion. They were paid for doing manual jobs as well. Last fall when each mother moved into her new home, I am pretty sure a house-warming of a cup of tea and cookies were served, and they talked for hours of their experience.

This project covers three generations: from an igloo dwelling; next, a change of housing to a log cabin; and most recently to a conventional type of a home.

The physical structure of a building will live through an era of fifty or sixty years. But in contrast, the Eskimo, Indian and Aleut heritage will stand forever in the hearts of the first inhabitants of our great land. And finally, only God can rebuild man's spiritual aspect.

Safety Seminar

SAFETY SEMINAR
March 5 - 10, 1973
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Alaskaland Community Theater
Free Registration

Any business wishing to have supervisory or key personnel attend this safety seminar, please contact the Department of Labor, Safety Division, for registration.

This safety seminar will be conducted by the division of occupational health and safety from the State of Alaska, Department of Labor, with participation from others, in the continual interest of safety.

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LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

On February 5, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, under authority of AS 44.62.250, adopted the below summarized Waste-water Disposal Regulations as emergency regulations. Copies of these emergency regulations may be inspected at any regional office of the Department of Environmental Conservation and may be obtained by written request of the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, Pouch O, Juneau, Alaska 99801. An informative summary of these regulations is as follows:

SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE POLLUTION PROHIBITED
18 AAC 72.010(a)-(b). Sewage, industrial liquid waste, and other wastewater must be treated sufficiently and may not cause a violation of Alaska's Water Quality Standards.

18 AAC 72.010(d). Faulty septic tank systems which result in partially treated sewage to be visible on the surface of the water or land are prohibited.

18 AAC 72.010(e)-(f). Dumping of oil, grease, gutter wash, or other chemicals into sewers is prohibited or requires special approval.

18 AAC 72.020(a). Written approval is required to inject treated or untreated wastewater beneath the ground.

18 AAC 72.020(b). If a city sewer is reasonably available, people are required to hook up.

18 AAC 72.020(c). Septic tank systems cannot be installed or operated within 100 feet of a private water well or within 200 feet of a public water well.

18 AAC 72.020(d). Septic tank systems cannot be installed within 100 feet of a lake, river, stream or seashore.

RESIDENTIAL SEWERS REQUIRED
18 AAC 72.030(a). Persons who subdivide land for residential or recreational purposes are required to either provide sewer services or design the lots sufficiently large to safely allow for on-lot wells and septic tank systems.

18 AAC 72.030(b). Persons who now own substandard size lots may not develop or build on them using on-lot sewage disposal which could present potential pollution or disease hazards. Community sewage disposal will be required in these latter cases.

OTHER PROVISIONS

18 AAC 72.040. Industries discharging to public sewers may be required to pretreat their wastewater.

18 AAC 72.050. Septic tank pumps are required to take sludge to an approved facility.

18 AAC 72.060. If a sewer system is found to be inadequate or overloaded, no further connections may be allowed until the situation is corrected.

18 AAC 72.070-090. Approval required before construction of sewage treatment plants; the Department must be notified in the event of failure or by-pass of sewage treatment plant operations; penalties provided.

18 AAC 72.010. Definitions of all technical terms used in the regulations.

The Department plans, after public hearings, to incorporate the above Emergency Wastewater Disposal Regulations — modified as may be appropriate — into its water quality control program on a permanent basis. Any person interested may present written statements or arguments relative to the permanent adoption of these regulations by mailing comments to the Department of Environmental Conservation, Pouch O, Juneau, Alaska 99801 before 4:30 p.m. on March 25, 1973, or by submitting them in person at the public hearings to be held at the following locations:

CITY	LOCATION	DATE	TIME
Sitka	Maksoottoff Room Centennial Building	March 5, 1973	2 p.m., 7 p.m.
Juneau	Fish and Game Aud. Support Building	March 7, 1973	2 p.m., 7 p.m.
Anchorage	Commodore Room Anchorage Westward	March 9, 1973	2 p.m., 7 p.m.
Fairbanks	Alaskaland Gallery	March 10, 1973	2 p.m., 7 p.m.