

TEACHERS' GUIDE

DVD and Teachers' Guide © Aurora Films, 2011

STATEHOOD!

**Make It The
Forty-Ninth!**

BY GEORGE COFFEY
United Press International
WASHINGTON - The Senate to-
night gave final congressional ap-

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A Film by Laurence A. Goldin

Alaska Rejoices



of this great land to celebrate the big news," said Col. M. M. (Mudlick) Marston, formerly head of the Eskimo service. across the length and breadth of this great land to celebrate the big news," said Col. M. M. (Mudlick) Marston, formerly head of the Eskimo service. across the length and breadth of this great land to celebrate the big news," said Col. M. M. (Mudlick) Marston, formerly head of the Eskimo service.

EXTRA

**Hawaii
Action
Is Next!**

Acting Senate. These leaders have been fighting of Hawaii's gains and that of the House passes a bill in which Hawaii is permitted to sell the United States Navy's military supplies in addition to for defense.

Hawaii's present bill, sponsored with the passage of the statehood bill, has been denied its business opportunity for the statehood-like approach.

Statehood for Alaska picked up its biggest boost of recent years this year when the House, overruling the strong organized opposition of Southern newspapers, passed the bill June 30 to 196-11 May 28.

**NEWS
FLASHES**

AGREE TO TALK
GENEVA (U)—Both Russia and the West said today they are ready to open talks here tomorrow on solving of nuclear tests. Their announcements made in a near century the conference in doubt until the last minute because of Soviet shuffling—will open an schedule.

KIDNAP TWO
HAWAII (U)—Cuban rebels kidnapped two more Americans in Ontario province this morning, the U.S. embassy was informed. The latest victims were

Statehood! is the two-hour copyrighted story of Alaskans' 50-year quest for equality and self-governance. To succeed, Alaskans had to unite to overcome powerful interests that opposed them, convince a largely skeptical Congress and tell their story to the nation. In Congress their struggle became entwined in swirling political crosscurrents, including the national Civil Rights Movement. Their victory opened the door to a series of events that changed Alaska forever.

Those include the discovery of North Slope oil deposits, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, the Permanent Fund, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and more.

This is a story every Alaskan needs to know to better understand the Alaska in which we live today and how it came to be. Teachers can use **Statehood!** as a classroom teaching tool and to motivate students to learn more about their state and their nation.

Lesson Planning

“Statehood!” was created for a two-hour public television broadcast slot, with one break between the first and second hours. This Teachers’ Guide will help you use *“Statehood!”* in smaller segments better suited to your class periods. It also lists some terms you can discuss with students before the screening and possible questions for discussion after viewing.

Consider how much of *Statehood!* you want your classes to view during any class session, allowing time for any pre- or post-viewing discussions or activities. We encourage you to view *Statehood!* before deciding how to schedule classroom viewings.

We’ve indicated how you can break the program into six recommended viewing segments, which we detail throughout the Teachers’ Guide. Of course, you’re free to show more than one segment in any one class or break up viewings as you see fit.

The six recommended viewing segments vary in length from 14 to 21 minutes. Each segment ends with the resolution of that segment’s subplots, leaving viewers with a sense of an “ending.” The dialogue hints at conflicts or dramatic turns yet to come, to help keep students interested to see more.

For each recommended viewing segment, we’ve provided:

- Synopsis
- End Cues
- Terms Your Students Should Know
- Discussion Questions

The end cues will help you recognize the break points between the recommended viewing segments. We provide time-counter end cues that correspond to the DVD player’s time counter readings. (Note that the time counter readings on the DVD reset to zero at the beginning of Part Two.)

There are also visual and audio end cues that describe the last images and dialogue for the segments.

You may photocopy the Teachers’ Guide and “cut and paste” the material as needed for your classes.

Finding Chapters Using the DVD Menu

Chapter numbers and headings can be found in the on-screen DVD Menu. Selecting chapters in the Menu pages will start the video playing at the chapter(s) you want. Chapter numbers and titles will not appear onscreen while *Statehood!* is playing. However, at any time during viewing you can jump to the main menu by pushing the “Menu” button on your DVD controller.

Disclaimer

Statehood! presents highlights of the statehood struggle and its main historical themes as a “jumping off point” for classroom discussion and to spark students’ interests to learn more. *Statehood!* is not the definitive history of the long, complex Alaska Statehood Movement, which historians have covered in thousands of written pages.

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End Part One

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Duration:	14:54

End Part Two

Chapters 1-6

Territorial Days

Synopsis, Chapters 1-6

Ernest Gruening was appointed Alaska territorial governor by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939. The new governor challenged the powerful canned salmon and mining industries, which he believed weren't paying their fair share in taxes for the great wealth they were taking from Alaska. Most hated of all were the cannery-owned fish traps that seriously damaged many salmon runs. Governor Gruening inspired both strong support and fierce opposition.



Territorial Governor Ernest Gruening

*Photo Credit: Alaska State Historical Library
(ID# asl Gruening 1)*

In a flashback to the Gold Rush, we meet Judge James Wickersham, who became Alaska's voteless delegate to Congress in 1908. Back then, Wickersham raised the same issues as Gruening and specifically challenged the international financiers who controlled industries and transportation in Alaska. To thwart their transportation monopolies, in 1915 Wickersham persuaded Congress to build the Alaska Railroad.

Two visionaries foresaw that Alaska's location, bridging North America and Asia, would eventually make it an important factor in world events. Secretary of State William Henry Seward wanted to purchase Alaska from Russia in part because it could be a coal-loading station for America's steam-powered navy in the Pacific. In the 1920s and '30s, Gen. Billy Mitchell predicted the importance of military air power and using Alaska to project that power around the world.

Japan's World War Two occupation of Attu and Kiska Islands in the Aleutians confirmed Gen. Mitchell's prediction. The attack was part of Japan's failed grand strategy to destroy the U.S. Navy at the Battle of Midway in the central Pacific. America's military build-up in Alaska to oust the Japanese from Attu and Kiska brought thousands of people to the territory and improved its poor transportation system, and community services.

End Cues, Chapters 1-6

Time Counter – 00:21:51

Visual – Film: third shot of dead Japanese soldier (in grass). FADE TO BLACK

Audio – Narrator: "And nearly all the Japanese who weren't shot killed themselves with their hand grenades."

Terms Your Students Should Know, Chapters 1-6

Absentee interests – term used during the statehood struggle for businesses operating in Alaska but owned by people who lived outside Alaska.

Alaska Syndicate – term used in the early 1900s for the several mining, canning and transport companies owned by multimillionaires J.P. Morgan and the Guggenheim brothers.

Appropriations Bill – legislation authorizing government spending.

Cache – a place to store or save something (like food in Alaska).

Colonialism - when a country maintains dependent colonies beyond its own borders. The dominant country controls the colony's people and resources, usually for its own advantage.

Gunboat diplomacy – using an implied threat of military action to win diplomatic concessions.

The “Interior” – Alaskan term for the area between the Alaska Range and the Brooks Range, running from the Canadian border in the east to the tundra of the Bering Sea coast in the west.

Lobbyist – a person who attempts to influence legislation. The term “lobbyist” comes from the days when they met with legislators in the lobbies, waiting rooms or hallways immediately outside legislative chambers.

Municipality – a self-governing town, city or community.

Progressive Era – a period of great political and economic change in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Progressives tried to rid America of corruption and the misuse of power and wealth.

Robber barons – term used in the late 1800s and early 1900s for businessmen and bankers who used unfair practices to dominate their respective industries and amass huge fortunes.



Congressional Delegate James Wickersham.

*Photo Credit: Alaska State Hist. Library
(ID#asl_20_21)*

Discussion Questions, Chapters 1-6

1. U.S. District Court Judge Wickersham, “the Frontier Judge,” became known as a tough champion of the common man. Explain why.
2. Did any part of Wickersham’s career in relation to the Guggenheims seem inconsistent to you?
3. Who supported him to run for Congressional delegate and who opposed him?
4. Why did Congressional Delegate Wickersham want the U. S. government to build a railroad in Alaska? What two parts of Alaska did he want it to link?
5. Explain the cartoon: “What’s the Matter with Alaska?” that shows people with knives standing around a man on a gurney.
6. What did Alaskans think was so bad about fish traps?

7. Which Alaska resource industry was the only one with year-round jobs in the early 1900s?
8. What were the limitations on transportation to and from Alaska during the Territorial era?
9. What did Ernest Gruening mean when he said opponents of new taxes claimed the taxes would “affright capital?”
10. What do you think is the relationship between taxes and the decisions companies make about investing in natural resource development?
11. What kinds of things does any state pay for with the taxes it collects?
12. “He who holds Alaska holds the world” is a quote from General Billy Mitchell. Why did he believe that?
13. What does the term “air crossroads of the world” mean in the context of Alaska’s location? Can you think of ways Alaska is the air crossroads of the world today?
14. What was the purpose of the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor and the western Aleutians during World War II? Did their larger strategy work?

Chapters 7-11 Getting Ready

Synopsis, Chapters 7-11

The Cold War with the Soviet Union brought even more defense construction and people to Alaska. The newcomers resented that in Alaska they had become “second class” citizens with fewer political rights than they enjoyed in their home states. They joined with many longtime Alaskans to push for statehood and create a Constitutional Convention to help move the process forward.

Bill Egan emerged as the leader of the Convention, which created Alaska’s Constitution. It specifically protects Alaskans’ rights to privacy and other civil rights, and makes Alaska’s natural resources the common property of all citizens. The Convention did not act on Alaska Native land claims because only Congress had authority to settle that issue.

End Cues, Chapters 7-11

Time Counter – 00:42:21

Visual – Still photo: Tennessee Plan Delegates pose by a car with Alaska decal on it. FADE TO BLACK

Audio – Narrator: “Now Alaskans had a Constitution by which they could govern themselves and a Congressional delegation. All they needed was a state in which to use them.”

Terms Your Students Should Know, Chapters 7-11

Cold War – the era of the late 1940s through the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, during which the United States and the Soviets maintained readiness for war, including nuclear weapons, but

avoided direct military conflict. Instead they opposed each other through diplomacy and by sponsoring smaller regional conflicts around the globe.

Common use – everyone can use a resource, with no one having special rights to it.

Congressional Record – the official transcript of all debate, motions, and votes taken by the U. S. House of Representatives and Senate.

Constitutional Convention – a 75-day-long meeting of elected delegates from across the Alaska Territory to write a constitution for the future state of Alaska. Alaskans in favor of statehood hoped the constitution would help convince Congress that Alaskans were ready for self-government.

Eskimo Scouts – a World War Two volunteer military unit of mostly Inupiaq and Yup'ik Eskimo people that patrolled Western Alaska's coast and tundra for possible Japanese military action.

Tennessee Plan – in the 1790s, Tennessee elected a delegation of one would-be “representative” and two “senators,” to lobby Congress for statehood. The Alaska Constitutional Convention set up a mechanism for Alaska to use the same strategy in its statehood quest.



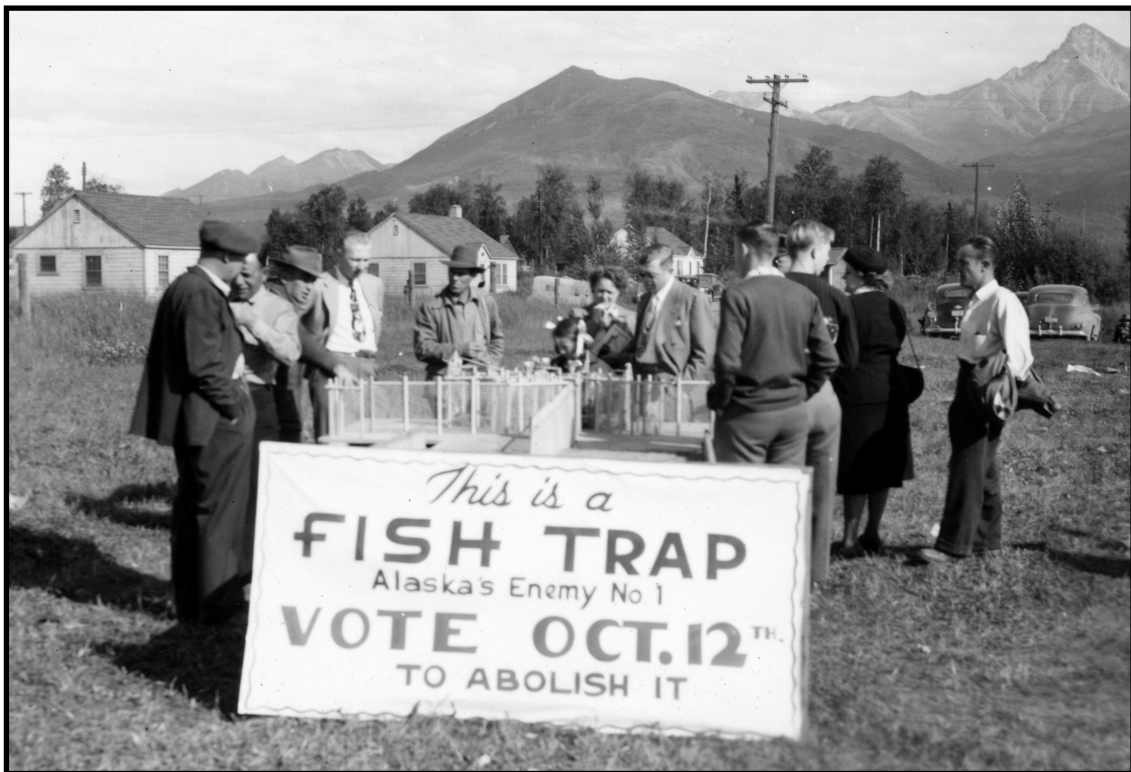
Constitutional Convention President Bill Egan in foreground. Convention Chief Clerk Katherine (Alexander) Hurley at left. Unidentified, far right.

*Photo Credit: Anchorage Museum at Rasmuson Center
(ID# Const. Convention Pres. Bill Egan, Katherine Alexander in back)*

Discussion Questions, Chapters 7-11

1. How did Alaska change after World War Two in terms of jobs, population and public services?
2. What happened in the Soviet Union after World War Two that determined Alaska's military significance going forward? How does this tie in with Alaska's geographical location?

3. What percentage of the labor force in Alaska was military or civilian Department of Defense in the early 1950s?
4. How did Alaska's population growth after World War Two and during the 1950s change local attitudes about statehood? Why?
5. Why were the Alaska Constitutional Convention organizers advised to hold their convention at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks?
6. Why was Bill Egan chosen to be president of the Constitutional Convention?
7. What were the two great dangers to Alaska's natural resource wealth that Congressional Delegate Bob Bartlett highlighted in his keynote address to the Constitutional Convention?
8. Article 8 in the Alaska State Constitution deals with what? What are some important aspects of this Article?
9. Historian Terrence Cole quoted Ernest Gruening as saying "too much going out and not enough staying here." What did this mean and how was this idea crucial for statehood?
10. The Alaska Territory extended voting rights to women in the year _____, six years before the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Can you think of reasons why Alaskan attitudes about womens' voting rights might have been ahead of the nation's at that time?



Campaigning against fish traps.

*Photo Credit: University of Alaska Anchorage
Archives and Special Collections (ID# uaa-hmc-0396-140-f12-53)*

Chapters 12-17

The Stand Off

Synopsis, Chapters 12-17

(E.L.) “Bob” Bartlett was Alaska’s delegate to Congress. Thanks to his personal qualities he was surprisingly effective representing the territory, even though he had no vote. But the situation in Congress for Alaska statehood was difficult. The canned salmon industry opposed statehood and had powerful influence. Conservative Southern Democrats (“Dixiecrats”) opposed statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, believing they would support civil rights legislation. President Eisenhower did not initially support statehood.

Because Democrats were divided on the statehood issue, and the president was a Republican, statehood advocates needed Republican support in Congress. The new (Republican) secretary of interior, Fred Seaton, was on their side. He used his position to help them with Congress and the president. Seaton put a young attorney on his staff, Ted Stevens, in charge of helping Alaska.

Alaskans launched a lobbying effort in Congress to win statehood. They sent hundreds of everyday Alaskans to Washington, D.C., to put a human face on Alaska statehood. They got lobbying support from folks in their home states. They persuaded the national media to editorialize for statehood. Polls showed 80% of Americans supported Alaska statehood but powerful Dixiecrats kept the Statehood Act bottled up in committee so Congress could not vote on it.



Congressional Delegate Bob Bartlett

*Photo Credit: Library of Congress
(ID# LC-USZ62-10597)*

End Cues, Chapters 12-17

Time Counter – 00:56:44

Visual – Still photo: Exterior view of the U.S. Capitol. FADE TO BLACK

Audio – Narrator: “Alaskans would need some kind of political dynamite to explode that log jam or statehood would never burst free.”

Terms Your Students Should Know, Chapters 12-17

Dixiecrats – conservative Southern Democrats who opposed civil rights legislation.

Filibuster – an extended debate in the U.S. Senate intended to prevent a vote.

Non-contiguous – not in direct contact. During the statehood struggle this term was used to emphasize that Alaska and Hawaii were physically separated from the other 48 states.

Partisan issue -- when politicians differ sharply along political party lines; with almost all Democrats on one side of an issue, and almost all Republicans on the other. This can stem from sincere disagreements about what is best. It can also happen when one or both sides want to exploit an issue for an advantage in the next election.

The U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) – the federal agency that manages millions of acres of federal land across the nation, including their mineral and biological resources. Historically, DOI administered many of the affairs of American territories like Alaska. During the Territorial era, the federal government controlled most of the land in Alaska, much of it through DOI. In the years since statehood, federal ownership of Alaskan lands has dropped to 60%, much of which DOI continues to manage. DOI also regulates subsistence hunting by Alaska Natives on federal and state land.

Discussion Questions, Chapters 12-17

1. Who was Alaska's delegate to Congress in the 1950s and what were his strengths?
2. The late-1950s national controversy over civil rights was a central factor in the Congressional debate over statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. Why?
3. What concerns did some members of Congress and President Eisenhower have about Alaska's ability to support itself as a state? Why?
4. How can a Congressional committee chairperson help or hinder a bill working its way through Congress?
5. Why was the secretary of the interior so important to Alaska during the Territorial era? Is that still true today? Why?
6. Who in the U.S. Interior Department was sometimes referred to as "Mr. Alaska." What were some things he did to help win statehood?
7. Even though Democrats controlled both houses of Congress in 1958, Republican support for statehood was critical. Why?
8. How did Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton help win statehood?
9. What was Operation Statehood and what kinds of things did it do? Why was this important?
10. What were the contributions to the Statehood Movement by Bob Atwood, publisher of the Anchorage Daily Times and C.W. Snedden, publisher of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner?



Interior Secretary Fred Seaton and Interior Dept. Solicitor Ted Stevens

Photo Credit: Getty Images (ID # 50349515)

Chapters 18-24

Starting a State

Synopsis, Chapters 18-24

Two powerful Democrats from Texas held the key to Alaska statehood. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Baines Johnson had previously opposed statehood, siding with their Dixiecrat colleagues. However, in 1957 Johnson had aspirations to run for president and Rayburn, who had been his mentor, supported him. Both men now needed to appeal to a broader coalition than just the Dixiecrats.

Delegate Bob Bartlett worked with Rayburn and Johnson to bypass statehood opponents' tactics and get a floor vote in the House of Representatives. In a controversial vote, the Alaska Statehood Act passed the House on May 28, 1958. It passed the U.S. Senate on June 30, 1958, and Alaska erupted in celebration.

Alaskans elected Bill Egan as their first governor. The new state faced an immediate budget crisis, since it had very little tax revenue to pay its bills. Special federal statehood grants helped, but the future seemed uncertain. Nonetheless, Alaska issued bonds to build a state ferry system and succeeded in rehabilitating the salmon fisheries that had suffered during the fish trap era.

State petroleum geologist Tom Marshall found clues in research data that told him there might be an enormous oil field beneath the North Slope of Alaska. The oil industry was not very interested in the area, but Gov. Bill Egan took Marshall's advice and selected those lands as part of the state's land allotment under the Statehood Act. A few oil companies explored but found nothing.

In 1967, newly elected Gov. Walter J. Hickel put pressure on the discouraged oil companies to continue exploring, saying that the state would drill for oil if they did not. In 1968, in a final effort, the Humble and Atlantic Richfield oil companies found oil at Prudhoe Bay.

End Cues, Chapters 18-24

Time Counter – 00:21:11

Visual – Video: Tim Bradner on camera interview. FADE TO BLACK

Audio – Tim Bradner: “And they drilled the well, and they hit it. And that's how Prudhoe Bay was discovered.”

Terms Your Students Should Know, Chapters 18-24

Insolvent – unable to pay debts.

Discussion Questions, Chapters 18-24

1. Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ) from Texas was U.S. Senate majority leader. How may his political ambitions have affected Alaska's quest for statehood?

2. What were some reasons why Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn may have changed his mind to support Alaska statehood?
3. What was the “Alaska First” strategy that U.S. Senator Ted Stevens described? Why was this necessary to pass the Alaska Statehood Act?
4. What was the special rule of the House of Representatives that enabled statehood supporters to bypass the House Rules Committee, so the full House could vote on statehood?
5. What was the date on which the Alaska Statehood Bill passed the United States Senate? How did Alaskans celebrate final passage of the Statehood Act?
6. Who did historian Claus-M. Naske credit as the “Architect of Statehood?” Why?
7. Why did Alaska’s fisheries need attention after statehood?
8. In the first few years after statehood how was Alaska’s economy doing and what did that mean for the new state’s ability to pay its bills?
9. State petroleum geologist Tom Marshall recommended that Alaska select land on the North Slope of the Brooks Range as part of its statehood land allotment. Why was this controversial?
10. What were the challenges of drilling for oil on the North Slope in the 1960s?

Chapters 25-31

The New Economy

Synopsis, Chapters 25-31

In 1969 the state held an oil drilling lease sale that netted a surprisingly high \$900 million. A new era had begun.

By 1969 Congress had done nothing to settle Alaska Native land claims, which in the Statehood Act it had promised to do. Ongoing state land selections under the Statehood Act worried Natives, who feared losing their traditional lands. Natives formed the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN), filed lawsuits, and won a freeze on federal land transfers to the state.

With ownership of Alaska land in doubt, no one could build a pipeline across the state to get North Slope oil to market. Pressure to clarify land ownership and get the pipeline built helped to pass the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971. The Act set up Native corporations and transferred to them title to 40 million acres and \$1 billion to settle land claims.

Building an Alaskan oil pipeline became controversial when the growing environmental movement said it could harm Alaska’s wilderness. But the 1973 Arab-Israeli War and the oil embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) highlighted the need for more domestic oil. Congress passed an act to limit further environmental delays in pipeline construction.

A new “Gold Rush” followed as thousands poured into Alaska to build the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

Some Alaskans worried that politicians might spend all of Alaska's oil wealth. To protect against that, Governor Jay Hammond proposed depositing twenty-five percent of the state's oil revenue into a state savings account called the Permanent Fund. Some of the Fund's money could be spent to support public services but most would be invested. To encourage Alaskans to keep track of how their oil wealth was being used, Hammond proposed that every year a certain portion of Permanent Fund investment earnings be paid directly to the citizens of Alaska, the owners of Alaska's natural resources according to the state constitution. The Permanent Fund was created in 1976.

End Cues, Chapters 25-31

Time Counter – 00:40:55

Visual – Video: Exterior view of theater playing “The Lion King.” People entering. FADE TO BLACK

Audio – Scott Goldsmith (off camera) “ and that includes a large number of jobs to expand public programs and improve the quality of life for Alaskans.”

Terms Your Students Should Know, Chapters 25-31

Aborigines – people who occupied an area since before recorded history. In Alaska this means Alaska Natives, who occupied Alaska before Europeans and Americans came.

Aboriginal Title – a concept in federal law that says Native Americans legally owned the lands they traditionally occupied or used before the arrival of Europeans and Americans; that these lands could not be taken from them without a treaty or compensation.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act – (ANCSA) Act of Congress that compensated Alaska Natives for lands they had owned under aboriginal title and that had been taken by the United States without treaty or compensation.

Dividend – portion of a company's profits paid to shareholders. In the case of the Permanent Fund Dividend it is each Alaskan's share of the profits made from the Permanent Fund investments; it is paid back to Alaskans as their share of Alaska's natural resources.

In perpetuity – forever into the future.

Permanent Fund – special account created by an Alaska Constitutional Amendment in 1976 that saves and then invests twenty-five percent of the state's oil revenue.

Subsistence rights – the right to hunt and fish to put food on the table.

Discussion Questions Chapters 25-31

1. What were the results and the significance of the 1969 state oil lease sale?
2. During the 1950s and 1960s, what did Alaska Natives think about the Lower 48 system of reservations for Native Americans?

3. How did Alaska Natives fear statehood might affect their subsistence hunting and fishing opportunities?
4. What does the legal term “Aboriginal Title” mean and how did this factor into Alaska Natives’ effort to win a land claims settlement from Congress?
5. What national interests supported the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA)?
6. What was the major difference between ANCSA and land claims settlements for other Native Americans?
7. How do Alaska Native corporations benefit Natives? Do they benefit other Alaskans? If so, how?
8. Who is referred to as “the Father of the Permanent Fund” and why?
9. What is the basic idea behind the Permanent Fund?
10. How is the Permanent Fund Dividend a result of statehood and the Alaska Constitution?
11. Journalist Bill Tobin thought the Permanent Fund dividend was a mistake. Why?
12. What do you think is the best use for the Permanent Fund?

Chapters 32-37

Today and Tomorrow

Synopsis, Chapters 32-37

Since the State of Alaska started managing its fisheries, salmon are doing well. This has been good for commercial fishers, sports fishers, the business that cater to them and for subsistence users. Yet the broader issues of subsistence hunting and fishing have not been successfully resolved, according to some Alaska Native leaders. Furthermore, economic development still passes by most rural Alaska Natives even as the for-profit Native corporations provide jobs for hundreds of other Natives and non-Natives.

The transportation systems the Statehood Movement spawned continue to serve Alaskans. The Alaska Railroad carries people and goods to and from the Interior, and does so more in tune with local needs since the state purchased the railroad from the federal government. Along Alaska’s coastlines the Alaska Marine Highway System of state ferries still provides basic transportation to communities with limited or no road connections to the rest of the state.

Decades after statehood, most Alaskans think joining the Union was the right choice. However a few complain that Alaskans never got to vote on other alternatives they say should have been available. And while statehood gave Alaskans wealth and more control of their destiny, powerful forces outside Alaska still have an important say over how Alaska’s lands and waters are used.

Participants in the statehood struggle sometimes wonder if today’s Alaskans take statehood for granted, not appreciating what they fought for and what it took to win. Yet they’re still hopeful that Alaskans will live up to the dreams of the Statehood Movement.

Alaskans have rewarded America's faith in them with their support for landmark, national civil rights legislation and more recently with their contributions to national security, and the economy. Alaska holds important resources that can continue to help America grow. Will Alaskans be able to develop them in ways that do not harm other things they hold dear, like wildlife, wilderness and their unique ways of life?

End Cues, Chapters 32-27

Time Counter – 00:55:50

Visual – Video: aerial view of Denali. FADE TO BLACK

Audio – Byron Mallot (off camera) “If we build on that, and if we continue that into the future, Alaska will be an incredibly great place.”

Terms Your Students Should Know, Chapters 32-37

Commonwealth – overseas region for which the United States governs international affairs and defense but in most other respects, is self-governing, under its own constitution. During the statehood struggle, some Alaskans believed becoming a commonwealth would be better than becoming a state. There are now two commonwealths under U.S. sovereignty, the Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico.

Sustainable wild fishery – a fishery that can continue year to year since the numbers of fish caught are managed to ensure there are enough fish left to spawn to keep the fishery going.

Balance of payments - the difference between what America earns from exporting goods and services to other countries and what we spend to buy things from them. One of our greatest international expenses is the cost of oil we import.

Discussion Questions, Chapters 32-37

1. Which governor started the Alaska Marine Highway System? Was this similar in purpose to James Wickersham's idea to have the United States build a railroad to the Interior in 1915? If so, how?
2. How is the Alaska Marine Highway System important to Alaska's coastal communities? Does it affect parts of Alaska that are not on the coast? How?
3. Do you think the Alaska Railroad achieved what Delegate James Wickersham hoped it would?
4. Does the Alaska Railroad impact your community, and if so, how?
5. What alternatives to statehood might Alaskans have considered? Do you see any benefits to any of them? Were any of these on the ballot when Alaskans ratified statehood?
6. What did Jack Coghill say would have happened to our oil wealth if Alaska had remained a territory?
7. Did statehood give Alaskans total control over land use here? Explain.

8. Besides Alaskans, who else is also interested in Alaska's land and waters? In your opinion, should their concerns be considered? Why or why not?
9. In 1964, how did the U.S. Senators from the new states of Alaska and Hawaii vote on the Civil Rights Act? How has this Act changed America?
10. How has Alaskan oil contributed to America's international balance of payments?
11. In talking about participating in the statehood struggle, Gloria McCutcheon said, "... and it's too bad that every group of young people don't have such a cause. We all felt we were caught up in something and we felt we were very privileged to be here." Why do you think she felt privileged?
12. Was volunteering for statehood a positive experience for her? If so, why?
13. U.S. Senator Ted Stevens said, "The attitude we had then was one of unity." Why do you think Alaska's Democrats and Republicans overcame partisan politics during the statehood struggle?
14. Is partisanship a problem today in Alaska or at the national level? Why?

Suggestions for Further Reading by Topic

Alaska History Overview

- Alaska: An American Colony*, by Stephen Haycox (University of Washington Press, 2002)
Alaska's Heritage, by Joan M. Antonsen and William S. Hanable (Alaska Historical Commission, 1985)
A Native Lad: Benny Benson Tells Alaska's Story (graphic novel) by Sarah Hurst (Greatland Graphics, 2010)
Interpreting Alaska's History: An Anthology, Stephen Haycox and Mary Mangusso, Editors (University of Washington Press, 1995)

The Gold Rush

- Two Years in the Klondike The Alaska Gold Rush*, by David Wharton (Bloomington, Indiana Univ. Press, 1972)
Alaskan Gold Fields, 1896-1898, by William B. Haskell (Fairbanks Univ. of Alaska Press, 1977)

The Constitutional Convention

- Alaska's Constitutional Convention*, by Vic Fischer (University of Alaska Press, 1975)

The Statehood Movement

- An Interpretive History of The Alaskan Statehood Movement*, by Claus-M. Naske (Alaska Northwest Publishing Company, 1973)
Completing the Union: The Alaska and Hawaii Statehood Movements, by John S. Whitehead (Alaska Historical Commission, 1986)
Reaching for a Star: The Final Campaign for Alaska Statehood, by Gerald Bowkett (Epicenter Press)
Fighting for the 49th: C.W. Snedden and the Battle for Alaska Statehood, by Terrence Cole (University of Alaska Press, 2010) Press, 1989)

The State of Alaska, by Ernest Gruening (Random House, 1954)
Ice Palace (novel), by Edna Ferber (Bantam Books, 1959)

James Wickersham

Frontier Politics: Alaska's James Wickersham, by Evangeline Atwood
(Binford & Mort, 1979)

Ernest Gruening

Alaska's Greatest Governor, by Claus-M. Naske (University of Alaska Press, 2004)
Many Battles, by Ernest Gruening (Liveright, 1973)

Bob Bartlett

Edward Lewis "Bob" Bartlett...a Life in Politics, by Claus-M. Naske (University of Alaska Press, 1979)

Bob Atwood

Bob Atwood's Alaska, by Bob Atwood (Marilaine Publishing, 2003)

Bill Egan

Alaska's Homegrown Governor: A Biography of William A. Egan, by Elizabeth A. Tower
(Publication Consultants, 2003)

Lyndon Baines Johnson

Lone Star Rising: Lyndon Johnson and His Times, 1909-1960, by Robert Dallek, (Oxford Univ. Press, 1991, New York)
Lyndon Johnson: Portrait of a President, by Robert Dallek (Oxford Univ. Press, 2005)
The Years of Lyndon Johnson: Master of the Senate, by Robert Caro, (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., NY, 2002)

Alaska Natives

Alaska Native Land Claims, by Robert Arnold (Alaska Native Foundation, 1976)
Etok: A Story of Eskimo Power, by H.G. Gallagher (G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1974)
Sold American: The Story of Alaska Natives and Their Land, 1867-1959, by Donald Craig Mitchell (University Press of New England, 1997)
Take My Land, Take My Life: The Story of Congress's Historic Settlement of Alaska Native Land Claims, 1960-1971, by Donald Craig Mitchell (University of Alaska Press, 2001)

Oil and Gas Industry and the Permanent Fund

The Alaska Pipeline: The Politics of Oil and Native Land Claims, by Mary Clay Berry (Indiana Univ. Press, 1975).
Blinded by Riches: The Permanent Funding Problem and the Prudhoe Bay Effect, by Terrence Cole (Univ. of Alaska Anchorage, 2004)
Crude Dreams: A Personal History of Oil & Politics in Alaska, by Jack Roderick (Epicenter Press, 1997)
Extreme Conditions: Big Oil and the Transformation of Alaska, by John Strohmeier (Simonand Schuster, 1993)
The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Controversy: Technology, Conservation, and the Frontier, by Peter A. Coates (Lehigh Univ. Press, 1991)

