

HCR

49

FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. HCR49

Revision Date:
Title: "Recognizing 1992 as the 75th anniversary of the University of Alaska Fairbanks"

**Dept: University
BRU: All
Component: All**

Sponsor: Reprs. Koponen, Moyer
Requestor:

Component Serial No. All

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
GENERAL FUND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

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Date: 3/7/92

Approved by: Brian Rogers, Vice President for Finance
Agency: University of Alaska

Date: 3/7/92

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

IMPORTANT DATES IN HISTORY

- 1915 Congress approves Wickersham's bill conveying federal lands near Fairbanks for use as site for a college.
- Cornerstone of the College is laid and an address is delivered by the Honorable James Wickersham, territorial delegate to the U.S. Congress from Alaska.
- 1917 Territorial Legislature accepts the act of Congress and establishes a land-grant college committed to public service, teaching, and research.
- Board of Trustees appointed for Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines.
- 1918 Construction begins on "Old Main," the first building erected on College Hill.
- 1921 Charles E. Bunnell is selected as the first president of the college by the Board of Trustees.
- 1922 Dedication of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines by the Honorable Governor of the Territory Scott C. Bone; institution first opens its doors with faculty of six and student enrollment of six.
- 1923 First volume of the *Farthest-North Collegian* appears as a 24-page magazine; the publication has five feature stories, student association articles, stories touting the college athletics teams, the mining and home economics short courses, three student editorials, and two editorials by President Bunnell.
- First commencement, Jack Sexton Shanley receives an undergraduate Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture.
- First freshman bonfire, and official school colors, azure and gold, are chosen.

- 1924 Second commencement, one graduate, the first woman, Margaret E. Thomas (later Mrs. Olaus Murie), graduates in business administration.
- 1927 First Bunnell-Geist archaeological expedition to Saint Lawrence Island.
- 1929 *Farthest North Collegian*, published as a magazine three times each year, changes to a newspaper to be published monthly.
- Rockefeller Foundation grant for the study of the aurora.
- 1930 Academic standards tighten; grade-point system adopted whereby an "A" is worth three points, a "B" two points, and a "C" one point.
- 1931 The construction of the gymnasium, one of the first of six buildings to make up the University of Alaska.
- 1933 Publication of the first yearbook, named *Denali*, the Athabaskan name for Mt. McKinley, through a "Name the Annual" contest.
- 1934 Judge James Wickersham and President Charles Bunnell break ground for the Eielson Memorial Building.
- 1935 At urging of the college's Alumni Association, Territorial Governor Troy signs the act that renames the AACSM the University of Alaska. Provisions of the Act creating and establishing a new corporation provide for a Board of Regents to replace the Board of Trustees of the college and transfer all property and responsibilities to this institution.
- 1939 As required by the Morrill Act establishing the college, Reserve Officer Technical Corps (ROTC) is established on campus.
- 1944 During WWII, enrollment drops sharply to a low of 77 students this year, and there is talk of closing the university.

- 1946 Approval to establish a Geophysical Institute on the campus of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, but funds not appropriated.
- Following the war, enrollment increases to 300 students.
- Establishment of the Associated Students of the University of Alaska, Inc. (ASUA) is approved by the Board of Regents.
- 1949 Dr. Terris Moore assumes presidency of the university and President Bunnell named president emeritus.
- Geophysical Institute is formally established as a department at the University of Alaska after funds are appropriated the previous year.
- Arthur Nagozruk from Barrow, Alaska, is the first Alaska Native to graduate from the university.
- 1953 Dr. Ernest N. Patty, a member of the original faculty in 1922, is inaugurated as third president of the University.
- Expansion of academic programs continues.
- 1955 Alaska Constitutional Convention convenes on Fairbanks Campus.
- 1957 President Ernest Patty bans liquor from campus; the Tradition Stone commemorates the death of drinking alcohol on campus and accurately illustrates the proverb, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." (see *Anecdotes*)
- The university awards its first Ph D., in space physics.
- 1959 Alaska Constitution signed in Signer's Hall on the UA campus. Governor Walter Egan presiding.
- 1960 Dr. William R. Wood succeeds Patty as president of the university the year after Alaska gains statehood.
- 1962 All existing community colleges brought within the university system by an act of legislature.

- 1963 The Alaska Legislature creates the Institute of Arctic Biology, which manages the Large Animal Research Station north of campus, the home of musk oxen, caribou, and reindeer.
- 1964 The Office of Dean of Students reorganizes into the Office of Student Affairs.
- 1969 Rural Student Services (RSS), originally the Student Orientation Services, is reorganized to help provide people from rural areas of Alaska accessibility to higher education.
- Poker Flat Rocket Research Range is the largest land-based research rocket range worldwide, the only high-latitude range in the United States, and the only university-owned rocket range in the world. Located thirty miles outside of Fairbanks, it is established for auroral and middle-to-upper atmospheric research.
- 1954-1975 Statewide facilities expand; community colleges are established around the state in Anchorage (1954), Ketchikan (1954), Juneau-Douglas (1956), *Palmer* (1961, became *Matanuska-Susitna*, 1964), Sitka (1962), Kenai Peninsula (1964), Kodiak (1968), *Kuskokwim* (*Bethel*, 1972), *Tanana Valley* (*Fairbanks*, 1974), and *Northwest* (*Nome*, 1975).
- 1971 The Center for Cross-Cultural Studies is established, becoming the research and development unit of the College of Rural Alaska and promotes programs which concentrate on the needs of Alaska's multicultural society with particular regard to the development of the state's human resources.
- 1973 President William R. Wood retires and is succeeded by Dr. Robert W. Hiatt on July 1.
- 1974 The University Foundation is established.
- 1975 The University of Alaska statewide system is established.
- 1976 Dr. Howard A. Cutler assumes duties as first chancellor of the University of Alaska Fairbanks and Dr. John Lindauer as first chancellor of the University of Alaska Anchorage.

The University of Alaska celebrates the U.S. bicentennial and the 60th anniversary of the university.

1977 Regents approve a reorganization plan proposed by U.A. President Humphrey under which education services are to be provided by four basic units -- the University of Alaska Fairbanks; University of Alaska Anchorage; University of Alaska Juneau; and the Division of Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension.

Charles O. Ferguson is appointed interim president by the Board of Regents in February. At an August meeting, regents announce the selection of Neil D. Humphrey as president of the University of Alaska and appoint their executive secretary, Foster F. Diebold, as chief administrator of the University, pending appointment of a new president, after Ferguson's resignation in December.

1978 In February, regents appoint Diebold as president of the University for a term ending June 30, 1979.

1979 Regents announce the appointment of Dr. Jay Barton as the eighth president of the University of Alaska.

1980 University of Alaska Museum opens to the public having moved from the Eielson Memorial Building to the Otto Geist Building.

The federal government names the university a sea-grant institution.

R/V Alpha Helix, whose home port is the Seward Marine Center, is a 133-ft ice-strengthened research vessel operated by the Institute of Marine Science for the National Science Foundation. The vessel provides a research platform for a wide range of oceanographic studies at high latitudes.

1981 President Jay Barton announces the appointment of Dr. Patrick J. O'Rourke as chancellor of Fairbanks, succeeding Dr. Howard A. Cutler.

Enrollment at the university tops 5,000 students for the first time. The university begins to emphasize its shared scholarship and global education effort in a series of agreements signed with schools in Japan, Denmark, Canada, the People's Republic of China, and the U.S.S.R.

1990 UAF is known internationally for its high-latitude social and scientific studies. On a per-researcher basis, UAF receives more National Science Foundation funding than any other university in the United States.

1991 Dr. Joan Wadlow becomes chancellor of the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

UAF is declared the most affordable regional institution in the country by U.S. News and World Report.

1992 The University of Alaska Fairbanks celebrates the 75th Anniversary of its founding.