

Barry Jackson Files for Election

Barry Jackson ended this week a two-year voluntary "sabbatical" from public life by filing for election as a Democrat to the Alaska House of Representatives.

Seeking re-election to a post he held in 1965-67, Jackson, 38, said the keynote of his platform would be the creation of a quality society for Alaska.

Said Jackson, "Today Anchorage and Fairbanks are islands of relative prosperity in a sea of poverty, and even in the cities many are left out."

"Through economic development, especially of the interior and the bush, through improved education and rural housing, through revision of social programs to end dependency, through effective equal opportunity programs, through encouragement of sound traditional standards of all Alaskan cultures, Alaska can and will build a healthy and growing multi-racial society, a quality society offering fulfillment for all Alaskans."

Jackson, a partner in the firm of Jackson & Fenton, has been in private practice since resigning as City Attorney of Fairbanks in 1963, a post he had held since 1959.

Active in civic, bar, and church affairs, Jackson has served as a board member or officer of a wide range of organizations since settling

in Fairbanks after graduation from Stanford Law School in 1958, including United Good Neighbors, Y.M.C.A., Heart Fund, Boy Scouts, Tanana Valley Bar Association, St. Matthew's Episcopal Church and the Missionary District of Alaska.

Currently he is program chairman for Borealis Kiwanis, Budget Chairman for U.G.N., and State Chairman for Legislation and for Local Government Law of the American Bar Association. Jackson, a Reserve Marine Major, has also served as commanding officer of both a Marine and Navy reserve unit in Fairbanks.

He is also a member of the NAACP, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Fairbanks and Alaska Chambers of Commerce.

"As in my last campaign, I intend to let the voters know where I stand on the issues. I enjoyed serving the people of Fairbanks and the interior as one of their representatives in the fifth legislature and I hope to serve you in the seventh. And I will again wage a strong door-to-door campaign. I intend to serve all of the people, not just those who vote for me. I can do this best by renewing old acquaintances and creating new ones through personal campaigning throughout District 16 in the weeks ahead."

Cooked Shrimp Flown Around World to Test Leakproof Pack

Cooked shrimp and fresh haddock were flown around the world to demonstrate the efficiency of a leakproof shipping container recently developed by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (BCF).

The seafood spent 100 hours en route, arriving at the annual convention of the National Fisheries Institute in San Francisco in superior condition.

John Holston, director of the BCF technological laboratory at Gloucester, Mass., participated in a convention seminar and summarized the work of his laboratory in developing and testing the container.

Laboratory personnel felt that a demonstration would lend substance to the presentation. Seafood was donated for the project, and

(Continued on page 5)

500 Lbs. of Crab ...

(Continued from page 1)

Alaska Federation of Natives, has already sent notices to the AFN delegates throughout the state that the statewide organization's conference will be held also around the anniversary date of the anniversary dinner.

The Tanana Chiefs and the Fairbanks Native Association are also set to meet around that time.

The delegations to the conferences alone should swell the banquet crowd by at least 200.

Many other dignitaries besides Governor Hickel are in the process of being invited.

Harry Carter is employed by the State of Alaska as a Seafood Sanitarian. His office is in Kodiak.

His job is to inspect the products of all seafood processors in locations at Cordova, Adak, Bristol Bay, Lower Yukon, Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island and other locations.

"In my job I have to travel a great deal," Carter said. "I go anywhere where there is processing of seafoods such as salteries, smokeries,

canneries and where there are cold processors."

He said he has been working for the state since 1959.

He is also a member of the governor's Land Claims Task Force and a member of its steering committee.

While stationed at Nome between 1959 and 1961, Carter was elected president of the Arctic Native Brotherhood headquartered in that city. He is also a special representative at large for the village of Karluk on Kodiak Island.

He is now vice president of KANA of which he was president when that organization formed two years ago. He voluntarily stepped out of that office and Tom Gregorff was elected president.

Carter is married to former Nancy Davis and they have two children. They make their home at Kodiak.

Although Carter's mother was born at Dillingham, the family moved and Harry Carter was born at Fort Yukon.

Carter formerly lived in Fairbanks for several years.



MT. EDGECUMBE—This is part of the Mt. Japanski Island near the City of Sitka. Edgecumbe High School facilities on

Mt. Edgecumbe Students Complain

(Continued from page 1)

Indian Affairs (BIA). Said Anderson of his appearance before the committee:

"Those of us graduating can't be hurt by it but we had to do it because we are concerned about the school."

The committee subsequently talked with Edgecumbe Superintendent Kenneth Crites and personnel from the regional BIA office at Juneau.

From these discussions members drew several conclusions they feel are valid: Admission standards have been lowered; Crites' concept of allowing each student to achieve at his own level results in minimal educational achievement and the student's having a difficult time competing with graduates of other schools after he leaves Edgecumbe.

Above all, the ANB education committee is concerned over the fact that Edgecumbe is in effect a segregated school and thus does not prepare its students for a place in modern society.

The committee would like to see it made a regional high school and become an integral part of the Sitka area school system. Members had no complaint with the teaching staff at Edgecumbe but feel BIA education policies are unsuited to the times.

The state did not get off If students entering Edgecumbe are not able to learn at the ninth grade level, the state is partly to blame because many of them come from state-operated rural schools,

said committee member Ray Nielsen, a teacher at Edgecumbe. In a separate interview, Crites, a BIA employee for 30 years, defended the educational program and replied to some of the other charges leveled at his administration.

To enter Mt. Edgecumbe High School, students must have completed the eighth grade, as in any other school system, the superintendent said. They are accepted on a first come, first served basis, with students from communities where there are no high schools or those who have been taken away from their parents for one reason or another given first priority.

If there is room, students unable to take courses they want in their own communities are admitted. Both State and BIA participate in the screening of applicants, said Crites.

"Emotionally disturbed students who can't adjust to group living are screened out and that's about the extent of the process," he said. "We don't have authority to turn anybody down we're a

public school."

Anderson had said that advanced physical education, calculus, chemistry and physics had been dropped from the Edgecumbe curriculum, but Crites said this is only partially true, "we won't be offering advanced physical education but we will teach physics and calculus on the basis of need," he said.

"If next year there are boys and girls capable of taking physics, we'll offer it. We just use common sense. We don't have time, money or personnel to throw around just for prestige, just to keep people from complaining."

These courses aren't required to graduate from Edgecumbe, he added. Crites described the program of education at the school as based on a "five phase, appropriate placement" concept.

A first phase student is one who needs special assistance, "who lacks foundation and can't understand new concepts" and a fifth phase student is one "we have doing things which are above and beyond the rest of the students," he said. "In a traditional school system you just go in and teach algebra and students pass or fail. Here it's different. No student here need feel a failure because he isn't. He just hasn't gotten as far as he should yet."

"The entire responsibility for learning is on the student and the responsibility for making it possible for students to learn is placed on the teachers. Under 'appropriate placement' teachers must be acutely aware of the student's needs and work at that level."

"You could see why a lazy teacher wouldn't like this. They have to be on their toes and plan ahead to help each student."

For the first time this year, Crites said, the school is giving "certificates of accomplishment" to students who do not graduate.

These certificates indicate the amount of credit a student earned at the school.

"Maybe he earned only four credits out of the required 18 in four years," said the superintendent. "This certificate would show this."

He added: "We don't fail students here we don't take that approach. We feel they just haven't learned enough."

In the case of Anderson and Ruth Ferguson of Kotzebue, president of the girls dormitory council both fifth phase students carrying only a light academic load in their final year Crites arranged for them to take some courses at nearby Sheldon Jackson Junior College, "to

see if they were college material."

While appreciative of this opportunity, both students found the experience eye-opening and stimulating.

"Over there (at Sheldon Jackson, operated by the Presbyterian Church) you're just another student," said Anderson. "Here they treat us like natives. At Sheldon Jackson it's up to us to do the assignments. It's a real challenge. Here they keep reminding us."

"You just memorize the answers here and you get an 'A,'" said Ruth. "Over there it's different. If you don't do your work it's your tough luck."

Both students plan to go on to college. Anderson to Central Washington State College at Ellensburg and Ruth to the University of Alaska.

If she cannot get in there she will apply at Sheldon Jackson. Speaking of Edgecumbe in general, Anderson said there is a lack of discipline which is a serious threat to the school.

"There must be a limit to what you can do," he said. "Students aren't going to learn if they don't have discipline. There has been quite a bit of drinking and stealing, and students convicted of crimes are allowed to remain in school."

Anderson and high praise for the vocational training offered at Edgecumbe but felt some students taking this training were not properly placed.

"Some real smart students who should be preparing for college are taking vocational courses," he said.

Crites took issue with the contention that the recent graduating class was undereducated, said it had averaged 12.4 on a standard California achievement test, just three-tenths of one percent below the national average.

"I'm not ashamed of that," he said. The superintendent conceded boys convicted of crimes have been readmitted to Edgecumbe but said this happens in other schools.

As for drinking, he said there is less at Edgecumbe than anywhere else he has worked. On the subject of segregation, Crites said, "if there is room we can take anybody but the law says an Indian can't be displaced by a non-Indian."

He indicated he favors an integrated school system and hopes for closer cooperation in the future with Sitka High School. "We haven't been able to get Sitka High to exchange students but we hope to next year," he said. (To be continued)