

Educational Administrators Learn of Bilingual Education

FAIRBANKS — A dozen educational administrators and teachers from the Pacific area and Southeastern Asia are on the University of Alaska campus here this week to learn about bilingual education in Alaska.

The group — participating in a five-month program on cultural aspects of educational leadership at the East-West Center in Honolulu — will also learn

something of the state itself, rural school programs, Native corporations and land claims settlement.

The week-long seminar is being jointly sponsored by the East-West Cultural Learning Institute and the University of Alaska's Center for Northern Educational Research (CNER).

The visitors are from Indonesia, Thailand, U.S. Trust Territories in

the Pacific, Taiwan, the Philippines and Japan. One member of the group is coordinator for the University of New Mexico's Multicultural Teacher Education Center.

The group, escorted by Dr. Steve Bochner of the East-West Cultural Learning Institute, arrived in Anchorage Sunday and took the Alaska Railroad to Fairbanks Monday. They are

being housed on the university campus.

Following a formal welcome Tuesday morning by Drs. Frank Darnell and E. Dean Coon, director and assistant director, respectively, of CNER, the visitors joined the Workshop on Alaska, learning about Alaska history from Dr. Claus Naske and Alaska education from Dr. Charles K. Ray.

Tuesday afternoon they went on a walking tour of the campus, were briefed on the university's program to enhance higher education programs in rural areas, and attended a potluck picnic at the Darnell residence.

On Wednesday, the group is to hear from CNER personnel on bilingual programs and research

and tour the Hutchison Center. On Thursday, "Downtown Day," the visitors are to meet with Native leaders at the Doyon Building to learn how Natives are organizing to better their welfare and education.

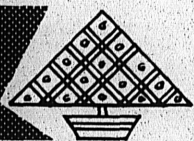
In the afternoon, Dr. Mim Dixon of the North Star Borough Pipeline Impact Office will brief them on pipeline impact.

After further presentations Friday by the CNER staff on cross-cultural programs, they will see the new CNER film, "At the time of Whaling," which has been entered in the American Film Festival now under way (June 2-7) in New York.

The groups leaves Fairbanks on Sunday.

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pride that a signatory to the original document was Mrs. Marie Cox of the Commanche Tribe, and in the years since, this document has been endorsed by many tribes and organizations.

"I look forward to the day when the principles set forth in this Bill of Rights are reality for Indian children, and for all children who will be reared by persons other than their own parents and family."

The National Action for Foster Children Committee, established in 1972 by HEW, is made up of representatives of various national organizations. Mrs. Cox, for example, represents the North American Indian Women's Association.

Don't Pick Up!—

Baby Animal Time

"Please don't pick up baby animals!" is the caution of Alaska Department of Fish and Game Fairbanks Area Biologist Mel Buchholtz.

"Now is the time of year when we are starting to see the Spring crop of calves, pups, cubs, kits, goslings, ducklings, and other kinds of young wildlife," Buchholtz said. "Picking up these animals can be dangerous both to the animal and the person who picks them up."

Normally, young animals that seem to be wounded or abandoned aren't that at all. According to Buchholtz, moose, squirrel, bird, duck and other wildlife mothers will occasionally leave their young in what they think is a safe place and go off for a short while.

If a concerned person picks up the animal and moves it, chances are it may never be re-united with its mother.

"Sometimes people will try to be a substitute mother for the baby animals," he said. "Picking up or holding baby animals is prohibited by state or federal law, and beyond that, humans can rarely take care of all the needs of a young animal."

Buchholtz said that even if a wild animal is successfully raised, it usually cannot be returned to the wild. Merely turning it loose could result in its starving to death or being caught by a predator.

In many cases the animal will become a nuisance and must be destroyed, especially in the case of red squirrels.

A very real hazard in picking up some types of wildlife is contracting some type of disease. Foxes are a well-known source of rabies, but a number of other animal species also carry it. Persons who have been exposed to rabies must undergo a painful series of shots.

Another potential hazard of getting too near young wildlife is an irate mother, Buchholtz said. Moose and bear, and even smaller wildlife species can cause serious injuries to humans.

So what do you do if you come across an animal that appears to be lost, wounded, or sick? "First of all watch from a safe distance," Buchholtz advises, "then call your local office of the Department of Fish and Game, and we'll be happy to check it out."