A history of schooling for Alaska Native people

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Abstract
This article documents significant historical events and trends that have helped to shape the policies and practices of education in Alaska, particularly those that have most directly impacted the schooling of Alaska Native people. The following information is provided: (1) an overview of the Alaska context; (2) a review of federal policies that have directly affected education in Alaska; and (3) an historical analysis of the evolution of schooling for Alaska Native people, including the development of a dual federal/territorial system of schools, and the initiation of a range of federal and state reform efforts. The current status of schooling in Alaska is briefly described.
The remaining 40% of Alaska Native students are in urban schools where the majority of the student enrollment is white. The geographic, historical and cultural context of Alaska has always provided challenges and afforded opportunities for schooling that are often unique. Even though the educational context of Alaska has gone through many unusual twists and turns over the years, little attention has been given by policy makers and.

1953, November 29: Alaska Native Medical Center of the Alaska Native Service (ANS) officially opens on a 21.4-acre site on Third Avenue. The building had almost 600 rooms and nearly doubled the ANS bed capacity in the territory. 1953: Anchorage Community Theatre established by Frank Brink, the “Father” of Anchorage theatre, who laid the foundation for the city’s community, academic, and professional theatre over the following three decades. 1954, January 20: Anchorage is selected as the site for a $2,500,000 Methodist college. 1954, February: Anchorage Community College (ACC), a joint venture Reviews the geographic and demographic contexts of Alaska schooling, federal policies that have affected education in Alaska, and the evolution of schooling for Alaska Native people. Describes the development of a dual federal/territorial system of schools, the initiation of federal and state reform efforts, Native-sponsored educational initiatives, and the current status of schooling. (Contains 43 references.) (Author/TD).