

VIC FISCHER'S
FILE.

FINAL REPORT TO THE FORD FOUNDATION

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA
(GRANT 670-0061)



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND GOVERNMENT RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

JUNE 1974

FINAL REPORT
THE FORD FOUNDATION GRANT NO. 670-0061

Background

The Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research (ISEGR) was established under state law in 1961 as an integral part of the University of Alaska. With help from the Ford Foundation, the institute has, in the years since, fostered and encouraged interdisciplinary research in the social sciences and related fields. This research has included demography, economics, resources and environment, community development, education and health, state and local government, Native social and economic development, employment needs and manpower training, communications, and other topics. The institute staff has also evaluated social and economic development programs and has helped establish training programs. Institute activities have focused primarily on current Alaska issues and problems, and, as a result, most of the institute's work has been applied in nature.

The Ford Foundation's five-year, \$550,000 general development grant to the institute was made in January 1967. Extended by request, the grant expired September 30, 1973.

The general purpose of the grant was to develop the institute's ability to deal with major problems of social and economic development of Alaska. Ford support was intended to help overcome the "critical size" problem of the institute by making it possible to develop sufficient staff and research and service capability to attract continuing support from other sources.

Program objectives were successfully achieved. The Ford grant did in fact help establish the institutional base that now permits ISEGR to make a continuing contribution toward dealing with Alaska's social, economic, environmental, and other policy issues. As hoped, state general support funding increased sufficiently to offset phase-out of the grant.

Comparison of a few key indicators before and after the Ford grant period provides a measure of ISEGR's growth and expanded financial support:

| | <u>1966</u> | <u>1974</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Staff (full time) | 5 | 35 |
| Total annual expenditures | \$102,500 | \$906,000 |
| State appropriations | 60,000 | 224,500 |
| Federal grants and contracts | 15,500 | 559,000 |

More important, though more difficult to measure, is the wide recognition given ISEGR as the principal center for social science research for Alaska. Government agencies, Native organizations, private corporations, and individuals now view the institute as a prime source of information and analytic expertise. Institute publications are in wide circulation both in and outside Alaska.

Ford Foundation support provided the critical ingredient in the development of the institute. The general support nature of the grant was particularly important in accomplishing institutional development objectives that could not have been achieved through discrete research support. We are therefore particularly grateful for Paul Ylvisaker's initiation of this grant, Louis Winnick's endorsement, and the continuing support provided by William Pendleton, our program officer.

Use of Grant Funds

In 1966, when the proposal for the Alaska social and economic development grant was submitted to The Ford Foundation, the institute was still in its first stage of organization. During the five previous years, the professional staff had grown from one to three, and expenditures had risen from virtually zero to just over \$100,000 in 1966. The 1966 state appropriation was only \$60,000, and the balance consisted of small grants and contracts.

By 1966, top officials of the University of Alaska had become increasingly concerned about the lack of social science research being performed at the university. This was a time when other University of Alaska institutes (those doing research in the natural sciences)

were receiving major financial support from the federal government, and university officials felt that the times called for a reordering of priorities. They felt that the university now needed to establish a research capability to deal with emerging social and economic issues in Alaska. This decision led to discussions with The Ford Foundation and to recruitment of the institute's first director.

Building a Staff

The key objective of the Ford grant was to build a staff capable of dealing with social and economic problems in Alaska. Therefore, by far the largest portion of the grant was spent on personnel (see figure 1). During its five-year duration, the grant helped support more than 100 individuals associated with the institute. (Appendix A includes a list of researchers and other professionals who received salaries, consultant fees, or other support under the Ford grant.)

In accordance with the initial proposal, grant funds were expended to carry out a number of staffing objectives:

Support existing ISEGR research staff: George W. Rogers, Arlon R. Tussing, and others.

Encourage contributions from social scientists who had previous research experience in Alaska; e.g., Richard Cooley, Margaret Lantis.

Bring visiting scholars to the University of Alaska for lecturing, program development, and research support: Terence Armstrong, Cambridge University; John E. Bebout of Rutgers University; Ben Chinitz, Brown University; Ralph Johnson, University of Washington Law School; Everett Lee, University of Massachusetts; Charles Leven, Washington University; etc.

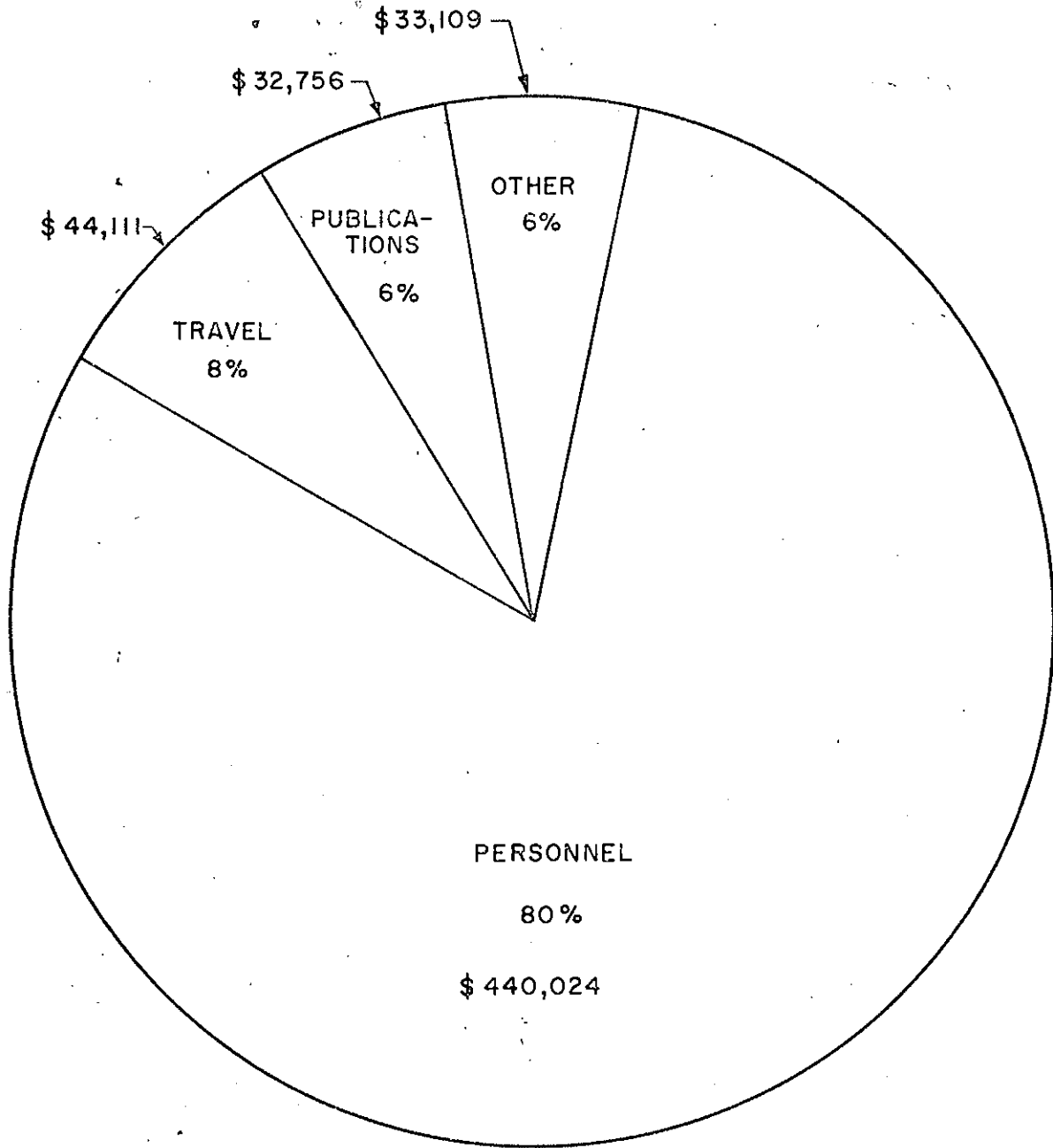


Figure 1. Distribution of Ford Grant Expenditures, 1967 - 1973

Recruit permanent staff: Gordon Harrison, Arthur Hippler, Dorothy Jones, Judith Kleinfeld, Thomas Morehouse, etc.

Provide research opportunities for academic faculty of the University of Alaska. More than a dozen were supported to do research in areas such as history, political science, business, economics, Japanese and Eskimo languages, and anthropology.

Support graduate student research and writing of doctoral dissertations on Alaska subjects.

In addition, a number of Alaska Natives were employed in research capabilities, including Pat Afcan, Charles Edwardson, Frances Degnan, Katie Egowa, Adam John, and others.

Institute Products

Products of Institute research and their dissemination take at least four forms: (1) publications that are distributed to all relevant agencies, groups, and individuals; (2) computerized data made available to users on request; (3) knowledge and expertise communicated directly to government, Native, and other organizations; and (4) knowledge and expertise shared at conferences and training sessions. Publications, of course, provide the most tangible indication of both the scope of work and the communication of ideas. Appendix B lists titles of those products where Ford funds were used for support of research leading to publication and for production expenses.

New Projects and Programs

The Ford grant was used to assist with the design and development of new research projects and programs, often providing seed money for work to be supported by federal and state agencies. Such activities included initiation work in community action planning and evaluation,

Alaska Native language development, demographic research, and manpower development.

As part of its social development activities, the institute provided technical and financial support to the Alaska Federation of Natives. The institute also assisted AFN in obtaining its initial grant from The Ford Foundation and in preparing a subsequently-funded application for a major federal grant for on-the-job training. Ford funds also supported a collaborative study of Native leadership with AFN. This pattern of cooperation between ISEGR and the AFN has continued, leading to several joint projects and publications.

Consultants

ISEGR's program development and recruitment activities were frequently aided by consultants who were invited to meet with the institute staff individually, in workshops, or seminars. Their contributions covered a variety of topics, including new directions for social science research in Alaska, ideas for Native housing development, arctic community development, Native employment, and others. Research and action ideas emanating from consultant visits and meetings helped provide a basis for work of the institute and other organizations.

A continuing effort has also been made to strengthen ties between the University of Alaska and other institutions, primarily for research support and aid in recruitment. ISEGR has established and maintained such relationships with The Arctic Institute of North America, Resources for the Future, Inc., and organizations and individuals in several universities, including Washington, University of California (Berkeley), and Stanford. Currently, the National Bureau of Economic Research is providing significant support in program development and staff recruitment.

Institute Development

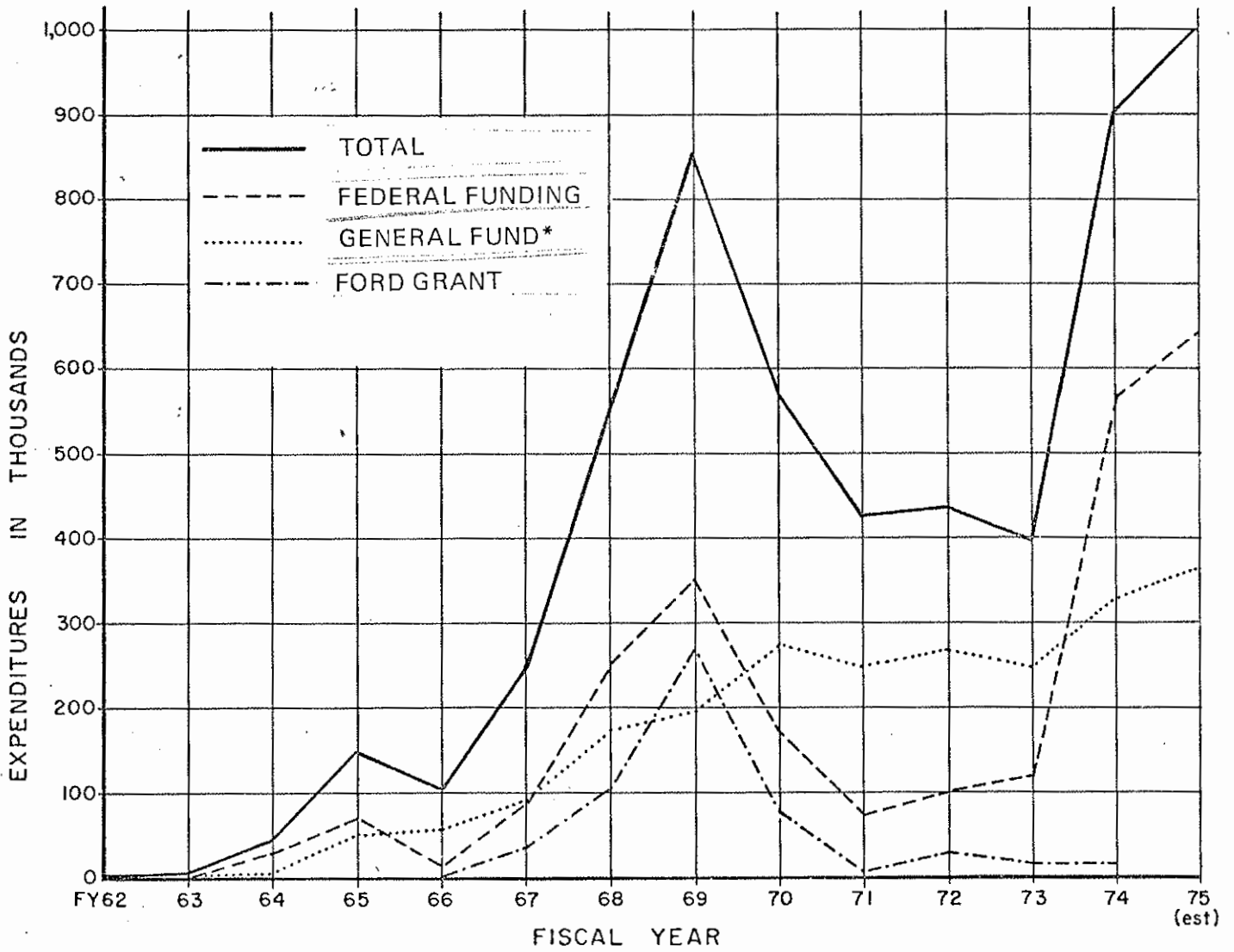
Ford Foundation assistance was initially sought to help bring ISEGR

to the stage where continuing research support would be forthcoming from other sources. Figure 2 illustrates the extent to which this has been accomplished since 1966. The pattern of institute expenditures also indicates the major phases of institute growth.

Federal Support

Concurrently with development of the Ford grant, an effort was begun to obtain substantial federal financing for institute research. This effort resulted in financial support from a number of agencies that were not only interested in the study of specific problems, but also saw the longer-range need to establish a socio-economic research capacity in Alaska on which they could continue to draw. Support during these growth and building years came from the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, Economic Development Administration, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Forest Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Bureau of Reclamation, Office of Economic Opportunity, Office of Education, National Science Foundation, National Institute of Mental Health, and others.

With the Ford grant and with increasing federal funds becoming available, the institute undertook an active recruitment program to build up a professional research staff. Recruiting qualified professionals proved quite difficult, especially in the case of economists. While one could speak to prospective staff members of the "challenge and opportunity" of work in Alaska, both the institute and university lacked the professional foundation and reputation needed to attract individuals who at that time had extensive opportunities throughout the United States. Consequently, to build the staff and meet research obligations, ISEGR emphasized recruiting a large group of younger persons of apparent potential in hopes that a sufficient number of them would eventually be capable of making significant professional contributions. The result was an institute staff of over sixty people by mid-1969. Before the end of 1969, however, experience showed that the institute was spread



* State appropriations
 Overhead income
 Sales & Service income

Figure 2. ISEGR Fiscal Expenditures, 1962 - Present

over too wide a range of research areas, that the extensive work being undertaken was not mutually supportive or related to overall institute objectives, and that quantity was overwhelming quality. The institute professional staff, therefore, decided to consolidate the institute's position by reducing the staff and the amount of contract work being undertaken.

Goal and Staff Reorientation

Accordingly, 1970 saw a completion or phasing out of many previously contracted research projects, a drastic paring down of professional and support staff, and the careful evolution of new directions. The institute was able to accomplish the latter since over the preceding three years it had established a solid reputation and had developed a sound nucleus of professionals, small in number but of unquestionably high quality.

Following this staff reorientation, the institute complemented its remaining staff by increasing its reliance on outside participants in research activities. The full-time ISEGR staff has, as necessary, been reinforced by members of the university's teaching faculty, researchers from other universities, and other individuals. In recent years, ISEGR associates have come from the University of Washington, University of California (Berkeley and Santa Barbara), University of Indiana, Stanford University, University of British Columbia, Brown University, and others. In addition, the institute has established close relations with the National Bureau of Economic Research; developed liaison with staff members from Oak Ridge Laboratories and the University of Georgia for purposes of demographic support; joined the National Data Use and Access Laboratories START community (Summary Tape Access Retrieval and Tabulation System) which gives the institute access to census data and other pools of statistical information; and is also in a position to draw support from such organizations as The Brookings Institution and Resources for the Future.

As part of the changing emphasis of research and other activities, ISEGR made a special case to the university for increased funding of the institute from state appropriations. This was deemed necessary since, in contrast to the university's other research institutes, ISEGR was primarily concentrating its efforts on issues internal to Alaska. In response, the state appropriation for ISEGR grew from \$60,000 in FY 1967 to \$260,000 in FY 1971, an indication that both the university and the state had recognized the need for and the value of the institute. This increase in state support in effect compensated for the Ford grant that was then phasing out, and permitted the staff to carry out the planned transition (see table 1).

The reoriented institute was now channeling its resources into areas considered of prime importance by the staff, given their interests in Alaska social and economic problems, rather than mainly responding to a wide variety of unrelated requests from outside agencies. As part of the retrenchment decision, more selective responses were made to outside requests, and research was increasingly directed toward a set of more coherent objectives. Major emphasis was placed on long-term funding for more cumulative research.

In 1971, after a reduction in ISEGR's expenditure level from \$900,000 to less than half that amount in two years, the Ford grant once more assisted the institute as it moved into a new phase. The National Science Foundation had decided to launch a new program of social science research in the north, entitled Man in the Arctic, and asked ISEGR to consider planning and managing the program. By the time the Ford grant expired in 1973, NSF had committed itself to a long-term program of integrated research and had provided \$350,000 for the initial year. The primary thrust of NSF-funded current work deals with economic and environmental policy analysis for Alaska. Concurrently, the U.S. Department of Transportation provided the institute with a three-year grant for a related regional transportation system development study.

The institutional base now exists for a high-quality, continuing research program dealing with important social, economic, and environmental problems and policy issues. The Ford Foundation grant played a critical role at each stage of the development of ISEGR's research capability, and the objectives of The Ford Foundation grant award have been successfully achieved.

TABLE 1

| <u>Fiscal Year</u> | ISEGR <u>State Appropriation</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1963 | \$ 5,415 |
| 1964 | 3,302 |
| 1965 | 30,000 |
| 1966 | 60,000 |
| 1967 | 63,700 |
| 1968 | 100,700 |
| 1969 | 118,382 |
| 1970 | 147,314 |
| 1971 | 260,086 |
| 1972 | 286,798 |
| 1973 | 235,155 |
| 1974 | 224,500 |
| 1975 | 255,400 |

Researchers and other professionals who received support of salary, consulting, travel, recruitment, and other expenses under The Ford Foundation grant between 1967 and 1973 are listed below:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Affiliation</u> |
|-------------------|--|--|
| B. Abrahamsson | Associate Professor of Business Administration | College, of Business, Economics and Government |
| P. Afcan | Research Assistant | College of Arts and Letters |
| Terence Armstrong | Director, Scott Polar Research Institute | Cambridge University, England |
| R. Arnold | Social Planning Specialist | Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska |
| J. Babb | Editor | ISEGR |
| L. Barry | Senior Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| J. Bebout | Director, Urban Research Center | Rutgers University |
| L. Bland | Senior Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| T. Bradner | Writer | |
| J. Brady | Staff Writer | ISEGR |
| T. Brady | Editorial Consultant | ISEGR |
| R. Chinn | Associate Professor of Political Science | College of Business, Economics and Government |
| S. Conn | Associate Professor of Law | ISEGR |
| R. Cooley | Professor of Geography | University of Washington |
| E. Crittenden | Executive Director | Alaska State Housing Authority |
| J. Christian | Staff Writer | ISEGR |
| J. Cruikshank | Senior Research Assistant | ISEGR |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Affiliation</u> |
|--------------|---|--|
| F. Degnan | Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| P. Dubbs | Assistant Professor of Anthropology | ISEGR |
| C. Edwardson | Professional Technician | ISEGR |
| K. Egowa | Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| G. Erickson | Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| G. Erion | Professor of Economics | College of Business, Economics and Government |
| R. Erskine | Architect - Planner | Sweden |
| D. Foote | Associate Professor of Human Geography | ISEGR |
| S. Foster | Technician | ISEGR |
| H. Gellert | Associate Professor of Economic Development | ISEGR |
| R. Haring | Professor of Business Administration | College of Business, Economics and Government |
| G. Harrison | Associate Professor of Political Science | ISEGR |
| K. Heitmann | Senior Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| W. Hensley | Representative | Alaska State Legislature |
| A. Herring | Technician Helper | ISEGR |
| J. Hession | Senior Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| A. Hippler | Associate Professor of Anthropology | ISEGR |
| R. Hobson | Computer Programmer | ISEGR |
| R. Hofer | Assistant Professor of Economics | ISEGR |
| J. Hoffman | Assistant Resource Specialist | ISEGR |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Affiliation</u> |
|--------------|---|---|
| T. Hubbell | Executive Officer | ISEGR |
| E. Hungate | Senior Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| A. Iwasaki | Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| R. Johnson | Professor of Law | University of Washington |
| D. Jones | Assistant Professor of Anthropology | ISEGR |
| R. Ketner | Senior Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| J. Kleinfeld | Associate Professor Educational Psychology | ISEGR |
| N. Koponen | Associate Professor of Community Development | ISEGR |
| R. Krejci | Associate Professor of Philosophy | College of Arts and Letters |
| Y. Lal | Senior Research Assistant | University of Massachusetts |
| M. Lantis | Professor of Anthropology | Center for Applied Anthropology, University of Kentucky |
| E. Lee | Professor of Sociology | University of Massachusetts |
| C. Leven | Professor of Economics | Washington University, St. Louis |
| J. Lotz | Director | Canadian Research Center for Anthropology and Community Development |
| R. Massie | Assistant Research Prof. of Forest Management | ISEGR |
| W. Mead | Professor of Economics | Univ. of California, Santa Barbara |
| R. Minami | Assistant Professor of Economics | ISEGR |
| O. Miyaoko | Assistant Professor of Japanese and Eskimo | College of Arts and Letters |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Affiliation</u> |
|----------------|--|---|
| T. Morehouse | Associate Professor of Political Science | ISEGR |
| J. Morrow | Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| C. Naske | Senior Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| E. Norton | Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| E. Notti | President | Alaska Federation of Natives |
| R. Obutelewicz | Assistant Professor of Economics | ISEGR |
| D. Olson | Assistant Professor of Business Administration | College of Business, Economics and Government |
| W. Olson | Senior Research Assistant | College of Behavioral Sciences |
| A. Paige | Senior Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| R. Pavelsky | Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| D. Prozesky | Assistant Professor of Geography | ISEGR |
| I. Reed | Research Assistant | College of Arts and Letters |
| S. Reeve | Research Associate | ISEGR |
| P. Rodey | Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| G. Rogers | Professor of Economics | ISEGR |
| W. Rose | Technician II | ISEGR |
| L. Salisbury | Professor of Speech | College of Arts and Letters |
| R. Senungetuk | Associate Professor of Art | College of Arts and Letters |
| F. Sessions | Professor of Sociology | College of Behavioral Sciences |
| R. Showalter | President | Social Development Corporation |
| H. Slotnick | Professor of History | College of Business, Economics and Government |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Affiliation</u> |
|---------------|---|---|
| R. Snyder | Assistant Professor of Forest Economics | ISEGR |
| S. Stringer | Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| J. Sullivan | Statistical Program Specialist | ISEGR |
| J. Sutherland | Assistant Human Resource Specialist | ISEGR |
| H. Thompson | Assistant Professor of Economics | ISEGR |
| A. Tussing | Associate Professor of Economics | ISEGR |
| E. Webking | Assistant Professor of Political Science | College of Business, Economics and Government |
| R. Weeden | Professor of Wildlife Management | ISEGR and College of Biological Sciences and Renewable Resources |
| J. Wiese | Fisheries Writer | |
| A. Wilken | Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| G. Wolf | Assistant Professor of Political Science | University of Chicago |
| T. Woodruff | Research Assistant | ISEGR |
| K. Yamamura | Professor of Economics | Boston University |

APPENDIX B
PUBLICATIONS

The various ISEGR publications supported in whole or in part under the Ford grant are listed below by category and title:

ISEGR Reports provide a format for presenting the findings of major research undertaken by the professional staff and associates of the institute. Copies of each study are distributed to top state officials, federal agencies, Native organizations, libraries and schools, and selected research institutions outside Alaska. (In response to widespread demand for these reports outside the state, the University of Washington Press manages national distribution of selected reports.)

Fairbanks Community Survey: A Profile of Poverty

Frank Q. Sessions, 1967

Alaska Reindeer Herdsmen

Dean F. Olson, 1969

Manpower Needs in Alaska

Judith Kleinfeld and Thomas A. Morehouse, 1970

Alaskan and Other Eskimo Acculturation

Arthur Hippler, 1970

COPAN: College Orientation Program for Alaska Natives

Lee Salisbury, 1971

Alaska Pipeline Report

Arlon Tussing, George Rogers, and Victor Fischer, 1971

Land Claims and Native Manpower

Judith Kleinfeld, Peter Jones, and Ron Evans, 1973

ISEGR Research Notes are non-thematic presentations of research data by institute staff and associates. The series allows authors to present, without extensive analysis, research findings that may be of current interest to scholars, public and private officials, and other individuals.

Some Observations on the Persistence of Alaskan Native Village Populations

Arthur Hippler, 1969

Electoral Behavior of Alaska Native Villages

Gordon Harrison, 1970

Alaska Native Population Trends and Vital Statistics, 1950-1985

George Rogers, 1971

Using Nonverbal Warmth to Increase Learning: A Cross-Cultural Experiment

Judith Kleinfeld, 1973

The Occasional Paper series provides a vehicle for authors inside and outside the institute to develop ideas in a less extensive fashion than required for ISEGR Reports. This publication is intended to be an outlet for scholarly research as well as a forum for discussion of contemporary socio-economic issues in Alaska.

Politics of Resource Development in Alaska: Primary Processing in the Salmon Industry

Gordon Harrison, 1970

Soviet Northern Development, With Some Alaskan Parallels and Contrasts

Terence Armstrong, 1970

The Mendenhall Wetlands Conflict

Jack Hession, 1971

Northern Eskimo Law Ways and Their Relationships to
Contemporary Problems of "Bush Justice"

Arthur E. Hippler and Stephen Conn, 1973

The Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions is the principal vehicle for wide public dissemination of statistics, analyses, and descriptive material about economic, demographic, and other aspects of growth and change in Alaska. The Review is distributed inside and outside the state to business and financial investors, government agencies, libraries, research institutions, public officials, civic leaders, and others.

Native Land Claims

Judy Brady, 1967

The Reindeer Industry in Alaska

Judy Brady, 1968

Alaska's Petroleum Industry

Greg Erickson, 1968

The Alaska Shellfish Industry

John Wiese, 1968

Personal Income Patterns in Alaska

James Sullivan, 1969

Air Passenger and Cargo Transportation in Alaska

Terry T. Brady, 1969