

BARROW HOSTS SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ...

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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 archaeology in Canadian Arctic and archaeology 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, PH.D., 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 PH.D. 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.

Censures ..

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years ago he joined the Marines. He has been in Southeast Asia for 11 months.

The haze that covered his eyes when he looked at his stump lifted suddenly when I asked him how he felt about the U. S. involvement in Vietnam. Unhesitatingly, he answered in a firm voice. "Somebody's gotta fight over there for what's right! I feel that it should be us. I think all the fellas do!"

He assured me that if it were to do all over again, he would volunteer again for Vietnam duty.

Concerning the anti-Vietnam sentiment that exists in this country, Ernie said, "We don't pay any attention to those 'stupes' who demonstrate back here. That's just what they are—'stupes.' They don't know what it's all about."

When I asked Ernie about his plans for the future, the fighting spirit crept out of his eyes for just one small moment and then flared back again. "I'm gonna get well and learn to walk again! Then, when I've done that, there'll be time to make other plans."

My big brother was a man when, at the age of 21, he was killed fighting for his country in World War II. My friends in their early twenties were men when they fought in the Korean War.

Today, with a son almost 18 years old, those returning from Vietnam look like boys to me. But they are men! I know. Because I visited with some of them aboard a U. S. Air Force air evacuation plane returning wounded from Southeast Asia to hospitals in the United States.

Only 20 hours from the battlefield, these young men are receiving care in hospitals as close as possible to their hometowns. Enroute, they are receiving compassionate and competent care in the hands of dedicated and highly trained Air Force nurses aboard huge C-141's equipped as flying hospitals.

And almost to a man they are proud to have had a part in the valiant struggle for freedom in the little country that makes big headlines—Vietnam. As Ernie said, "Somebody's gotta fight over there for what's right! I feel it should be us. I think all the fellas do."

PHS Officials Give Talks at ANB Meeting

Five U. S. Public Health officials from Alaska Native Health Area Office in Anchorage and two from Sitka were in Ketchikan this week to talk about public health matters at the Alaska Native Brotherhood meeting that convened there.

This was the fourth regional gathering of Native leaders this fall at which top PHS representatives have told the people directly of plans, methods and operations of the Division of Indian Health program in Alaska. Such appearances and ensuing discussions continue to emphasize the DIH policy of increasing involvement of the Native people in helping to care for their own health needs.

Dr. Charles Neilson, Deputy Director, represented Dr. Holman R. Wherrett, Area Director. He presented the broad concept of Native involvement under the DIH program.

Dr. John E. Butts, chief of Dental Services Branch, reviewed the dental space needs at the Ketchikan clinic along with Dr. George N. Wagon, Service Unit Director at Mt. Edgecumbe, adjacent to Sitka.

Dr. Wagon also told of recently added or improved services for beneficiaries in the service unit and he discussed briefly some possible additional programs at Mt. Edgecumbe for next year which would further the fulfillment of complete health care.

Perry C. Brackett, chief sanitation facilities con-

struction branch in the Office of Environmental health, discussed types of projects which can be achieved under Public Law 86-121.

This is legislation which enables the Surgeon General of the PHS to assist Indians and Alaska Natives provide sanitary facilities for their communities.

It is a cooperative program with both Natives and PHS contributing to the projects. Brackett represented Kenneth Lauster, chief of OEH.

Dr. John Herd, Field Health Chief of Mt. Edgecumbe Service Unit, presented the field health program for Fiscal Year 1967-68 and outline the projected medical and dental team visits.

Also attending from Anchorage were John Borbridge, Native Affairs officer, and Theodore Wirak, Area Executive Officer.

Will Rogers, Jr.

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visit Bethel.

Rogers, part Cherokee Indian, is the son of author and humorist Will Rogers and the grandson of Indian leader Clem Vann Rogers. He has been helping the BIA for many years.

He is 55 years old and is a graduate of Stanford University. Rogers has been a Congressman, a newspaper publisher, an army officer, a writer, a movie actor, a television commentator and a California State Parks Commissioner.

Dr. John Bryde ...

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behind.

How to stop this reversal of performance became the subject of Dr. Bryde's research under a \$10,000 grant by the National Institute of Mental Health.

He decided that many Indian youngsters at about the eighth grade level tend to feel alienated, even from themselves, and feel rejected, depressed, and lost. The differences from reactions of the white students were significant.

Dr. Bryde then sought a remedial or therapeutic approach and decided that a major factor in the breakdown of scholastic achievement and general performance of Indian youth was lack of effective identification with Indian heritage.

He concluded that many Indians have not been taught a clear history of their people, have not developed racial pride, and have not been taught what Indian values are and how they historically arise.

"Since the Indian youth indicates that he is socially alienated, even from his own group, he shows that he has no effective awareness of his historical racial identity," Dr. Bryde says.

"Since awareness of historical origins is necessary for orientation to any kind of future action, the first part of this acculturation course provides for teaching him a solid, clear history of his race, designed to give him pride in his racial origins.

"Since the Indian youth

does not get a sense of historical racial pride from the study of the routine American history courses taught in all Indian schools now, he should be taught thoroughly and vividly the history of his Indian race as the first source and basis for personal identity.

"The next part of the course will teach the Indian youth what values are and how they historically arise—great Indian values and how to use them in the modern world, and non-Indian values, and how to adjust to the clashes and conflicts between them.

"He will be shown clearly that acculturational psychology is not a matter of ceasing to be Indian. This is psychologically absurd. He will likewise be shown that acculturation is not a matter of completely becoming white. This is also psychologically impossible.

"He will be shown how to take the best from the two cultures, blend and integrate these values within himself, with the result that he creates within himself a unique modern Indian personality, which is his enriching contribution to society."

Two pupils in the Holy Rosary Mission School—Patrick Kills Crow and Mary Crazy Thunder—described the course as "something really different and exciting" in a news article. They wrote that they never had thought they would look forward to a class period "but we sure do now."

Resolution No. 67-3 ...

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fication Administration, Territorial Highway Commission, Bureau of Public Roads, United States Army, State Department of Highways and, outrageously last, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, together with the other federal agencies, have taken from the Indians their lands and dispossessed them, thereby reducing their reservation from a total of 328,000 acres to a bare 1,920 acres, all without compensation or the barest meager consideration and in violation of the most primitive legal principles, and

WHEREAS, the final coup de grace is now being administered to the Eklutna Indians by the Alaska Railroad, which agency of the Federal Government, has now advertised for sale to the highest bidder, the gravel reserves of the remainder of the Eklutna reservation, the proceeds of which are directed to the treasury of the railroad for the use and benefit of everyone but the Eklutna Indians and with the crystal clear promise of leaving the Eklutna Indians, as their fair share of the land which they have occupied and owned since the beginning of time, a gigantic, huge, completely unproductive and useless hole in the ground in which the remainder of the once glorious tribe of American Indians may bury the last of their people, providing they have a special permit from the Health and Welfare Department.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, in convention assembled at Anchorage, Alaska, to enter this, their most beseeching protest against the outrageous treatment of the Eklutna Indians, and unanimously request the President of the United States to rectify the wrongs that have been committed over the years and which are now being committed against the Eklutna Indians while the last few remaining Eklutna Indians remain yet alive.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska this 21st day of October, 1967.

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

By Emil Notti, President

ATTEST:

Elva Naanes, Secretary



FOLLOW THE EAGLE—"Buy Bonds where you work. We do." More than seven out of 10 of our fighting men in Vietnam buy U.S. Savings Bonds regularly under the Payroll Savings Plan. For Americans who wonder how they can help, buying Bonds and the new Freedom Shares could be an answer.