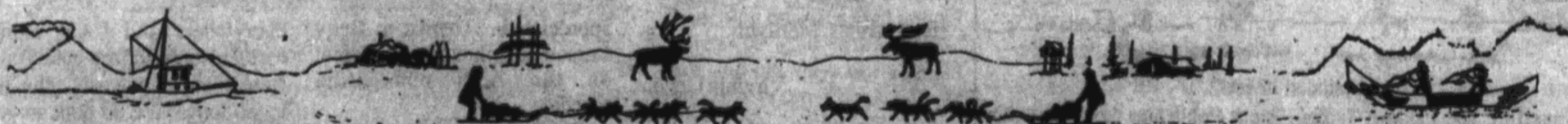


# Tundra Times

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Volume XXXI, No. III

Week of November 4, 1992

Anchorage, Alaska



Native Americans joined in a service of celebration marking 500 years of survival in Washington, D.C. during the Native Quincentenary. Photo by Ruth Fremson

## Racism and prejudice rampant in school district

By the Tundra Times

Native parents, teachers and employees were among those addressing Anchorage School District (ASD) Acting Superintendent Bob Christal and the Minority Education Concerns Committee (MECC) in a five hour meeting recently.

The meeting was to discuss prejudice elimination in the ASD. Three of the city's schools were the sites of "skinhead" incidents. The meeting was attended by predominately Black neighborhood community activists who also expressed hurt and dismay that at Stellar School, an alternative high school, still displayed a mural depicting a lynching.

Edward Sparks, chair of the ASD Native Advisory Committee often punctuated his comments with Lakota phrases, calling on "Zero Tolerance" for racist activities. He also called for crisis intervention and curriculum review and the need for appropriate text books to take education into the 21st century.

Joe Jackson, a Tlingit and a commercial airline pilot whose spouse is Inupiat, was eloquent and forceful. As the father of nine children, he fears for his children's safety, especially at Hanshew Middle School. The overcrowded school has its own racist clique, according to administrators, parents and students.

"White Only" signs appear on a drinking fountain. The school grounds were visited by older "Skinheads" and, at least twice private security guards were called to screen all incoming traffic. "My heart is heavy and angered at prejudice in the Anchorage School District. Racism has reared its ugly head. Opportunities are taken away from our children because of the shape of their bones, color of their hair and the color of their skin," Jackson said. Jackson

emphasized one point with the pounding of his fist. He said history textbooks did not have to be re-ordered but supplemented. He told the committee he sent one of his children to a high school boarding school because of rising racial prejudices.

Sherry Evans, a Hawaiian who sits on the committee, paused to contain her emotion. Her children attend Spring Hill Elementary, Hanshew and Service, another high school where a recent riot took place. Evans admitted she thought of boarding schools, too, but said she decided "No group will take away my choice of where I want my children educated. We need to empower our children to deal with situations."

Linda Hadley, a former rural school teacher and school district board member, said her child is in an alternative school. "Parental involvement is being con-

tinued on page three

## Arctic Winter Games Update

The 1996 Arctic Winter Games will be in Chugiak-Eagle River, Alaska, according to a press release issued by the Arctic Winter Games International Committee.

Exactly why we received this press release, nearly four years before the event--and almost two years before the next Arctic Winter Games in Slave Lake, Alberta--remains a mystery.

For those interested in planning for the winter of 1996, however, Chugiak-Eagle River is located 25 kilometers north of Anchorage, with a population of 25,000--about half the population of the NWT, and similar in size to Whitehorse.

Its population is likely to grow by 1996, according to the fast pace of settlement by southerners in Alaska.

In 1989, the games were awarded to Juneau, Alaska, on the condition that an ice arena be constructed there. The proposal was defeated by tax payers, according to the press release.

Ironically, most of the tax base for Alaska comes from royalties on oil pumped out of Inupiat land, with no compensation provided to Inupiat, who invented Arctic winter games long, long ago.

Presently, Inupiat leaders are considering secession from Alaska, and forming a 51st state.

Continued on page eight

## Arctic Winter Games-Pirukrut

Arctic Winter Games-ukiumi Piurapautingit-guuq uvani Eagle River, Alaskami pighirut uvani 1996-mi, Hugiaq uqallautivatigut hihamani ukiumi pigaluaqitnagit, malrunni ukiungni ima atlami pirukratuq naluragut.

March 6-mi 12 munaglan 1994 ukiumi pivraqpakni-aqutu uvani Slave Lake, Alberta-mi. Inuit ihumaruat tavrungaruting, tamnaguq Eagle River 25 kilometer kanaknangani Anchorage, itnallu 25,000-tun, Whitehorse Yukon-tun. (Imaluni 1996-nuqpaung, 90,000-nikluni inunikkihuruq, imaki qanuq United States pikpata, nuutaq-pataluni Alaskamun.)

1989-mi Ingilaran ukiumi piuraqpaktit Juneau Alaskami pigaluarniqhuat, itna hikuligamik piurviliuruming, aglan piginnihut, ukuat Arctic Winter Games Interional Committee pinihut.

Hukiaq taitnarniqpat, itna uqrvaliqipavuraqtuat tatpavani Alaska-mi. Inupiat nunanangatnu, itna inupiat piuraqpakkuruat ingilaranin.

Tavraguq Inupiat tatpavani Alaskami ilingmikkun nunanikkalluaqtut. Itna 51 state. Itnaguq 1,700 piuraqtit, ilihuatringnitlu, ataningitlu, imalu, inipiatun pinguaqtitlu, tavrungaukrat, ukannaknga Greenland, Canada, Alaska, Russia-milu.

Continued on page eight

## Stone wins Pt. Hope seat

David Stone won a run-off election for Pt. Hope City Council Seat C last Tuesday. Stone and Ella Lisbourne each failed to garner 40% majority necessary of the Oct. 6 ballots. Stone defeated Lisbourne by one vote in the first election. The 7 member council then reorganized and Stone was appointed mayor.

"I plan to be in communication with North Slope Borough Mayor Jeslie Kaleak. Cape Thompson and the Project Chariot Committee will be the most important new duties," Stone told the Tundra Times. The election was certified last Friday.