

# Barrow Hosts Scientific Conference

Dr. Holm Neumann, U.S. Public Health Service medical officer in charge at the PHS hospital on St. Paul Island in the Pribilof Islands, will be a participant in an international scientific conference at Point Barrow, November 17-23.

The event, part of a world-wide biology research effort aimed at preserving the earth's habitability, is a joint United States-Canada study of circumpolar populations.

Specific studies are to be carried out on Eskimo populations and this international working conference will discuss methods of obtaining research objectives.

Dr. Neumann's invitation

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to be present is related to more than his present post among Aleuts in the remote Pribilofs.

The 30-year-old physician also has his doctorate in anthropology with experience in the Canadian Arctic and in the field of paleopathology the study of disease in bodies preserved from ancient times.

The young scientist received his education in both Germany and the U.S. and was recipient of several scholarships, including one from the National Science Foundation.

His field work from 1957 to 1964 included somatology (study of anatomy and physiology) of Seminoles in Florida; physical anthropology and archeology in Canadian Arctic and archeology in Illinois.

He holds memberships in several professional societies relating to these fields and has published a number of papers, primarily related to the discipline of anthropology.

During the conference, participants will visit the Eskimo village of Wainwright, a community of about 250

persons lying on the coast of the Arctic Ocean about 75 miles southwest of Point Barrow.

Special areas of concern include genealogy, genetic markers, nutrition, epidemiology, physiology, behavior and mental illness, ecology and population history.

Frederick Milan, PHD, of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Wisconsin, is director for the study. This and other studies in the U.S. are under direction of the National Academy of Sciences.

Convenor of the Arctic People phase is Dr. J. A. Hildes, from the Department of Medicine, University of Manitoba at Winnipeg, Canada. Participants will include 14 Americans, 14 Canadians and one representative each from France, United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Japan and possibly Finland and the Soviet Union.

The joint U.S.-Canada effort will investigate two other Eskimo populations, the Upernavik Eskimos of Greenland and a Canadian Arctic Community in an effort to understand the mechanics

of man's adaptation to his environment.

A future interest to the PHD Division of Indian Health will be a study on migrant populations in the U.S.

Integrated research programs will be coordinated with similar studies by Scandinavian scientists in Greenland and Lapland, Japanese scientists in Hokkaido and possibly Soviet scientists in the Siberian Arctic.

In a report outlining the five-year international Biological Program, the projected studies on population dynamics is prefaced with this statement: If man is to stabilize populations by means other than starvation and disease, he must learn more about the dynamics of human societies and about regulation of plant and animal populations.