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This Is Your University: Student Unrest – Dr. Lou Haines; The Kennecott Copper Corporation Employment – Dr. Don Cook Guarantee for Natives Enrolled in Mineral Industry Training Courses; The Future of the Library – Ted Ryberg; Ornithologist Meeting Plans; Contrasts in European Secondary and Elementary Education; The Traveling Seminar – Dr. Buswell; Honorary Doctorates and the 46th Commencement

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FIRST EPISODE: Student Unrest – Dr. Lou Haines

ANNOUNCER: Steve Sherman

Student unrest on campuses is not unique to the 1960 or even to this century. History records that student revolts have led to the violent overthrow of entire governments. Here to comment on the topic of student unrest and the questions surrounding it is Dr. Louis Haines, Dean of Students at the University of Alaska, and today's guest.

Dr. Haines compares the situation at the University of Alaska to the rest of the United States, saying that it seems there are four general areas which lead to the feeling of unrest: the first being political issues, such as the Vietnam War, recruiting and the draft, the second being due process and the rights of students in terms of disciplinary action taken by the school, the third being involvement in the actual decision making of the university, and the fourth being relevance of the curriculum.

Dr. Haines then addressed each point with regard to the University of Alaska.

- 1) Political problem: Most of the U of A's students have not had the type of exposure that students in the lower 48 have where they live in large cities where these issues are taking place. Though politically concerned, University of Alaska students, on the whole, are not as active or vocal as students elsewhere in the country.
- 2) Due process: University of Alaska students have always had the opportunity to appear in person, to witnesses, for appeal. The general action has always been first with student groups and then appropriate appeal to student and faculty boards.

- 3) Involvement in the decision making of the university: The University Assembly, which was initiated last year, has a minimum of three students. In this way students can be part of making important decisions for the university. There is also the principle of committee systems in which most of the policy making committees are both faculty and students
- 4) Relevance of the curriculum: This is a concern of everyone at the university. The arrival of the new vice president is awaited to somehow relate the curriculum more to the problems going on in the world today.

Dr. Haines end by commenting that the university's orientation to student orientation and guidance has moved toward a primarily academic orientation.

SECOND EPISODE: The Kennecott Copper Corporation Employment – Dr. Don Cook Guarantee for Natives Enrolled in Mineral Industry Training Courses

ANNOUNCER: Steve Sherman

Three years ago, officials at the Kennecott Copper Corporation committed themselves to hiring a small group of untrained Alaska Native men as technicians in the mineral industry. Before joining the company, the Native men were to attend a training course offered by the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Since then, three groups of men have graduated from the course. Kennecott and other firms in mineral and petroleum exploration are enthusiastic about the course graduates. Today's guest is Dr. Donald Cook, head of the Department of Mineral Engineering at the University of Alaska.

The original thought was to bring one or two people to the university from the outlying villages for a nine month training program in the mineral industries who would then return to their villages and stimulate the other villages into prospecting in their particular areas. This concept was proposed to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but the program could not be financed unless there was some guarantee of employment upon its completion. Kennecott Copper guaranteed employment to all 15 students for the first year and this got eth program underway.

The course includes refresher courses in oral and written communications, mathematics and science in addition to introductory courses in drafting and map reading, surveying, geology, mineral and rock identification, prospecting, mining and milling methods. In the last two years courses in petroleum have been added as approximately 50% of students in the last two courses have been employed by the petroleum industry.

Students seem to adjust well after an initial orientation period.

This program offers service to the state and to the individuals. The individual's employment opportunities are enhanced and they are able to play a role in the development of the state's mineral and petroleum industries which is good for them financially as well as providing a sense of accomplishment.

The 15 graduates of the first course were all employed by the Kennecott Copper Corporation and the majority of the students are still there. Of later courses, approximately 13 are employed by oil companies, some by U.S. Smelting Company, some by mineral companies, a couple by the highway department, three employed by Murphy Dome, and six employed by a drilling company.

THIRD EPISODE: The Future of the Library – Ted Ryberg

ANNOUNCER: Steve Sherman

In April, the University of Alaska Library on the main campus at College acquired more than 3,000 volumes. The library has outgrown its current facility. Reading space is being converted to stack space. A new library is being constructed across the plaza from the current library. Today's guest is Ted Ryberg, Director of Libraries from the University of Alaska.

Mr. Ryberg says that the number of books in a library is convenient, but not really an adequate description of a library's holdings. Ryberg also points out that closer to 3,500 volumes were added to the library in April but, like most statistics, they have a tendency to conceal more than they show. More types of materials were added to the library than just books and monographs. Several hundred rolls of microfilm were added along with several thousand rolls of microforms other than microfilm, as well as sound recordings. Ryberg says the library contains roughly 200 thousand volumes with more than 30 thousand volumes being added each year.

It is hoped that the new library will have a capacity of between 400 and 500 thousand volumes. They expect to move into the new library with a healthy library of select volumes numbering about a quarter of a million. The move is expected to take place September, 1969, slightly more than a year away.

FOURTH EPISODE: Ornithologist Meeting Plans

ANNOUNCER: Paul Quist

The American Ornithologists' Union will attend their 86th annual meeting at the University of Alaska.

Dr. Brina Kessel, Dean of the College of Biological Sciences and Renewable Resources, was chairman of the local arrangements committee for the meeting is today's guest.

The American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) is the leading professional ornithological organization in North America, geographically covering the United States, Canada, and Mexico. It is composed of both professionals and amateurs and has a total membership of about 3,000, of which about 300 are expected to come to the University of Alaska for the meeting. Notable people expected to attend include Dr. Alexander Wetmore, the retired director of the Smithsonian Institution and one of the first scientists to work in Katmai National Monument as well as Dr. Austin L. Rand with the Field Museum of Natural History and Roger Tory Peterson, the author of Peterson bird guides.

The main scientific meetings will be held on the University of Alaska campus. In addition to the presentation of papers, there are a number of special functions planned, especially for the spouses. There will be pre- and post-session field trips for bird watching. The pre-session field trip originates in Anchorage with stops in Cold Bay, Umnak Island, and the Pribilofs before arriving in Fairbanks in time for the meeting. There are three post-session field trips including a three-day trip to Nome and vicinity and St. Lawrence Island, another to Mt. McKinley National Park, and a third will be to alpine tundra at Eagle Summit.

FIFTH EPISODE: Contrasts in European Secondary and Elementary Education The Traveling Seminar – Dr. Buswell

ANNOUNCER: Paul Quist

One hundred and ten educators from over 40 states participated in a travelling seminar entitled "Contrasts in European Secondary and Higher Education". The participants travelled to London, Moscow, Prague, East Berlin and Copenhagen. Today's guest is Dr. Arthur S. Buswell, Dean of the Division of Statewide Services, who represented the University of Alaska at this seminar.

The first purpose of the seminar was to find out what was going on in these foreign countries, three of which are behind the foreign curtain. The second purpose was to look closely at what we are doing.

Through mutual discussion and analysis, we are better able to analyze what we are doing and get new ideas. One of the ideas is the idea of more self-study. Europe is much advanced in comparison to America. On the other hand, Europe seems to be Americanizing their education system by offering a more comprehensive education. At the present time, European education is very narrow and specialization begins early. England said they were Americanizing their

system. It will take longer in the communist countries as their educational aims are the aims of the state and they feel the need for specific training to get people into the production industries.

Dr. Buswell gives his impressions on travelling through the communist countries. It is dangerous. Moscow was somewhat drab in dress and color, although they were there when it snowed. But still, it was quite a contrast from Czechoslovakia. The people there were much more exiting to talk to. There was color in the buses and the houses and the clothes, although they were there at an exciting time – the bloodless revolution that has been going on there for more personal freedom. In East Berlin, the feeling was one of fear. The people live in fear. The feeling got to the Americans and they were glad to get away. The meetings in East Berlin were all cancelled, primarily because they had been in Czechoslovakia, talking with people in education and the powers in East Berlin did not want this information being passed on to the people at Humboldt University.

Dr. Buswell thinks that the University of Alaska stacks up quite well internationally. He does think that the university need to strive to do the things it does better and needs to be more innovative in terms of self-study and motivating the students to do more on their own rather than just lecturing to them and getting a return.

SIXTH EPISODE: Honorary Doctorates and the 46th Commencement

ANNOUNCER: Steve Sherman

At the 46th commencement exercises of the University of Alaska, honorary doctorate degrees were bestowed upon two distinguished Alaskans: Walter A. Soboleff and Maurice Wilfred Goding.

Reverend Doctor Walter A. Soboleff received an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree. Born of Tlingit, Russian, German parentage on the island of Killisnoo in 1908.

Dr. Soboleff was graduated from Sheldon Jackson High School in Sitka and continued his education in Dubuque University in Iowa, earning Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity degrees. Later he was awarded and honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from the same institution.

Dr. Soboleff is known, respected and loved throughout Alaska. As an evangelist for the Alaska Presbytery, he travelled extensively, ministering to the social and cultural needs of Native villages. He has worked unceasingly with the Tlingit Indians, encouraging Christianity. He pioneered church broadcasting in Alaska, initiating a program in the Tlingit language.

Today, Dr. Soboleff is grand president of the Alaska Native Brotherhood. He serves on the governor's land claims task force committee and was recently appointed to the state board of education.

Maurice Wilfred Goding received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. He was born in Skagway in 1911, where his parents had settled a decade earlier.

Goding was graduated from high school in Skagway, earning his Bachelor of Arts degree in Yankton College in South Dakota and Bachelor of Law degree from George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

Goding became the Secretary of the Interior. He was instrumental in post war development of Alaska and helped shape administrative policy in support of statehood. In 1961, President Kennedy appointed Goding to the post of U.S. High Commissioner for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. At the time he assumed the post, Micronesia had been under American stewardship for over 16 years, but little had been accomplished to bring social and governmental stability to the area. When Dr. Goding retired from the post in 1966, to his home in Alexandria Virginia, Micronesia had gained stability.