

# Pima Water Rights

The Pima Indians of Arizona are fighting a last desperate battle for enough water to survive as a people. The immediate crisis stems from a decision made by former Secretary of Interior Rogers C.B. Morton on April 15, 1975 sharply limiting the amount of water the Pimas and other affected tribes would receive from the controversial Central Arizona Project (CAP).

The proposed water allocations, if allowed to stand, threaten the Pimas — whose agricultural economy flourished for a millennium — with destitution by the turn of the century.

The Pimas are asking the American public to join them in the appeal to:

1. Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Committee of Interior and Insular

Affairs, to hold hearings into water rights of the central Arizona tribes and Interior's proposed allocation of CAP water for Indian irrigation use; and

2. Stanley K. Hathaway, the new Secretary of the Interior, to postpone any action on making the allocation of Central Arizona Project water for Indian irrigation use final until he has the benefit of the Interior Committee's findings and recommendations and until the rights of the tribes have been protected.

The enclosed Indian Affairs explains in detail what may be impending disaster for the Pimas. The Pimas are hoping that strong public concern will help them win a hearing — the same concern that made it possible for the Havasupai to regain their lands.

# Dissolvment of SOS System...

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ensure school board representation from all parts of the attendance areas.

Once the boundaries are established, school board elections must be held by the Office of the Lt. Governor in no less than 60 days and no more than 90 days after definition of those boundaries.

After the first year transition, school board elections will take place with regular municipal elections or the first Tuesday in October. Members of the regional school boards are to be elected-at-large.

The Board of Directors for SOS will act as a temporary regional school board for those areas not yet operational. All regional boards must, however, be fully established, with assumption of all powers and duties, by June 30, 1976, when all SOS authority expires.

The actual date on which different regional school boards begin full operation of area schools will be "mutually agreed upon by the regional school board and the Commissioner of Education in consultation with the Board of Directors for SOS."

The legislation provides for training grants to be available to the newly elected regional board members. In addition, they will be aided by community advisory school committees, particularly in planning local curriculum development.

Appropriate funds will be transferred from DOE to the transitional board and to the regional boards as the latter become operational.

After the transitional year, regional funding will be accomplished by applying the Public School Foundation Formula computation, as is presently done for any municipal school district, and supplementing this amount with the average amount per pupil provided by the city and borough school through local tax contributions in the prior fiscal year.

The supplement is included because the unorganized borough

lacks a tax base.

The transition from centralized SOS operation to the regional administration of schools also affects a number of present SOS personnel.

All teachers presently under contract with SOS and retained for the 75-76 school year will be automatically transferred to the new system.

Teachers will retain accumulated or earned benefits under the transition. The new law, however, requires that the state terminate all permanent noncertified employees of SOS, allowing for their subsequent rehiring by the respective regional school boards or the temporary regional school board.

"Our concern," said Deputy Commissioner Nathaniel Cole, "is to set up the mechanics of this transition so that it can be accomplished with a minimum of disruption and confusion. We hope to be able to accomplish this by appropriate transitional board action or other means."

Besides the major shift in the control of and responsibility for school operations to regional boards, the new bill also affects education in rural Alaska in the unorganized borough in other ways.

It sets up regional resource centers, to be established by the Department of Education, in various areas such as special education. From these centers regional areas and city and borough school districts may draw support for developing programs.

The regional attendance areas and city and borough school districts may purchase additional services from the regional resource centers.

It also provides for mandatory bilingual-bicultural educational programs to be established and funded through the Dept. of Education. This provision includes city and borough school districts as well as the unorganized borough schools.

The limited monies appropriated for this year will allow initial planning of the development of regulations and coordination of interagency bilingual-bicultural activities.

## Gun Control...

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establishment showed that Congress intended firearms and ammunition to be excluded from consideration as a hazardous substance. But a Federal District Court Judge ruled that the Commission had to consider the gun control group's petition for the ammunition sale ban.

The Alaskan senator said that his amendment would prevent any further attempts to use the Commission for gun control.

The amendment specifies that the Commission shall make no ruling or order that restricts the manufacture or sale of firearms, firearm ammunition or components of firearm ammunition, including blackpowder or gunpowder.

Finally, the bill is designed to allow BIA schools to become a part of the region under the jurisdiction of the regional school board and funded by the state in the same manner as the state schools in the region if the people in the BIA school community choose to join the region.

This provision would allow for the possible eventual merger of the third educational system, the Bureau of Indian Affairs school system now operated by the Federal Government through the Department of Interior, into the state system.

## NAIWA...

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third week in June.

"And I get to appoint my own corresponding secretary and I appointed Mrs. Daphne Gustafson of Fairbanks," Mary Jane revealed.

Both women are on the board of directors of the Tundra Times and have served in that capacity for the last several years.

Mary Jane is married to Dr. Hugh B. Fate and they have three daughters Janine, Jennifer and Julie, "and we often have visitors in our home. At the moment, Alfred Woods is staying with us — and he's a cousin."

## Paralegal...

(Continued from Page 1)

Her job is an important one, for there is much confusion concerning Native Allotments. It ranges from confusion between the Allotments, Land Claims, and Homesteads, to faults in communications and translation, to the problems of older people who fulfill requirements for allotments but no longer live on the land.

The objective of the program is to find out if applicants have legal claim to land, and build cases for those who fill the requirements to receive lands.

The Federal Act which allows for allotments was in existence from 1906 until the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was passed in 1971.

It provided for 160 acres of land for Natives who meet certain requirements, which include living on the land for a specified period of time. There were few applications before about 1970, when the number increased heavily.

Alaska Legal Services is a non-profit corporation, and receives funding from the Federal government. It also is aided by the BIA in allotment cases. Its main objective is to provide free legal aid in civil cases to those who are eligible for services on the basis of income. It has ten offices around the state.

Para-legals are a "growing thing," according to Noonan, and ALSC employs several. There are welfare and old age para-legals as well as allotment para-legals in Bethel, Anchorage and Fairbanks.

# Picks Darnell, Ferguson

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university's Southeastern Region, will become chancellor. The appointments are effective July 1.

Under the reorganization plan, chancellors are to head the urban campuses at Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau, and the new vice president for rural education affairs will be responsible for the administration of most rural community colleges and extension centers.

Darnell, who has been involved in Alaska education for 24 years, "will begin bringing the various elements of our rural programs into better organization," said Hiatt. "He will be working closely with the Alaska Federation of Natives and Alaska Native Foundation and with the various regional and village corporate structures and others involved in postsecondary education away from our urban campuses."

In his new role, Darnell will also work with Ferguson in the coordination of existing and new rural education programs in Southeastern Alaska, which will be administered primarily by Ferguson, Hiatt said.

"Rapidly expanding post-high school education in rural Alaska is not now receiving appropriate attention under existing administrative structure," said Hiatt in announcing university reorganization plans in May.

"This aspect of the university's responsibilities will be increasingly important over the next decade and must be dealt with immediately by restructuring the Office of the President."

At present, programs of the statewide university are administered through three regions — Northern, Southcentral and Southeastern — each directed by a provost.

The regions will cease to exist when the vice president for rural educational affairs fully assumes his responsibilities. Only Ferguson will continue to have duties similar to those he now has as provost.

The university is now advertising nationally for a chancellor for the Fairbanks campus, who would administer the Tanana Valley Community College and research institutes located there in addition to the regular academic program of the campus.

Earl H. Beistline, currently provost at Fairbanks, has asked to be relieved of the provostship so he can devote himself to his other duties on the campus. Hiatt has appointed a committee to help him select the Fairbanks chancellor.

The chancellor at Anchorage will have administrative responsibility for all academic and research programs at Anchorage, including those of the Anchorage

Community College, and for Matanuska-Susitna Community College near Palmer.

Dr. Lewis Haines is provost of the Southcentral Region, with headquarters at Anchorage. Hiatt said the university would not begin advertising for the Anchorage chancellor for three or four months.

The president said he anticipates no appointment of a permanent vice-president for rural educational affairs for 60 to 90 days. The position is to be advertised in the immediate future in accordance with the university's affirmative action program for equal employment opportunity, he said.

The new vice president, among other responsibilities, is to develop a plan for the expansion, extension and improvement of existing educational programs for rural Alaska; assess the additional and changing postsecondary educational needs of rural Alaska and develop plans for meeting them; work in close harmony with Native organizations and existing advisory committees to develop effective regional policy councils which will be actively involved in the educational planning and development process; and, at the outset, integrate existing regional public service programs with the overall rural educational delivery system.

The educator to fill this post initially, Darnell, is the founding director of the Center for Northern Educational Research, which came into existence at Fairbanks in 1971.

Before moving into that position, he headed the university's Department of Education. As initial director of the Alaska Rural School Project, he developed the first training program for new teachers assigned to Alaska's rural schools.

He has also served as assistant superintendent of Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools, principal of elementary and secondary schools at Juneau, and executive secretary of the Alaska Education Association.

Along with three members of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Darnell is a member of the policy council of the university's Alaska Native Human Resource Development Program, which is charged with determining ways of improving higher education in rural Alaska. He was the organizer and chairman of the First International Conference on Cross-Cultural Education in the North, held in Montreal in 1969.

Ferguson has been provost of the Southeastern Region since 1972. Earlier he had been dean of the university's Division of Statewide Services. He first came to the university in 1968.

## Service Aides Training Grant For UA's KCC

WASHINGTON — A training grant for \$82,104 has been awarded to the University of Alaska's Kuskokwim Community College to develop a degree program for program services aides.

David Elias, instructor at the college, was named as the principal investigator for the grant made by the National Institute of Mental Health.

The grant was announced through the office of Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska.

## Noncredit Short Courses

Noncredit Short Courses for community youths from 4 years old to 16 years old are being offered this summer by the University of Alaska Office of Short Courses in Arts and Crafts, Pottery, Basic Drawing, Wood Lore, Horseback riding, Swimming, Tennis, Ballet, Tumbling and Gymnastics.

Courses for the second session begin June 30. Those interested may register prior to June 30 in Room 117 Eielson Building, U of A campus, next to the museum.

For further information call Office of Short Courses at 479-7800.

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