

'Eskimo Power' with Devil and Pitchfork Irk Eskimos

By JACQUELINE GLASGOW

FAIRBANKS — Discrimination comes in many colors — gray, navy, dark green, and maroon; small, medium, and large;

and up until this week could be bought in downtown Fairbanks, Alaska, for \$4.49.

A shipment of comic sweatshirts arrived in Fairbanks and were piled in a heap on a

counter in the local Woolworth store.

Among pictures of Archie Bunker, red-white-and-blue VOTE shirts, and one which says "Property of A Dirty Old

Man," was a sweatshirt that said "Eskimo Power" and showed a small devil with horns and pitchfork.

Mary Toyukak of the Eskimo Language Workshop at the

University of Alaska wandered in the store, spotted the shirts, and was somewhat disturbed by them. She purchased one quietly and wore it to work the

(Continued on page 6)

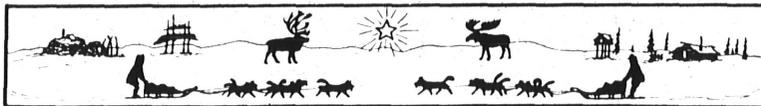
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Inupiat Pitot People's Heritage

Den Nena Henash Our Land Speaks

Unanguq Tunuktauq The Aleuts Speak



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Ut kah neck Informing and Reporting

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FRANTIC SHUFFLE AT WILDWOOD

Too Short Time Allotted For Opening the Facility Creates Many Confusions

By JACQUELINE GLASGOW
Staff Writer

WILDWOOD — The air chills, leaves fall, the tundra turns rich colors, and all over Alaska, students leave small villages and head back to school in mass movements.

This September, about 150 students headed for the Kenai peninsula and the brand new Wildwood boarding school project. The former Air Force Base is scheduled to be turned over to the Kenaitze Indians as part of the land claims settlement.

Schools in Kenai traditionally begin on Aug. 30. However, the Kenai Native Association did not get a use permit for the former base until Aug. 18.

Until they had the official sanction of the Defense Department, the Dept. of the Interior, and the Office of Management and Budget of the U. S. government, not one scrap of paper, not one extra chair, not a mattress, nor even a cup and saucer could be moved onto the facility.

Fortunately, the Air Force left behind much of the furnish-

ings and equipment to make the Wildwood facility a fully functioning boarding facility for 200 students who would attend the local schools.

Students could not be recruited until access to the base was officially secured. Under that kind of time pressure, a team was hastily put together to go out to the bush.

They went to Barrow, Kotzebue, Kiana, Noatak, and other remote communities. In some villages they did not talk to young people but to the village council.

The plan was to recruit mostly junior high students. The reasons for this were many. The junior high in Kenai had a newer building. Some thought that the most creative teachers were at that school. And it was also thought that younger kids would make an easier integration into the predominantly non-Native community. The goal was 200 students.

As a result of a word-of-mouth communication system known as the "Bush Telegraph", surprise of surprise, kids began to show up!

Roy Kochuton, a 9th grade Aleut from False Pass was on his way to Mt. Edgecumbe. When he reached Anchorage, he re-routed himself, had his ticket changed, and showed up at Wildwood.

Said one of the staff: "We jumped around like Lindbergh had arrived! Fortunately, by that time, we had managed to hire a cook locally and were able to feed him."

While many schools are having problems with drop-outs, Wildwood is having problems with drop-ins. Kids come, look around, call back home to cousins, brothers, sisters, or friends, and say: "Come to Wildwood."

How is Wildwood different? An Eskimo girl sits in her modern, furnished apartment complete with kitchen, refrigerator, washer-dryer. She shares it with only five other girls. It is her home. For awhile.

(Continued on page 6)

Young Native Men Question Draft System

Young Native men in the bush areas of Alaska are challenging the federal selective system and its methods of operation in the remote, far-flung communities throughout the state.

Several men of draft age in the Bethel area are considering taking legal action which will focus attention on the unique problem involved in drafting men for the armed forces from the Native people.

Christopher Cooke, attorney for Alaska Legal Services in Bethel, explained some of the complexities inherent in the present system in a recent letter to the Tundra Times.

"In Alaska," said Cooke, "draft boards are located in four places: Nome, Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau. All the members of the draft boards live in those places. However, the territory covered by the jurisdiction of the draft board is the same as that of the State judicial districts.

In other words, the Nome draft board has jurisdiction over registrants from places like Barrow, Point Hope, Lower Yukon, and even Nunivak Island. Similarly, the Fairbanks draft board is the draft board for young people living in Bethel, Galena, and Barter Island. For people living in Atka, Unalaska or Dillingham, their draft board is in Anchorage.

"One 'right' that a selective service registrant has is the right to appear before his draft board to challenge any classification or explain in person to the board what reasons he has for wanting, for instance, a hardship deferment or conscientious objector status. This is called the right of personal appearance and is provided for in the draft law.

"For most bush residents the right of personal appearance is not much of a 'right' at all. To actually make personal appearance, village residents would have to travel often hundreds of miles at the expense of hundreds of dollars to the place the draft board meets.

"Of course, most village residents don't have this kind of money to travel or send individual members to the registrant's village to see what the conditions really are.

"From this fact alone a bush resident is not able to make

(Continued on page 6)



"POWER" FAILURE IN FAIRBANKS — A local store marketed a sweatshirt showing a devil with pitchfork beside the phrase "Eskimo Power". Mary Toyukak of the Eskimo Language Workshop at the University of Alaska models the shirt which offended the city's Eskimo people and was finally removed to be shipped back to the manufacturer. — Photo by JIMMY BEDFORD

ASRC Severs Ties with AFN--

Upicksoun Says Statewide Group No Longer Effective

By MARGIE BAUMAN
(Courtesy of Anchorage Daily News)

Arctic Slope Regional Corp., citing the priorities of a land-orientated native people as the heart of the matter, has pulled out of the Alaska Federation of Natives.

"To resign as a member of the Alaska Federation of Natives board of directors and to withdraw the membership of the Arctic Slope Regional Corp. in the AFN are matters of serious concern and require judicious consideration," said ASRC president Joseph Upicksoun in the letter of resignation to AFN President Donald Wright this week.

"This reflection has, as you no doubt have felt, been occurring since the passage of the Dec. 18, 1971 legislation," he said.

"It is agreed that the native organizations of Alaska need some strong focal point to voice their concern and from which certain coordinated messages may be carried that affect our mutual interest.

"How this organization is to evolve in order to gain the rapport, cooperation and support of the several autonomous groups within the native community is a difficult and delicate

task of leadership. We do not feel that this effort has been successful to date despite the hard work in its attempt," Upicksoun said.

(Continued on page 6)



CROSS-CULTURE ENCOUNTER AT KENAI — Over 150 Native students from the new Wildwood Project crowd into classrooms at the Kenai High School.

— Photo by JACQUELINE GLASGOW