### From BIA to Attend College—

# 16,000 Indian Students Get Grants

Some 16,000 Indian students are receiving grants from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to enable them to attend college this year. Ten years ago the number was a little over 1,700. This is indicative of the progress that has been made in Indian education.

in Indian education.

Most Indian students at the elementary and secondary level (about 70 per cent) now attend public schools, but the BIA also

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provides education programs for Indians.

In addition to the higher an addition to the nigner education assistance program mentioned above, the BIA operates a Federal Indian school system, offers adult basic education and vocational training programs and assists public schools with funds for special needs of Indian students.

The Federal Indian school system includes 194 schools system includes 194 schools enrolling almost 50,000 students. Most of these schools are in rather isolated areas and 77 of them are boarding schools. Another 53 are day schools in small Alaskan villages.

The BIA also operates 19 domitory facilities for more than 3,000 Indian students who attend public schools distant from their homes.

The Federal schools meet all state educational standards and offer many special programs, such as Indian history and culture or

bilingual education in the primary grades, to be responsive to Indian student needs.

accordance In accordance with the Administration's policy of Indian self-determination, 13 schools are now operated by Indian communities with funding provided by the Federal Government under contracts with the BIA.

This option to control and direct their own schools has been available to Indian communities for several years, but the implementation of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, enacted January 4, 1975, is expected to make the option much more feasible.

### Northern Games Announces 6th Annual Games

FORT McPHERSON, N.W.T. (June 10, 1975) — The Organizing Committee of the Northern Games Association has announced that the sixth annual NORTHERN GAMES will be held at Fort McPherson, N.W.T. from July 25 to 28, 1975.

Once again northern people will gather information to share and demonstrate their traditional skills, crafts, games, dances, songs and legends.

Organizers expect participation from many communities in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon

and Alaska.

Previously this popular Native festival has been at Inuvik in 1970, 1971 and 1972, at Fort Good Hope in 1973 and at Tuktoyaktuk in 1974.

The Northern Games

Association was formed early in 1970 to promote cultural development among the original inhabitants of Canada's far North.

It's aim is to encourage the reservation, practice and preservation, practice and teaching of the traditions of the Indian and Inuit peoples.



stone known as jacinth could protect them from plague.



A University of Miami Sea Grant scientist, using a new seeding technique, has restored vegetation on a bay bottom denuded by heated water and silt from a power plant.

Since the release of these effluents into Biscayne Bay ended, Dr. Anitra Thorhaug has succeeded in growing Thalassium testudinum — commonly called turtle grass because it is a favorite food of sea turtles — on the bay's bare floor.

bare floor.

Her research is supported by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration's Office of Sea Grant. In addition to the Commerce Department agency, the Florida Power and Light Company and the Atomic Energy Commission have helped finance the ctudies. the studies.

"Where turtle grass is, the fish are," Dr. Thorhaug says. "It provides food and protection for sport and commercial fishes

during various stages of their life cycles. Fishermen know that one of the best ways to catch sea trout, for example, is to allow their boats to drift across carpets of turtle grass, trailing live shrimp as bait.

A vital part of bay ecosystems, seagrasses have been destroyed in many areas by dredging, siltation, and pollution. Earlier attempts to restore turtle grass, by cutting sprigs of Thalassia and planting them in new areas, met with limited success. And, if this technique were carried out on a large scale, it would damage the beds from which the sprigs were cut.

Dr. Thorhaug had a new idea: Why not plant seeds of the turtle grass? So she took a diving crew to the Bahamas where, wearing scuba gear, they harvested 8,000 Thalassia fruits.

Back at the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine Science, the crew separated 20,000 seeds from the fruits. Then the seeds were treated with root-growth hormones and suspended in running sea water until they could be planted by divers.

The divers planted the hormone-stimulated seeds in rows, anchoring them with brightly colored plastic. The seeds sprouted roots almost immediately after being planted, immediately after being planted, and grew rapidly. Nine months after the diving crew had jabbed them into the bay floor, only 31 per cent of the plants were dead, dormant, or missing.

Dr. Thorhaug estimates that her seeding technique can restore seagrasses 10 to 12 times faster than natural processes. It could

seagrasses 10 to 12 times faster than natural processes. It could hasten the comeback of vegetation in underwater lands blighted by dredging, siltation, chemicals, or sewage, and could be used to grow seagrasses on underwater banks or canal sides.

But much research remains to

But much research remains to e done, she notes. The stresses

be done, she notes. The stresses placed on the young plants by fluctuating water salinity and temperatures must be evaluated. In the meantime, Dr. Thorhaug's diving teams, are planting turtle grass seeds in an area of Biscayne Bay, between Miami and Miami Beach, where siltation and pollution long ago thinned out bottom vegetation and where few fish cruise.



CONSTRUCTION IS UNDER WAY on three ballast water storage tanks at the Valdez terminal for the 800-mile-long trans Alaska pipeling. The tanks, which will have a capacity of 430,000 barrels, will receive ballast water from tankers for treatment to remove pollutants. Foundations are being poured for a ballast treatment building bottom.

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