

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER:

1/29/85

Date 2/12/85

Mr. President

The Committee on FINANCE considered SB 18
establishing "William A. Egan Day" on October 8 of each year.

and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for _____
- new title
- same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chairman

Chairman recommendation

Introduced: 1/14/85
Referred: State Affairs,
Labor and Commerce
and Finance

BY V. FISCHER, HALFORD, STURGULEWSKI,
KELLY, FAIKS, COGHILL, JOSEPHSON AND
KERTTULA

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE BILL NO. 18

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing "William A. Egan Day" on October

7

8 of each year."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 Section 1. AS 44.12 is amended by adding a new section to read:

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Sec. 44.12.060. WILLIAM A. EGAN DAY. William A. Egan Day is

11

established on October 8 of each year to honor William "Bill" Egan,

12

the first governor of the state of Alaska, for a lifetime of service

13

to the territory and state of Alaska. William A. Egan Day may be

14

observed by suitable observances and exercises by civic groups and the

15

public.

Senator Vic Fischer

(907) 465-4954

Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 • (907) 465-4954



February 8, 1985

To: Members, Senate Finance ~~Committee~~
From: Senator Vic Fischer *VF*
Re: Senate Bill 18 - William A. Egan Day

Senate Bill 18 designates October 18 as a holiday in honor of William A. Egan, Alaska's first Governor.

Bill Egan's life reads like Alaska's history book. Born in Valdez in 1914, he graduated from Valdez High School in 1932 and went on to serve in the Territorial House of Representatives in 1941-43 and 1947-51 and in the Territorial Senate from 1953 to 1956.

In 1941 Bill Egan drafted the Statehood Referendum Act and later served as the President of the Constitutional Convention in 1955-56. He was elected Governor of Alaska in 1959-1966 and again in 1971-74.

Bill joined the U.S. Army in 1943 and was elected Mayor of Valdez the same year he was discharged, 1946. He was honored as Alaskan of the Year in 1971 and awarded an Honorary LL.D., from the University of Alaska in 1972.

SB 18 calls for William A. Egan Day to be observed by suitable ceremonies and exercises by civic groups and the public. It does not create a state holiday, nor does it require any expenditure of public funds: something Bill Egan would have supported.

At his death last year, thousands of Alaskans from all over the state and nation joined in ceremonies honoring Bill's lifetime of service to Alaska. SB 18 is a way of assuring that Bill Egan's contribution to building the state he loved is never forgotten.

/gb



Alaska State Senate
William A. Egan Committee

Vic Fischer, Co-Chair
Rick Halford, Co-Chair
Bettye Fahrenkamp
Frank Ferguson
Joe Josephson

Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811
907-465-4954

January 31, 1985


The Honorable Don Bennett
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. President,


Senate Resolution 11, enacted in 1984, established the Senate Special Committee to Commemorate William A. Egan to:

- (1) "initiate a program to collect and conserve the records and memories of Governor Egan's historic role in Alaska's development;
- (2) "investigate the desirability, feasibility, and benefits of creating a William A. Egan School of Public Affairs; and
- (3) "investigate and delineate other appropriate commemoration of William A. Egan."

We herewith submit the committee report required by SR 11. Legislation relating to specific recommendations is being prepared and should be ready for review in the coming weeks.



Senator Vic Fischer
Co-Chair



Senator Rick Halford
Co-Chair

COMMEMORATING WILLIAM A. EGAN

A REPORT TO THE
ALASKA LEGISLATURE

Submitted by:

William A. Egan Senate Special Committee

Senator Vic Fischer, Co-Chair &

Senator Rick Halford, Co-Chair

January 31, 1985

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EGAN COMMITTEE: LEGISLATIVE REPORT

INTRODUCTION.

Senate Resolution 11, enacted in 1984, created a Senate Special Committee to commemorate William A. Egan's career of public service to Alaska. Senators Fahrenkamp, Ferguson, Halford, and Josephson were appointed by then Senate President Jay Kerttula as committee members, and Senator Vic Fischer was appointed as the committee chair. The same committee membership continues in the Fourteenth Legislature, with Senators Vic Fischer and Rick Halford appointed as Co-Chairs by Senate President Don Bennett.

The Egan Committee has been asked to investigate three specific areas and to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature by February 11, 1985. These topics are: (1) development of a program to collect Egan records and memories, including an oral history project, (2) establishment of an Egan School of Public Affairs, and (3) commemoration by statue, bust, or other memorial art form.

SECTION ONE: EGAN RECORDS AND MEMORIES.

The location of Egan's papers, possible repository sites, the oral history component, and committee findings and recommendations are discussed.

Bill Egan's personal papers in about 80 boxes are located in his Anchorage home. Neva Egan is in the process of sorting through these private records. With assistance, she will have them available for removal to a permanent repository by the end of the summer. Governor Egan's public records are located in Juneau at the State Archives. Related papers are scattered in many private collections and depositories.

There are four locations where the Egan papers might be placed in permanent repositories. These are the Alaska Historical Library in Juneau, the main branch of the Municipality of Anchorage's library system that is now under construction, the archives of the University of Alaska, Anchorage, and the archives of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

A limited oral history project was begun by the committee to initiate a recording process. Sixteen people who as friends and associates could be expected to provide insight into one or more aspects of his life were interviewed. An additional 60 - 80 interviews would produce a well-rounded Egan oral history. Such an oral history project should be conducted from the repository where the personal papers are located.

The committee recommends that:

1. Egan papers be placed in the University of Alaska, Fairbanks manuscript collections.
2. An appropriation of \$125,000 be made to the University of Alaska, Fairbanks Archives and Manuscripts Department to establish an Egan archival collection and conduct the Egan oral history project.

SECTION TWO: EGAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The idea of an Egan School has been developed and refined through the participation of knowledgeable Alaska scholars and practitioners in the public affairs field. This has been accomplished through work papers, interviews, and workshops.

The committee prepared an initial concept paper that was sent out for comment and followed up with some interviews. A more detailed discussion was developed as a result of the comments received and was the basis for a series of workshops held in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.

At the workshops, three important ideas were introduced. These were: (a) the creation of a statewide faculty committee appointed by the university president to plan for the school, (b) the introduction of a mission statement via legislation, and (c) the establishment of a foundation to support statewide public affairs activities.

The committee chair made a presentation to the Board of Regents who favored the idea of an Egan School and wanted the university to assume responsibility of the planning effort.

The following approach is contemplated:

1a. A William A. Egan School of Public Affairs is established as living memorial to Bill Egan principally using existing components and resources of the University of Alaska. It will provide continuing education, training, public information, and research. The school would be located on the University of Alaska, Anchorage campus with strong ties to Juneau, Fairbanks, and other parts of the state.

b. The Egan School has its own dean and staff, a statewide focus, a standing advisory council, Alaska-oriented program specializations, cooperative arrangements with other parts of the university, a restructured mid-career program, special training programs, a research emphasis focused in the Institute for Social and Economic Research, and expansive public education programs.

c. The University President appoints a statewide faculty task force to plan the Egan School of Public Affairs.

2. An Egan public affairs endowment or foundation will be established to support and enhance the public affairs activities on all university and community college campuses. The endowment would be supported by a state appropriation, supplemented by private matching funds. An advisory board appointed by the University President and Board of Regents should manage the endowment. Two endowed chairs and various faculty, student, and public service activities are to be supported by the foundation.

SECTION THREE: EGAN STATUE, BUST AND OTHER MEMORIALS.

Proposals to commission a statue in Juneau, place a bust in the Anchorage Egan Convention Center, and reproduce and distribute copies of these memorials to other Alaska communities and institutions are described. An appropriate art selection committee is suggested for each project that would include Mrs. Neva Egan and other family members.

Reproduction and distribution of these memorial pieces would be carried out by the Alaska State Council on the Arts. An executive supervisory committee would be established to coordinate the Egan memorial activities.

The committee intends that these proposals be pursued further by the Egan Committee during 1985. It is currently contemplated that:

1. An executive supervisory committee be established to coordinate the Egan memorial activities.
2. The Juneau Arts and Humanities Council commission a statue of Governor Egan (probable cost: \$100,000).
3. The Municipality of Anchorage select a suitable memorial art work of Bill Egan for the William A. Egan Convention Center (estimated cost: \$100,000). The Convention Center's art selection committee would choose the artist.
4. The Alaska State Council on the Arts reproduce and distribute copies of these Egan memorials, as well as support the activities of the supervisory committee (probable cost: \$30,000).

INTRODUCTION

Senate Resolution 11, enacted in 1984, created a Senate Special Committee to commemorate William A. Egan's career of public service to Alaska. Senators Fahrenkamp, Ferguson, Halford, and Josephson were appointed by then Senate President Jay Kerttula as committee members, and Senator Vic Fischer was appointed as the committee chair. The same membership continues in the Fourteenth Legislature, with Senators Vic Fischer and Rick Halford appointed as co-chairs by Senate President Don Bennett.

Born and raised in the Territory of Alaska, Egan was a longtime member of the territorial legislature and from the beginning of his legislative career an outspoken advocate of statehood. He was a member of the Territorial House of Representatives (1941-1943, 1947-1951), Mayor of Valdez (1946), and Speaker of House of Representatives (1951). As the statehood movement gathered strength and momentum in the 1950s, he was in the forefront of the struggle. As president of the Alaska Constitutional Convention, he exemplified Alaska's coming of age politically, and as a member of the Alaska-Tennessee Plan delegation in Washington, D.C., he effectively pressed the case for statehood, for Alaskans' right to govern themselves. They elected him their first governor and twice returned him to office.

Egan left behind a legacy of high standards of public service and exemplified excellence in Alaska government. The work of the committee is to propose appropriate actions to honor this great Alaska leader and to preserve a full record of Bill Egan's public service and of the times in which he served.

The Egan Committee has been asked to investigate three specific areas and to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature by February 11, 1985. These topics are: (1) development of a program to collect Egan records and memories, including an oral history project, (2) establishment of an Egan School of Public Affairs, and (3) commemoration by statue, bust, or other memorial art form. The committee report is divided into three sections discussing each topic area.

This report is submitted at this time to satisfy the requirements of Senate Resolution 11.

SECTION ONE:

EGAN RECORDS AND MEMORIES

A good beginning has been made in developing a program to collect "the records and memories" of William A. Egan, a program authorized by Senate Resolution 11. In this resolution, the Senate recognized the high standards of Bill Egan's lifelong public service and stressed the importance of preserving a full record of that service and time in history.

This section of the report describes the location of Egan's papers, assesses possible repository sites, reviews the oral history component, and presents committee findings and recommendations.

Egan Papers. Bill Egan's personal papers, in some 80 boxes of various sizes containing an estimated 75 cubic feet of records, are located in his Anchorage home. An opening of several boxes, at random with Mrs. Egan, revealed the collection includes speeches, inauguration films, promotional tapes urging ratification of the Alaska Constitution, records of the Alaska-Tennessee Plan, a variety of photos, confidential Governor's Office files, personal correspondence, and materials related to Egan's hometown of Valdez and the 1964 earthquake.

The collection would be ready for removal to a permanent repository by the end of next summer. With assistance, Mrs. Egan estimates she will have finished sorting through the papers by that time.

It should be noted that most of the public, as opposed to private, records of Governor Egan are located in Juneau. State Archives' holdings, totaling 182 cubic feet, include speeches, departmental reports, legislative audit reports, proclamations, reading files, and files on such subjects as legislation, extradition, international fisheries, and boards and commissions. Administrative orders of Governor Egan and certain other records remain in the Governor's Office.

Placement of Egan Papers. The committee considers placement of the papers in one repository only the first step -- but a basic, essential step -- in developing the program cited in SR 11. Once permanently placed, the papers would tend to draw in other materials relating to the Egan years. It is believed there is a considerable quantity of such material in private collections inside and outside the state.

There are four locations where the Egan papers might be placed, where they would be handled by professional archivists, kept secure, and made accessible to the public. These are the Alaska Historical Library in Juneau, the main branch of the Municipality of Anchorage's library system which is now under construction and expected to be completed in September 1985, and the archives of the University of Alaska, Anchorage and the archives of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

The heads of these facilities have indicated that they regard the Egan papers as an important collection and would like to obtain them. All expressed a willingness to organize and catalog this valuable resource at the earliest time for the public benefit.

Following are descriptions of these facilities:

1. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau. The library, in existence for many decades, is located in the modern State Office Building. Its Alaska/Arctic research section collects and makes available to researchers primary and secondary source materials documenting the history and development of Alaska. Included in the section's extensive holdings are accounts of early voyages and explorations, manuscripts, government documents, maps, photos, and oral history tapes.

Library materials are stored in acid-free boxes and folders and do not circulate. Photocopies can be obtained. Access to materials is through staff. Up to 14 people can be seated comfortably in the research area. Mobile shelving on tracks permits maximum use of space available and can be brought together to safeguard materials. A constant temperature is maintained. The library has no sprinkler system; it relies in emergencies on a local fire station five to ten minutes away.

Phyllis DeMuth has directed the library for more than two decades. She is assisted by another librarian, a librarian assistant, and a clerical person.

The public records of Alaska's territorial governors, obtained on microfilm from the National Archives, are among the library's holdings. Some original records of Governors' A. P. Swineford and John Troy are in the library, as well as the photo collection of Governor George Parks. The library is soon to receive Parks' private papers. A small amount of Egan material is located here.

2. Anchorage Municipal Library, Main Branch. This new structure, now under construction at 36th Avenue and Denali Streets, is expected to be completed this fall. A cylindrical-shaped wing will house the library's extensive Alaskan collection and yet-to-be developed archives and manuscripts collections.

The Library Advisory Board early in 1984 authorized the library to undertake an archives and manuscripts program which will focus on, the collection of materials relevant to the history and development of Southcentral Alaska. Other materials are to be acquired "if they make a significant contribution to the collection on their own merit or supplement data already in the holding of the library".

The new building embodies the latest thinking regarding library design and should be an impressive facility. A halon fire suppression system, climate control system, a security force, and a vault for precious materials will safeguard library holdings. As at the other facilities mentioned above, there will be a restricted area for researchers in the archival unit and limited access to collections.

Keith Revelle, Anchorage municipal librarian, says the staff of the archives and manuscripts collections will, if funds are made available, consist of a professional archivist, archival librarian, and a technician. He says that the library will become the repository for the papers of Senator Ted Stevens and former Anchorage Mayor George Sullivan.

3. University of Alaska, Anchorage. The Archives and Manuscripts Department, established in 1979, is located on the second floor of the Consortium Library in space originally occupied by offices, workrooms, and storerooms. The department now holds some 1,300 cubic feet of records and could accommodate up to 2,400 feet.

The building contains a sprinkler system, and relies on off-campus fire departments in emergencies. Manuscript holdings are stored in acid-free boxes. A fairly constant temperature is maintained, but humidification is a problem. To offset dryness, a number of movable, home-type humidifiers are used.

As in Juneau, standard archival procedures are followed to protect the collections. Documents may not be removed from the premises, but copies will be made for researchers. Up to eight people can be accommodated at one time. Only staff have direct access to collections. Present quarters are considered inadequate, and the department has requested that it be moved to the main floor of the library where it could utilize compact shelving and thereby increase its holding capacity.

Dennis F. Walle has headed the department since its establishment and is archivist and manuscripts curator. He came to Alaska from South Dakota where he was state archivist. The department has a regular staff of a full-time archivist (Walle), a full-time assistant, and a half-time photographer. Part-time student assistants and volunteers are used from time to time.

The department collects records on the history and development of Alaska, focusing primarily on Southcentral Alaska. It currently has more than 200 collections, including the papers of Victor C. Rivers, a territorial legislator and delegate to the Alaska Constitutional Convention, former legislator Genie Chance, former Anchorage Borough Chairman John Asplund, longtime Anchorage resident Lucy Cuddy, human rights activist and legislator Willard Bowman, Richard Tighe Harris, a founder of Juneau, and the records of such organizations as the Alaska Center for the Environment, Alaska Black Caucus, and Anchorage Chamber of Commerce.

4. University of Alaska, Fairbanks. The archives and manuscripts collections in the Alaska and Polar Regions Department were formally established with professional staff in 1965. They are located on the lower level of the Rasmuson Library in new facilities specially constructed to house them.

A 12,000 square foot addition now under construction and scheduled for completion in July will nearly double the existing area and accommodate the library's Alaskan collection, the world's largest collection of Alaska books, periodicals and maps, now located on another level. With the addition, most Alaska materials will be consolidated on one level.

The archives and manuscripts collections, as well as other departmental collections, including rare books and maps which are stored in a vault, are safeguarded by temperature and humidity controls and a sprinkler system and linked directly to the University Fire Department, a block away for quick response in emergencies.

Materials are stored in acid-free boxes, and standard archival procedures are followed, with direct access to the materials denied. Researchers must fill out forms to obtain information and may not take it from the premises. Copies of the documents and photos are available at a nominal cost. Up to 15 people can be seated comfortably in the existing reading area.

Paul H. McCarthy, archivist and head of the Alaska and Polar Regions Department, has been with the program from the beginning in 1965. He, an assistant archivist, two full-time, and one part-time employee oversee the archives and manuscripts collections.

Manuscript holdings -- including photos, microfilm and a large collection of oral history tapes -- documents a wide spectrum of Alaska's social and political history. Particularly strong with regard to political development, they include materials on the Alaska Constitutional Convention and the papers of E.L. (Bob) Bartlett, Nick Begich, Anthony J. Dimond, Mike Gravel, Ernest Gruening, Howard Pollock, and Ralph Rivers, all large collections. Some of them contain a small amount of Egan material.

Computers are now being used to develop inventories and other aids to assist researchers in finding materials in the collections. An oral history program is a regular activity of the department.

Oral History Project. To begin the task of collecting the "memories" as well as the records of Bill Egan, the committee has undertaken a limited oral history project, selecting for interview 16 persons who as friends and associates of Egan could be expected to provide good insight into one or more aspects of his life. Because of the location of staff, much of this initial interviewing was done in Southeastern Alaska. The tapes of these interviews, together with tape logs and brief biographical sketches of the interviewees, will be placed with the Egan papers.

Those interviewed by committee staff in this limited project were:

In Juneau:

Henry Benson, former territorial and state commissioner of labor;
John Dimond, retired Alaska Supreme Court Justice;
Marguerite Doucette, former cook in the Governor's House;
Harold Hansen, former legislator and director of international fisheries;
Katherine Nordale, delegate to the Alaska Constitutional Convention;
June Pilcher, longtime employee in Governor Egan's office;
Hugh J. Wade, first Alaska secretary of state;

In Ketchikan:

William Baker, former newspaper publisher and member of the Alaska Statehood Committee;
R.E. (Bob) Ellis, aviation pioneer and former legislator;
Doris Volzke, Democratic national committeewoman and longtime party worker;
Lew Williams, newspaper publisher, former member of the Alaska Judicial Council;

In Petersburg:

E.J. (Ernie) Haugen, longtime member of the state legislature;

Eldor Lee, delegate to the Alaska Constitutional Convention;
John Longworth, member of the first three state legislatures;

In Fairbanks:

John Butrovich, territorial and state senator, candidate for
Alaska-Tennessee Plan delegation in 1956 and for governor in the first
state election; and
Frank Chapados, member of the first two state legislatures.

Oral history, involving the tape recording of interviews with people knowledgeable on subjects of particular interest, affords insights into the past that may not be gained from other documentary accounts. Such interviews, in contrast with specific historical research, "are intended for the widest possible use, both present and future," says Willa K. Baum, director of the University of California's Regional Oral History Office in Berkeley. "Therefore, the scope of the subjects discussed is usually wider than for specific research. The resulting tapes must be then preserved and processed in such a way as to make them usable and accessible."

The interviews conducted to date by committee staff are just a beginning. There are literally scores of people who can speak knowledgeably about Bill Egan the public servant and individual.

The committee has concluded that the interviewing of an additional 60 to 30 people would produce a well-rounded Egan oral history. In consultation with committee staff, Baum recommended that such an oral history project be conducted from the repository where the personal papers are located. Interviewers must do research on their subject and the papers would be prime research material.

FINDINGS.

In the interest of developing a comprehensive record of the life and public service of the state's first governor, the committee finds that:

1. The Egan papers should be processed and made available for public use at an early date.
2. A sustained effort should be made to broaden the collection, including publicizing the placement of the collection in a particular repository and contacting former state officials and others who had been close to Egan who may have materials of historic value.
3. The collection should be microfilmed and film placed in major repositories around the state, so as to preserve it and share it widely.
4. A long-range, intensive oral history project should be undertaken to gain further insight into Egan the man, and such a project should be centered where his papers are placed, as discussed above.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee recommends that:

1. Repository at Fairbanks. The Egan papers should be placed in the University of Alaska, Fairbanks manuscript collections.

While all four archival facilities investigated are well organized and professionally directed, UAF's Alaska and Polar Regions Department, located in spacious quarters constructed specifically for the purpose of preserving the records of Alaska's past, is the outstanding facility. Its comparatively large staff has had considerable experience in dealing with large manuscript collections such as those of Bartlett, Begich, Dimond, Gravel, Gruening, Pollock and Rivers -- important collections relating to what might be called Alaska's modern political era.

The Egan papers would be a significant, appropriate addition. The department is the only facility of its kind in the state which maintains a professionally staffed oral history program.

2. Appropriation to UAF. The legislature should appropriate \$125,000 to the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Archives and Manuscripts Department to establish an Egan archival collection and conduct an Egan oral history project.

SECTION TWO:

EGAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Among its responsibilities, the Egan Committee is charged to "investigate the desirability, feasibility, and benefits of creating a William A. Egan School of Public Affairs." This section recounts the work of the committee toward that goal and presents the findings and recommendations of the committee.

The idea of an Egan School has been developed and refined through the participation of knowledgeable scholars and practitioners in the public affairs field in Alaska. From the beginning, the committee recognized the importance of building upon in-state experience in recommending a plan for a comprehensive statewide public affairs program. This has been accomplished through a series of papers, questionnaires, interviews, workshops, and comments as summarized below.

Outside schools. Initial committee research began with investigation of public affairs programs in other states. Several schools were selected for their size, their quality, and their focus on state and local government. The committee obtained specific information about their programs and advice in setting up new programs.

Concept paper. Based on this preliminary information, the committee prepared a concept paper outlining briefly the case for a public affairs school in Alaska with a statewide focus. The paper was sent to 150 people around the state--to both scholars and practitioners in public affairs--along with a questionnaire asking for replies to specific issues raised in the concept paper.

More than fifty people provided written comments on the concept paper. Responses were very positive, expressing great interest in an Egan School and including many critical ideas and thoughts. Follow-up interviews with members of the academic community and state and local government officials elicited further comments and suggestions.

Discussion paper. As interest in the Egan School idea grew, requests for details increased. A more detailed discussion paper was prepared as a direct outgrowth of the comments received. The paper discussed the need for better coordinated public affairs programs, documented the inadequacy of present programs, described the instructional, research and training components of an Egan School, and proposed alternative models of organization for the school.

Workshops. The discussion paper was the basis for a series of workshops in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. The workshops examined the concept of a public affairs program in Alaska and developed specific recommendations for program implementation. Over fifty individuals from the university system, state government, and private non-profit organizations attended these workshops and provided valuable suggestions and comments.

In addition, each workshop produced at least one major new idea that furthered the work of the committee. The Anchorage workshop recommended that the president of the university, in consultation with the chancellors, appoint an internal statewide faculty committee to develop the planning of the Egan School. The Juneau workshop recommended that the Egan Committee prepare a statement of mission for the school for inclusion in Title 14 of the Alaska Statutes. And the Fairbanks workshop suggested an endowed Egan foundation for public affairs as a funding mechanism for statewide public affairs programs in Alaska.

Board of Regents. On November 8, the committee chair appeared before the Educational Policy and Program Committee of the University of Alaska Board of Regents. The chair presented a summary of the committee's work to date for the Board's information. The Educational Committee agreed that the university should assume responsibility for planning an Egan School, and it asked the Egan Committee to pursue the idea of an Egan foundation.

Visit to schools of public affairs. Four public affairs programs in other states were visited in late November. The committee chair visited University of Colorado at Denver's School of Public Affairs, New York University Graduate School of Public Affairs, Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota, and University of Washington's Graduate School of Public Affairs.

Particularly helpful were the comments of Harlan Cleveland, director of the the Humphrey Institute. He stressed the importance of separating a university's public affairs program from the business program, though both programs need to maintain a close working relationship in order to explore issues of common interest, such as public and private sector cooperation. Dr. Cleveland found in his experience that an independent public affairs program is better able to develop and pursue teaching, research and service tasks and missions unique to the public sector.

Committee Papers. During the course of committee research, several papers and summaries were produced and circulated for comment. The heart of the committee's research is contained in the discussion paper (October 13, 1984) and a summary of Egan Committee workshops (November 5, 1984).

The papers and summaries prepared by the Egan Committee and listed below are available upon request. Copies of these papers as well as the committee's files of research, working papers, and information from other universities and state agencies will be made available to the University of Alaska committee appointed to plan the Egan School.

1. "William A. Egan School of Public Affairs: Concept Paper," July 25, 1984.
2. "Egan School of Public Affairs Prospectus, Working Draft," September 13, 1984.
3. "Summary of Concept Paper Comments," September 14, 1984.
4. "Egan School of Public Affairs Discussion Paper," October 18, 1984.
5. "Egan School Workshop Minutes," Anchorage, October 24; Juneau, October 25; Fairbanks, October 31.
6. "Summary of Egan Committee Workshops," November 5, 1984.

FINDINGS.

In the interest of developing a school of public affairs, the committee finds that:

1. In view of the importance of the public and non-profit sectors in Alaska's life and economy, a much greater understanding of public affairs, public values, and public services is called for.
2. There is a great need for increased access to academic instruction in public affairs-related fields at pre-career and mid-career levels.
3. There is a tremendous, unsatisfied demand for rural training programs to teach public sector management to officials and employees of Alaska's small governments.
4. There is a need for a broad program of public outreach and education to increase public understanding of Alaska policy issues.
5. There is a need for continuous, integrated research on short and long term public policy issues of the state.
6. Although components of public affairs instruction exist in the state at UAA, UAF, UAJ, the community colleges, and Rural Education, a comprehensive academic program in public affairs currently does not exist in Alaska.

CONCLUSIONS.

The committee concludes that:

1. Establishment of School. An Egan School of Public Affairs would be a desirable addition at the University of Alaska to serve the growing professional needs of state government, the training needs of local government, the information needs of the public, and the research needs of the public sector, and to constitute a truly living memorial to Bill Egan.
2. University task force. The University of Alaska President, in consultation with the chancellors, would appoint a statewide faculty task force to plan an Egan School of Public Affairs. The task force will recommend initial organization and operational plans to the president, the chancellors, and the Board of Regents.
3. Basic concepts. Based on the committee's research and the experience of other schools of public affairs, the following are suggested elements for the Egan School.
 - a. Statewide scope. The Egan School would be statewide in nature with an administrative base in Anchorage and close program ties to the University of Alaska, Juneau and the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. The overall theme and focus for the school would be on Alaska policies and issues.

b. School structure. The Egan School would have its own dean and administrative staff responsible to the chancellor. The school would develop close working arrangements with the business school and other departments, while remaining structurally and operationally distinct.

c. Advisory council. A standing advisory council would be formed to assist the dean of the Egan School in program development and review. The council would consist of people from outside the university with local and statewide perspective on public affairs. Members of the council could be designated by the Governor, legislative leaders, the Chief Justice of the Alaska Supreme Court, and local government officials. The role of the council would include reporting to the Board of Regents.

d. Program specializations. The Egan School would focus on those public affairs areas that have special Alaska significance including land and resource management, nonprofit management and policy, public/private sector interaction, public finance, and rural self-government.

e. Existing programs. Existing parts of Alaska's public affairs educational resources would be expanded and strengthened in the Egan School through more systematically organized and delivered programs.

1. The university's MPA programs would incorporate existing university resources to broaden the range of study available for comprehensive public affairs education.
2. Concentrations in the graduate degree would be extended by reciprocal agreements with programs in justice studies, social work, and others.
3. Joint appointments would be made between departments where appropriate.
4. The department of political science at the University of Alaska, Anchorage would be part of the same organizational unit as the public administration program.
5. Library holdings need to be expanded.

f. Mid-career student. The MPA degree program of the Egan School would be re-structured to better accommodate the mid-career student.

1. Academic certificate programs would be established in several public affairs concentrations in recognition of the demand for continuing education for practitioners and as a bridge to the graduate degree.
2. More flexible degree completion requirements would be developed for the MPA program.

g. Training certificates. Training certificate programs in the basics of public sector management would be established in the Egan School to serve rural and other small government needs. Joint efforts with the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, the university's Cooperative Extension, the Municipal League, the Alaska Native Leadership Program, and others interested in improving the training of local officials would be coordinated through this training certificate program.

h. Research. Public affairs research activities of the Egan School would be focused in the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), and ISER would be more closely integrated into the university's public affairs program in Anchorage. Joint research efforts with other units of the university would be encouraged. Flexible opportunities for "buying out" teaching and other obligations in order to do research would be developed. Research would be action oriented and be used as teaching tools and classroom examples where possible.

i. Public education. Public education programs in the Egan School would be expanded to include publications, workshops, lectures, seminars, and similar activities in order to increase the public's knowledge of critical issues and help shape policy development.

4. Establishment of Endowment. An endowment would be established in William A. Egan's name to provide the statewide benefits of an enhanced public affairs program at the University of Alaska. Such an endowment would not be used as a substitute for established maintenance levels of support for public affairs faculty and programs.

5. Appropriation to Endowment. The endowment in Egan's name should be funded in part by the legislature and managed in perpetuity within the university system. The endowment would be initiated by a state appropriation, as funds are available, and private supplemental funds should be sought by the university.

6. Endowed chairs. Two endowed chairs would be established through the foundation in order to provide the public sector perspective and academic excellence necessary to a vibrant program.

a. One endowed chair would be established for visiting academic scholars. The infusion of academic excellence and fresh perspective provided by such scholars would benefit students and faculty in the public affairs program.

b. The other chair would be reserved for practitioners in public affairs. Filled by elected or appointed officials for the public sector for short or long term teaching and training, the holder of this chair would provide the experience and perspective of a working official in public affairs.

c. Housed at the University of Alaska, Anchorage, both chairs would rotate to Fairbanks, and Juneau. Holders of the chair would contribute to established courses at the university, teach

special courses and seminars not normally available, assist others with teaching and research, and give public lectures and workshops in their area of expertise, including visits to other parts of the state.

7. Endowment Funded activities. In addition, the endowment would be used to fund the critical activities necessary for a coherent, statewide public affairs educational program including:

- a. Stipends to encourage graduate student participation in teaching, research, public service, and internships in public affairs.
- b. Faculty fellowships to encourage innovative teaching and curriculum development.
- c. Travel grants to allow faculty to bring instruction to larger areas of the state as well as to retain a sense of statewide mission.
- d. Research grants to allow timely study of state issues.
- e. Scholarships to attract and retain academically promising undergraduates.
- f. Public seminars and speaker series to enhance the level of public education on important state issues.
- g. Library holdings to augment the educational and research capacities of the university.

8. Advisory board. An advisory board appointed by the president and Board of Regents would manage the endowment. This advisory board would consist of public officials, faculty, Regents, the school's dean, the chancellor for the school, and others deemed appropriate by the president and the Regents.

SECTION THREE:

EGAN STATUE, BUST AND OTHER MEMORIALS

For thousands of years, leaders and great people have been honored by statues created in their memory. A founding father of Alaska statehood, statesman, and life-long Alaskan, Bill Egan was a man who would be and should be honored by such a permanent memorial.

Senate Resolution 11 charges the committee to "investigate ... the commissioning of a statue to be placed in the state capital, a bust to be located in the William A. Egan Center in Anchorage, and other appropriate memorials." A discussion of the proposed Egan memorials, followed by committee's findings and recommendations is presented below.

Egan Statue. An Egan statue in Juneau has been proposed by the Senate Resolution. The Juneau Arts and Humanities Council is the organization designated by the Juneau community to conduct such projects. A committee nominated and staffed by the Juneau Arts and Humanities Council would be the appropriate group to select the artist and site for such a representative statue.

It is important to assure that the memorial piece is satisfactory to the Egan family. Mrs. Neva Egan and other Egan family members should be requested to participate in the committee's deliberations.

The funding mechanism would be an appropriation to the Juneau Arts and Humanities Council.

Egan Bust. As indicated in the Senate Resolution, the Egan Convention Center is to be the location of a memorial to Bill Egan in Anchorage. An Art Selection Committee for the William A. Egan Convention Center has been created under the Municipality of Anchorage's (MOA) 1% art program. Administered by the Capital Projects office, this program has established art selection committees for each major facility.

The Egan Convention Center Art Selection Committee would be the appropriate body to select the artist for a commemorative work of Governor Egan in this building. As in Juneau, Mrs. Neva Egan and other family members would be asked for their advice in choosing the artist.

Although a bust has been suggested, because of the recently commissioned art works already found in the convention center, the committee and Mrs. Egan may decide that a portrait, statue, photographic display, or other art form may be a more suitable memorial.

The funding mechanism would be an appropriation to the Municipality of Anchorage. The MOA's Capital Projects 1% Art Program would staff and administer the project.

Other Appropriate Memorials. Because Governor Egan had such an instrumental role in the development of the state, and many friends and acquaintances throughout Alaska, other appropriate memorials should be made available to Alaska communities and institutions. With this in mind, the

art form selected in both Juneau and Anchorage to honor Egan should be suitable for reproduction at equivalent or reduced sizes. These reproductions could then be distributed to Alaska's public schools, museums, and other public facilities.

The Alaska State Council on the Arts would be designated as the group responsible for the creation and distribution of the reproductions. This effort would be supported by a supplemental appropriation to the Council.

Special Considerations. Coordination of the memorial program, criteria for selecting the artists, and costs are important issues that affect all program components.

In order to avoid potential duplication and misunderstanding of these separate memorial projects, it would be appropriate to establish an executive supervisory committee. This executive committee would consist of members of the Anchorage convention center art selection committee, the Juneau Egan statue selection committee, and Alaska State Council on the Arts. Mrs. Egan and other family members also would be members of the supervisory committee. This committee would assure that the Egan memorial activities would be pursued in a coordinated and efficient manner.

There has been some concern about whether or not to require the selection of Alaska artists only. Depending upon the art form chosen, there may be only one or two Alaska artists with the ability and experience to do such an important work. It is possible that these artists either may be unavailable or unacceptable. The supervisory committee should be asked to resolve this issue and instruct the sponsoring agencies accordingly before any request for art proposals is made.

Cost estimates for completion of a bronze statue and bust range from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Cost estimates for other art forms and materials are assumed to be no more than this amount. Reproduction expenses will vary widely dependent upon the art medium. An estimate for 300 plaster miniatures of the bust is about \$15,000.

FINDINGS.

In order to accomplish appropriate commemoration of William A. Egan, the committee finds that:

1. Because of his major contributions to the battle for Alaska statehood, and because he laid the foundations for the State of Alaska as its first governor, serving an unprecedented three terms as the chief executive of the state, William A. Egan is indeed an appropriate public servant worthy of commemoration by the creation of a representative statue and bust, or other suitable art work.
2. These commemorative symbols will preserve for posterity an important aspect of state history.
3. Appropriate locations for Egan memorials are available in Anchorage and Juneau, and in other schools, facilities, and museums across the state.

4. Public agencies exist that are experienced, capable, and knowledgeable about completing commemorative art projects.

CONCLUSIONS.

The committee intends that these proposals be pursued further by the Egan Committee during 1985. It is currently contemplated that:

1. Supervisory Committee. An executive supervisory committee should be established to coordinate the Egan memorial activities.

2. Egan Statue. The Juneau Arts and Humanities Council commission a statue of Governor Egan. Cost estimates for a representative statue are \$100,000.

3. Anchorage Convention Center. The Municipality of Anchorage select a suitable memorial art work of Bill Egan for the William A. Egan Convention Center. The Municipality's 1% Art program will staff this effort and the Convention Center's art selection committee will select the artist. Expenditures are expected to be no more than \$100,000.

4. State Arts Council. The Alaska State Council on the Arts reproduce and distribute copies of these Egan memorials to other Alaska institutions and communities. The State Council shall also staff and support the activities of the supervisory committee. These expenses are estimated to be about \$30,000.

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER:

FINANCE

1/22/85

Date 28 JAN 1985

Mr. President

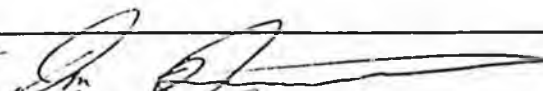
The Committee on L&C considered SB 18
establishing "William A. Egan Day" on October 8 of each year.

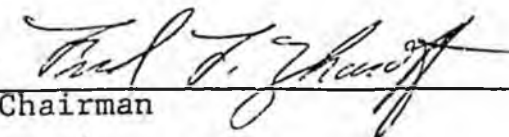
and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with
the following recommendations:

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for _____
 new title
 same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

² 
³ Bill Ray
Paul F. Zboroff


Chairman
do pass -
Chairman recommendation

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER:

L & C
FINANCE

1/14/85

Date 1/22/85

Mr. President

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS considered SB 18
establishing "William A. Egan Day" on October 8 of each year.

and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with
the following recommendations:

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for _____
- new title _____
- same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING

DO PASS

Michael Wood
Edna McVey
V. Fischer
Bill Ray

MEMBERS HAVING

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Senator Michael Wood
 Chairman

Chairman recommendation _____