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A man's voice is talking about how viruses and bacteria don't discriminate between races, and how Alaskans are in charge. [An unclear question, followed by applause.] A lady comments on Professor Davis' paper on white middle-class protestants, that was made after the Alaska Earthquake, and says that they are in struggle against the city and state and other agencies. [Unclear talking.] Professor Davis [?] says there is no difference. [Unclear talking.]

At 6:31 A man's voice says that that is the general aim of the Ford Foundation training program, in which they are involved with, and he isn't going to repeat what he put on paper. Julie Cruikshank has his address and he'll be answering mail in the future. He has a paper called the "Upsider in the Middle" that is about community development. If people want to contact Julie, they can contact the speaker who can then mail [the paper?] to people.

[Unclear comment.] The man speaker invites the person asking the question to come to Moore Hall.

A person asks Professor [Jim?] Lotz if it was possible that adopting his plan would be going one step back in needing a liaison for Native leaders. Lotz says that it's a good point. [Writing on the board.] University should be passing messages back and forth [between the Native people and the government.] He thinks that he is working at the interface between theory and practice, and that the only way to work towards the future is to discover things from the past. The question with any model is if it works in practice, and they are a piece on a chalkboard until people get involved, and even then, they are experiments. Whatever they do in human side [of sciences], is going to be an experiment and a risk and that is not adequately realized. The oil companies say it's a high cost and high risk area for oil

exploration and it's a high cost and high risk area for people. Every time one makes a mistake with people, they are irreplaceable.

10:55 A man wonders if they have any suggestions or answers in some areas "that have been delineated here." He says that they have heard condemnations in the conference, and situations where they are failing as a state and as a federal government has been brought for them to look at. They are placed in a situation that's almost impossible. The speaker is one of the state legislators who are supposed to be experts on many fields. They have to deal with the information that they have and what they get instead is the request that they do something without any factual information that they could rely on. They get suggestions for concrete ways to solving problems. Economists tell them that they should limit the number of fishermen that they have in their fishery, and they had passed a legislation that did exactly that a couple of years ago.

He continues with addressing criticism that has been raised against state schools. He agrees that there is work to do with state schools and has heard no comments from Professor Lotz about Frank Parnell's program of changing the curriculum of state schools. He asks why they are in the situation that they are in right now, and if they need to have different qualifications for selecting teachers. He asks what the things are that people actually do want to make different.

13:45 [A lady says something unclear about money without meddling.] A man would like to underline that the science conference is turning into a political forum. People have gone into their studies with preconceived notions of what they are going to find with very little data, and asks the three ladies explain and tell if their data is available to be looked at. A woman's voice explains that data in anthropological study is impressionistic and that it's not quantifiable. A beauty "in a paper of this sort" is that one makes a choice between interpretations and raw data. Her data is available in her dissertation, but she understands that it's a challenge to evaluate "this kind of a presentation."

Another lady says that she didn't ask about agency responses, but that it came spontaneously at the end of an interview when she was asking about specific information about events, like how things have been. The quotes are selected from the interviews and there are recordings of the statements. They don't come into her

mind before they go into the tape, but she selects the quotes to make a point in support of a concept that is abstract. If they weren't talking about those things in the villages, the things wouldn't be in her paper. The speaker sees that the fact that people get angry over invasions of privacy, like people asking how many carrots they ate that day, is a healthy thing. White community doesn't put up with invasions of privacy that "these people" put up with.

As far as science goes, they have a long way to go. They make models and refine their techniques as they go along. She asks the previous male speaker where he works and he tells that he's a research coordinator for Alaska Rural Schools Project and he's a social psychologist. The lady says that psychologists are often more concerned about methodology. They can get an enormous amount of data and not ask any important questions. [Applause, laughter.]

18:27 The man says something unclear about social scientists being without data. He says that if he saw the data, he might draw different conclusions. [Unclear discussion.] A woman's voice points out that behavioralism isn't the only true way and that data doesn't have to be quantifiable. She also opposes the idea that they came to Alaska with preconceived notions. She came to Alaska without knowing anything and she has admitted that in her thesis proposal. Her questions were based on political science principles that were developed in other areas of knowledge. Her own research is mainly interviews with state legislators and other political leaders, as well as with Natives in all levels [of political organization?]. She's also attended almost every hearing about the Native Claims and read everything that has been available, "which is very little." Up until recently, data in Alaska has been very unreliable and if any social scientist would use it in basis of their research that would be a fraud. Making generalizations is difficult.

21:09 [Unclear question from the audience. Unclear due to recording volume.] A man says that he's going to go right back to propositions that were made by Prof. Davis and that she summed it up with money without meddling. He wonders what that means, and that if tax payers really expect them to make grants to villages without strings attached and without guidance. He wonders if that's what's meant with money without meddling.

He thinks that people who pay their taxes expect them to have some degree of control or guidance over how that money is used. They are expected to be experts in all fields and it's been said that they haven't given enough guidance to [unclear] of North Slope, and the speaker agrees with that. They should have done more with guidelines for seismic and development work on North Slope, but they didn't have the background information with which to make those judgments. They need to meet with people who have first-hand experiences about the Slope. The same is true with education. They are supposed to be experts in education and be able to solve the problems in schools, but the speaker wonders where they can get information that would help them make the judgments.

24:51 One of the biggest things that came up was the sewerage tax. They had to try to arrive at a reasonable figure on oil production. The oil companies, however, would not disclose their finances on Alaska oil production, and while they can tell the costs, they won't tell the results of those costs. Another man says that he'd like to give a bit more optimistic view on the matter of legislators. He was a legislator from 1963-1967. He's noticed a change, and tells that in the early days of Statehood, the state legislators were relying on the agencies themselves on information. They had very inadequate staff and in order to get information, they went to the people whose programs had been [unclear]. Now that has changed. In last session, the Legal Services Corporation lawyers prepared some 5-6 bills for introduction to consumer protection matters, loan [unclear]. That's a great improvement that there are agencies like the Legal Services Corporation or ANN or other community action groups that now articulate the problem that people were never included when legislators tried to gain information before. One might wonder why they didn't go to those people before, since they were always there, and why they didn't go into the Native communities directly and get information without agencies. The man says that some legislators have a narrow view on what their [unclear]. Presence of community action and Native federation groups gives them feedback and helps them solve the cognitive problem that all the legislators feel. He says that that they are generalists makes their work in politics very rewarding. There's excitement that Professor [Unclear] was talking about, that they lack in science but that politics still enjoys.

28:22 The moderator thanks the speaker and says that she would like to give a chance to somebody who hasn't yet spoken. That person says he is one of the

agency people who go to the villages. He says that one statement was that they shouldn't talk but listen. He agrees. Communication is a very important problem. The Native people sit in their villages with their motivations and frustrations, but have had no ways of communicating them until recently when they started building Native associations and regional development corporations. The speaker's role is to try to find out village needs, the priorities that the villages want to express, and things they want to see happen. He agrees that there's fragmentation but that he's made a few rules for himself, like staying in a village at least overnight, but perhaps 2-3 days before he brings up any business.

He's heard stories that as many as 3-4 planeloads of agency people might hit the village at the same time, all of them wanting to have a council meeting. One of the things he'd hope for is to have hostels in villages so that all the agency people could stay overnight.

30:28 A woman says that by the very fact that he is asking the questions and that he is willing to stay with the questions that are dealt with openly [unclear]. The man says that he personally doesn't go to villages but to board meetings. He has Native people working for him, who go to villages. They are brought into the boards and funded so they can sit in the conferences. When one goes into specifics of programs, the guidelines require a lot of hard information, which is that invasion of privacy.

A lady says that it is efficiency minded on one hand, but the fact that they are aware of the communication problem is a start. They are aware of it, but [unclear]. [Unclear question.]

32:56 A lady comments that as a research and adult educator, she thinks that it would be worth getting a copy of Dr. [Stevan] Dedjier's presentation at the first luncheon, because he outlined something that the legislators should take into consideration. She understands that if they are interested in obtaining the papers in order to view the data, they can do so. Another lady says that they have lists of authors and their titles in their folders. She's not sure that they could get the whole PhD dissertation due to technical limits and cost limits, but they could get more data and the full paper. The other lady says that they are a dollar a piece.

The second speaker says that they have an illustration of a problem that they have been talking about. She says that she surmises that almost everyone here likes to talk, but says that there is no time. That's what happens so often in hearings, in meetings in the villages, that there is no time to say everything. She wants to make the last comment that serves as a summary.

In many of the older states, they have cut infant mortality greatly. They have saved people so that they die of cardiac disease and stroke and malignancy. "Up here," they have almost eliminated TB and saved their people to die of violent death, accidents, suicide. If it is difficult to learn to deal with cardiac diseases and cancer, the people should think about how much more difficult it is to deal with personal and social ailments that are leading to the kinds of physical problems that they have in Alaska. They are far more complex and they have less data and they must realize that they are not the easy solution, but that they have to work with it. They have a special problem that is become greater every day. In a way, she is trying to encourage people to keep working at the problem and not just say that the problem is too complex. She is feeling optimistic.

She thanks the audience. [Applause.]

[End of the recording.]