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This Is Your University: The Wildlife Student; The King Crab Industry; Dr. Ken Martin, Head of the Counseling Department; University of Alaska Nanooks Basketball Team; The Academic Year in Review

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Notes: Originals on 7 inch reels. Master and circulation copies on CD.

Series: This is Your University series tapes

FIRST EPISODE: The Wildlife Student

ANNOUNCER: Ken Burton

(Note: very similar to the second episode on 00-00-164, "Wildlife Students" with Charles Northrop as the announcer.)

In their quiet day to day routine of lectures and research, wildlife students at the University of Alaska become well informed about Alaska's size (586,400 square miles) and resource potential. The university's wildlife program offers a vast "backyard workshop" of Alaskan land and has attracted students from as far away as Formosa and the state of Florida. In the past four years wildlife students have explored hundreds of miles of the Tanana and Yukon rivers, their tributaries and other Alaskan streams.

Graduate students studying biology, classifications, reproduction and survival of fish throughout interior Alaska use traps, gill-nets and trammel-nets placed at points in the rivers from Fairbanks to Tetlin along the Tanana Basin and from Circle City to Eagle along the Yukon. These sampling spots are used to analyze the water, take temperatures, note the weather and survey the surrounding terrain and foliage. In so doing, a determination of the types of fish in interior Alaska and where they are may be ascertained.

In another project, a student studied the relation of water temperature to the survival and propagation of fish in the Chena River. Another student researched the effect a power dam on the Chatanika River had on the biology of fish.

In answer to a growing state need for people who understand the biology of fish, with the goal of using the fish resources of the state to their best possible advantage, the wildlife people are

attempting to train fishery biologists as well. Practical application can be seen in studies such as the powerdam's effect on fish and particularly salmon. The Fish and Wildlife Department feels that it may contribute knowledge to the construction of flood control dams on the Chena River.

Since it first opened in 1951, the department of wildlife management has shown a rapid growth, primarily in the past decade under the direction of award-winning conservationist Dr. Frederick Dean.

Another practical aspect of the wildlife program is a commercial fisheries course started in southeast Alaska in 1961. Although based in Juneau, Professor Jack Doyle, a University of Washington graduate and commercial fisherman himself, roams southeastern and western towns from Ketchikan to Kodiak showing and teaching commercial fisherman the latest methods of his trade. This program is administered by the Division of Statewide Services.

A few years ago, many Alaskans feared that the salmon industry was on its last legs. But thanks to programs such as this and valuable research that has led to important fishery conservation legislation, the salmon is bouncing back to make a meaningful contribution to the state's economy.

SECOND EPISODE: The King Crab Industry

ANNOUNCER: Ken Burton

Alaska's king crab industry is the fastest growing segment of the United States fishing industry according to a study by the University of Alaska's Institute of Social, Economic and Governmental research.

Leo Lowell(?) is an associate professor of business administration at the University of Alaska and editor of the publication that carries the king crab study. Lowell does not see in the near future any depletion of the king crab harvest, such as that suffered by Alaska's salmon industry.

Overall growth of the king crab harvest in Alaska over the past seven years has been 674% with annual catch increases ranging from 10% to 68%.

During the 6 year period from 1959 to 1964, the wholesale value of the state's king crab production has more than quadrupled, increasing from \$3,850,000 to nearly \$21,500,000.

King crabs generally live to be about 15 years old. So, when fishermen begin to harvest in a new area, they are drawing from about nine different age groups ranging from 7-8 year to 15 years. A wide range of crab sizes is harvested in the beginning. A point is eventually reached where all the older, larger, heavier crabs have been harvested, and the average weight of the crab being

caught declines. Total production falls and fluctuates at levels dictated by the number of new crabs reaching harvestable age.

According to the review, king crab sales have been concentrated mostly in the eastern U.S., along the Atlantic coast from Boston to New York. But many people who could afford king crab and would enjoy it have never had the opportunity to taste it.

King crab is not an inexpensive product. When crab is canned or processed otherwise, 80% of the shellfish becomes waste. And estimated 40,000 tons of king crab shells and gurry will be dumped into Alaska streams by processors this season. The development of some profitable method of converting this waste into saleable products could and would substantially improve the economic wellbeing of the industry as well as providing more jobs for more Alaskans. Tests show that crab shells may be substituted for walnut shells used by oil companies to conserve drilling mud when crevices and caverns are encountered. Other uses of crab shells being explored by scientists at present include use by the rubber industry in making winter tires and possible use as a surface for wood paneling.

The king crab industry is increasing private employment, personal income and public revenue for the state. During 1964, an \$8,000,000+ year, 1,200 American men were employed harvesting king crab. Its growth has spurred the construction and staffing of many processing facilities. Employment in the industry is year round, counteracting drastic seasonal fluctuation experienced by many other industries in the state.

THIRD EPISODE: Dr. Ken Martin, Head of the Counseling Department

ANNOUNCER: Ken Burton

To tell us about the University of Alaska's Counseling and Testing Program is Dr. Kenneth K. Martin, head of the department.

Dr. Martin says that his job entails organizing the orientation programs, testing programs at the university and working with individuals and small groups of students with the difficulties or problems that they have or that they encounter at the university.

Dr. Martin says that this area is expanding by demand because more and more of the students are using the service. Another counselor has been added this year and another is hoped to be added next year.

Many freshmen students have problems with studying, Away from home and out from under the pressure and support of their parents and high school teachers, the students struggle with self-discipline and turn to counseling for help.

Another major problem is that as students face these new responsibilities, they have lack of confidence in their own capabilities. This puts them onto a state of anxiety which makes them depressed and critical of themselves.

FOURTH EPISODE: University of Alaska Nanooks Basketball Team

ANNOUNCER: Ken Burton

The 13:3 intercollegiate win-loss record made by the University Alaska's varsity basketball squad has set a new record for the Nanooks. This season, only 3 games were lost of 16 played against colleges in Alaska, Canada and the United States.

John Springer is the senior letterman who scored an average of 20 points per game and pulled an average of 21 rebounds back from the boards in each contest this year. This places Springer in the top 5 scoring bracket for small colleges and universities throughout the entire United States.

The team is under the coaching of Fred Crowell, one of the youngest coaches the University varsity has ever had at 23 years old.

Next year's success depends on many things including what new talent comes to the university, how many undergraduate ball players return next fall, how Coach Crowell's recruiting drive in the lower 48 goes, and what the opposition is like during the 1966-'67 season.

Archrival Alaska Methodist University in Anchorage will met the Nanooks four times, twice in Fairbanks and twice in Anchorage. Other opponents scheduled include Linfield College, Cascade College, Central Washington State and St. Martin's College. Away games, besides AMU in Anchorage, include Portland State in Portland, OR and St. Martin's in Olympia, WA. A match at College against Eastern Washington State is tentative.

FIFTH EPISODE: The Academic Year in Review

ANNOUNCER: Ken Burton

Throughout the academic year, a range of topics have been discussed on *This is Your University*. Many of these topics of importance only to Alaska and Alaskans, but a few are important to us as citizens on a national level. A few programs have incited action. One resident of Manley Hotsprings, after hearing the program about the university archive, wrapped and mailed a large manila envelope full of papers he felt the university should have. Among the papers were letters written by Judge Wickersham, considered invaluable to Alaska's history and heritage.

Another feature discussed the university's growing wildlife management department and what type of student is attracted to this field. The university is constantly working to provide Alaska with the men and women it needs to develop its resources, build its economy and its future. Students in the wildlife management department are aiming at careers in forestry, fisheries and other areas vital to Alaska's growth. Alaska had been listed as one of America's ten fastest growing states. This growth creates added pressures and responsibilities to provide Alaska's citizens' with the finest of educational opportunity.

Another *This is Your University* program featured Alaska's growing community college program. Under the Alaska constitution, the University of Alaska is responsible for all public higher education throughout the state. The community college program has, in effect, placed six University of Alaska campuses throughout the state. It provides a means for students to continue their education while staying at home and to do so economically. Community colleges even increase enrollment at the main campus for, by providing a convenient and inexpensive education for a student for during his first two years, he may save enough to attend the last two years on the main campus. And, in the end, an education has been provided for a student who may very well otherwise have been denied this opportunity.

Also examined were the university's summer session program and correspondence study. Many smaller village and bush residents are provided a chance to learn when the teacher is provided with a chance to go to them.

Student government this year has been concerned with an effort to reorganize and to operate with a broader appeal to a wider range of the general student body.

Under a program called COPAN (College Orientation Program for Alaska Natives), Alaska Natives are helped to more easily absorb the university atmosphere. With an enrollment of over 1,500, the campus alone is already 15 to 16 times the size of many of these students' home towns.

This is Your University would like to thank George Katzenberger, our engineer, without whose expert assistance, this program would not have been possible, the many radio stations throughout the state who have aired our program and a special thanks to our listeners for tuning us in each week.