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This Is Your University: Quiet Solar Research; Enrollment Increases and the Future; 12th Anniversary of Anchorage Community College; Fine Arts – Poetry Contest; College Orientation Program for Alaskan Natives, Lee Salisbury

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FIRST EPISODE: Quiet Solar Research

ANNOUNCER: Ken Burton

Three years of scientific records, collected from all parts of Alaska, will be analyzed by scientists at the Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska this year under a \$500,700 grant from the National Science Foundation. The data, gathered under an earlier NSF grant of \$748,900, is part of the International Quiet Solar Year Program (IQSY).

In this program, scientists all over the world study of the sun during the period of its cycle when it is most inactive. Scientists study the various effects that emissions from the sun have upon the earth's atmosphere. Many of these emissions, particularly fast-moving particles, are seen as the aurora. Interior Alaska, from Fairbanks to the Arctic Ocean, straddles the auroral zone and provides ideal observation sites.

Data has been collected by the Geophysical Institute from numerous sites: Talkeetna, Healy, Allakaket, Bettles, Kotzebue, Barrow and the DEW Line site BAR-1 (Komakuk Beach, Yukon Territory), as well as the main research center sites at College and Fort Yukon.

Usually the equipment at these sites has been kept running by local people hired by the institute to make a daily check, change charts on the records and mail the instrument recordings to the institute.

The data collected on charts, photographic film and magnetic tape has been stores in the institute's vaults waiting for systematic analysis which will now begin.

Keith B. Mather, director of the Geophysical Institute, says geophysicists are looking forward to comparing the observations collected during this IQSY with observations collected with similar equipment during 1957 and '58, the International Geophysical Year or IGY.

The sun shows a cyclic behavior over an 11 year period, progressing from less activity to more activity, in the form of sun spots, solar flares and more particles boiling off and streaming toward earth. During the active period, there are more auroras, the earth's magnetic field is more disturbed, and radio blackouts become more frequent.

The years around 1957 and '58 were active years and scientists all over the world collaborated through IGY in observing the sun and its effects on earth. By contrast, the last few years 1963 and '65 have been quiet years and scientists through IQSY have again collaborated.

Much of the work of the next few years for the staff of the institute and for geophysicists everywhere will be concerned with comparing the results of the active and the quiet years.

SECOND EPISODE: Enrollment Increases and the Future

ANNOUNCER: Ken Burton

The National Association of State Universities reports that enrollment in institutions of higher learning is up and going up.

Alaska is surpassing the national average in enrollment in colleges and universities. The University of Alaska reported an increase in enrollment of 17.9% over 1964 and 1965. The announcer compares rates of enrollment in Alaska to rate of enrollment in other Western states. These increases are due to the bumper wave of war babies and post war babies. Enrollment in public institutions throughout the country was more than four million students last fall compared to slightly more than three and a half million the fall before. That is a 14.5% increase. Private institutions enrollment is up 7.8% or slightly more than half of the public increase. Larger enrollments are foreseen for all institutions.

The U.S. Office of Education has announced a new publication which projects expected enrollments to 1974 and 1975. The report shows that, as compared to the fall of 1964, college enrollments will rise by 74% in the next 10 years. Alaska can expect more than its share. The number of students studying for bachelor's degrees will rise by 71%. Doctorate candidates will double as will those seeking master's degrees. By state, increases will range from 3.8% in the District of Columbia to 24.1% in New Hampshire. Statistics on increases by state are elaborated.

THIRD EPISODE: 12th Anniversary of Anchorage Community College

ANNOUNCER: Ken Burton

This month, Anchorage Community College observes its 12th anniversary. Eugene Short(?), resident director, says enrollment is surging. Enrollment is at a record high of 2,000 men and

women of all ages and backgrounds for the second semester. For the enrollment of 2,000, the community college has a full-time faculty of 40 and a part time faculty of 80.

This semester, the community college is operating in seven different locations plus four hospitals, which are used for the practical nursing program, providing students with clinical experience.

Ninety percent of the technical education taking place in the entire state is taking place through the Anchorage Community College. Some of the more specialized vocational programs are attracting students from all over Alaska.

The community college serves as the sponsoring organization for 6 cultural groups. The Anchorage Symphony Orchestra, the Anchorage Civic Ballet, the Anchorage Community Chorus, the Anchorage Civic Opera Association, Inc., the Alaska Festival of Music and Treasures of Sight and Sound are associated with the community college.

The community college has no campus of its own, but leases buildings throughout the city. This year a proposal is before the Legislature to authorize a bonding program for a separate facility.

FOURTH EPISODE: Fine Arts – Poetry Contest

ANNOUNCER: Ken Burton

For the 4th year in a row, the University's College of Letters and Arts will sponsor a Festival of Arts Poetry Contest. Last year this contest drew more than 700 entries from all parts of Alaska. This year, more are expected. Assistant professor of English, Robert King, is today's guest.

The announcer asks Professor King why the poetry contest is being put on. Professor King explains that a poetry contest goes well with the whole Festival of Arts concept, where each art, performing and solitary, gets a certain amount of recognition. Poetry contests also serve as important motivation and encouragement for budding poets. Receiving a first prize or honorable mention may spur someone who writes poetry casually onto a lifetime, or even career, of poetry writing. Many writers have dated their real ambitions to a time when they won a prize.

The announcer asked about judging poetry. Professor King answers that he is not one of the judges, but that he looks for insights into life and people, for new and different viewpoint.

There will be three judges in the contest this year: Emile Martelle(?), a professor in the language department here, James Hadra(?), another professor in the language department, and Reverend Oliver Everett(?), a part time instructor in English and a practicing poet.

As was the case last year, there will be a children's division, a student division and a non-student division. The award money is divided into \$50 for the first prize in the student division, \$50 for the first prize in the non-student division, and the children will receive \$25, \$15, \$10 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes, respectively.

Poems should be submitted to the College of Arts and Letters. Names should not be put on the poems. Each poem will be assigned a number, instead. Submitted poems cannot be returned unless they have a self-addressed stamped envelope. Authors will retain all the rights to their poetry.

FIFTH EPISODE: College Orientation Program for Alaskan Natives, Lee Salisbury

ANNOUNCER: Ken Burton

Since 1964, Associate Professor Lee Salisbury of the University of Alaska, who is also head of the Speech Drama and Radio Department, has been directing the College Orientation Program for Alaskan Natives (COPAN). The program is funded by the federal government, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the university. Lee Salisbury is today's guest.

Professor Salisbury hopes that COPAN, which came into being due to concern that many able Native students were dropping out of school, particularly at the college level, will lead to other programs like it. COPAN is a program to help the Native students adjust to college life in particular and to Western culture in general. Though Native students may have had years of Western education, many have not truly lived within Western culture itself.

COPAN is primarily a communication program. It was noticed that the Native students who did very well at the university were ones that could easily communicate easily with other people and let people know their thoughts and feelings. The shy, uncommunicative students were the ones who tended to drop out.

The experimental program is in its third summer this year. Its final summer will be the summer of 1967. Professor Salisbury hopes that other program like COPAN will start in its wake.

The results of the program have been very encouraging. All of the students in last summer's program did very well in their English classes this fall. English is the subject which gives Native students the most trouble, ordinarily.