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A Conference on the Future of Alaska – Rogers [no date given]

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A man says that he is impressed by the travel made by the people attending the conference. This is the last plenary session according to him. He discusses a new schedule for the programming. He says certificates will be presented and there will be a wind up with Senator J. Hammond reading a poem at the end. He says that George [Rogers] will now be the speaker and will discuss the issues that face future Alaska and the policies that people should be thinking about. George steps up to the microphone at 3:50. He says he is going to continue where he left off the prior day. Today he says he will be talking about strategies. Rogers refers to Paul Ylvisaker's example of defining strategy from the day before. He says what Alaskans are faced with is picking out strategic items of the agenda. He says the job now is to organize ideas and come up with strategic policy issues.

George says that the preconditioning stage is part of the strategy. This is the point in which the choice and implementation of economic and social development policies requires the putting together of a profound knowledge of present situations and spontaneous developments foreseeable. He says it is important to differentiate those with private interests and those with public interests. He says public and private interests are part of one another because the public interest is made up of private interests. The first set of data includes a sharpening of our awareness of development potentials. He provides an example of the potential of economic development happening in part of Alaska with an underutilized labor force. He says public policy for social development and contrasted with economic development should focus on increasing more intensive labor utilization in the process of the economic development and the choice of policies might range over alternatives which may include legislation for local preference of local hire, the fostering of labor intensive technology, the training for a suitable local labor force. He says Alaska is trying to implement these policies in the present situation of the North Slope oil development and TAPSaps Construction Project. He says the industries are cooperating. He says this was accomplished because larger Alaskan organizations were willing to work together. Rogers mentions Paul Ylvisaker's discussion about putting highly qualified people in decision making positions for Alaska. He discusses the necessary steps to implement policies.

At 12:20 Rogers discusses projects by the Alaska Department of Labor and the Department of Education that studied Alaska's manpower situation. He says there are people in training who are conducting surveys of Alaska's manpower skills and available inventory. The Alaska Federation of Natives are also involved. He says the effectiveness of current educational and vocational set up are being investigated. He says Alaska has to do with what data they have and Alaska must increase the ability to gather and

analyze. A second set of data relates to the bargaining process. Rogers says the bargaining has to do with long range goals. The petroleum and international groups are discussed and Rogers says Alaskans need to know as much as they can about their partners. Rogers says that legislative action must be taken to direct programs. He discusses Ylvisaker's previous discussion of utilizing human resources and how negotiation is necessary.

At 19:50 Rogers begins discussing development strategy. He says new programs must be considered because new needs emerge. Another need that hasn't been reflected in the group Rogers is addressing is an urgent need for technical studies and explicit policy formation on urbanization. Another need is the needs in connection with the Native transition and the aftermath of the disposal of the land claim. Another need is policy guidelines for the 900 million dollars. Strategy should include what comes out of policies that are chosen and implemented. Alaska must be evaluated after decisions are made. He discusses the figures that he mentioned the previous day during a presentation. Rogers says Alaska will shift from a federal defense economy to a natural resource economy. The expected production of oil is discussed.

At 26:44 Rogers discusses a company coming into Alaska to establish a large industry. He says they must first select their site. He discusses a pulp mill bargaining where to put the mill by testing different communities. He says no one was discussing the public aftermath of the decision and Rogers believes if there was community involvement then the decision might have been different. He says outsiders have a certain behavior pattern and the outsiders expect Alaskans to know that outsiders have certain behavior. Rogers discusses the TAPS Pipeline and how the impact is initially in Japan where the pipes are built. He says the impact of the investment is measured as only a fraction of an investment. What Alaskans are concerned about for an investment is how to maximize its impact within Alaska. Rogers says if labor is not prepared in Alaska for future investments then labor will be brought in from the outside. Rogers says the pulp mill creates the opportunity of setting up smaller products utilizing industries such as shingles. He suggests developing certain inputs into the basic industry such as mineral deposits that can be utilized to add to pulp industry. He says any possibilities should be checked. Rogers discusses a "Manpower of the 1970's" booklet. Rogers discusses the portion he contributed to the booklet. He says his team started from the best information they could get on the expected basic developments in the 1970's. They used national averages to turn the statistics into employment. He says there will be a parallel expansion in population and employment. There will be regional differences in the 1970's and may intensify. He says south central Alaska, particularly Anchorage, will be the main growth portion of the state. Rogers mentions a Time Life book about the frontier states. He says one chapter is about a speculation that projects Alaska being a one city state. He says Alaska will continue to offer people places to live. Rogers says that he is predicting there will be a movement of Native populations from villages to urban areas. Rogers says Alaska must get on with developing intermediate levels of government. He discusses continuing and accelerating urbanization policies. He discusses how fishing created settlements and he believes Alaska is becoming more urban. Alaskans have a way of despoiling the environment as they make it.

At 48:20 Rogers mentions Native issues and says he won't go through it again because everyone attending the seminar knows about the Native issues backward and forward. He says if there is

potential to develop an improving economy then something must be done. Rogers discusses a conference he attended in France. The conference was concerned with the threat or disappearance of Eskimo societies in the face of Arctic development. Rogers says French people still have an idea of Native people as "noble savages." Rogers says all of the French people's presentations were dedicated to preserving traditional hunting society at all costs. He says the Greenlanders at the conference were for preserving a Greenlander society but not necessarily a hunting society. He says Russians made the statement that Russia preserves the traditional hunting society. Rogers says there are people planning to extract the most out of the land mass of Russia. The hunters in Russia are not reindeer herdsman. Russians also have fur farms, instead of trapping. Rogers says Alaska has to reexamine what the key major focuses are for Alaskan policy and the recording stops.