



## Practical Nurse Training Course

The Practical Nursing Program of the Anchorage Community College is a vocational program under the direction of the Anchorage Community College. Instructors in the program are certified as vocational instructors in the State of Alaska.

The program is accredited by the National League for Nursing and the Alaska State Board of Nursing.

Students enrolled in the program learn basic nursing skills. This includes integrated theory and clinical practice with the clinical practice supervised at the Anchorage area hospitals.

The four hospitals are the Alaska Native Medical Center, Elmendorf Air Force Hospital, Providence Hospital, and the Alaska Psychiatric Institute.

In these hospitals the students learn to care for the medically and surgically ill, mothers and newborn, and sick children. The students also have experience in caring for the mentally ill patients.

The course is one year in length and includes approximately three weeks vacation during the year. The year is divided into four twelve-week periods, which are further divided into six-week periods--the length of each rotation in the hospital.

Graduates of the program are eligible to take the practical nurse licensing examination. As graduate practical nurses they are prepared to nurse

**POLISHES LEATHER-BOUNDS**—Dave Forbes, left, an English major at Alaska Methodist University, started picking up some extra money by cleaning and polishing leather-bound books for his friends. Elmer Rasmuson, right, Chairman of the Board of the National Bank of Alaska, heard of Dave's skill and hired him to clean and polish 30 volumes of Bancroft's histories in the bank's library. Dave, who has a keen appreciation of books, especially of books with fine leather bindings, says that most people haven't been taught to take care of their books. "The leather bindings should be thoroughly cleaned and polished once a year, in order to preserve their quality," Dave stated. Anyone needing a little polishing done on his library can contact Dave Forbes at AMU.

patients in situations relatively free of complexity, with a minimum amount of on the spot supervision.

In these situations the practical nurse is under the general direction of a qualified nurse supervisor or physician. The graduate practical nurse is also prepared to assist the professional nurse in nursing situations which are more complex.

Entrance requirements are minimum age of seventeen years, the upper age limit is flexible depending on the health and motivation of the applicant. High school graduation is preferred, however tenth grade equivalency may be accepted.

The applicant needs to have a desire to help people and have an interest in people. Both men and women applicants are considered.

The graduates of the Practical Nursing Program are working in many parts of Alaska as well as Outside. There is a need for trained health personnel and the Practical Nursing Program is one way in which the need will be met.

The next class will begin April 8, 1968. Persons interested in practical nursing may obtain applications and additional information by writing to:

Coordinator of Practical Nursing  
605 Fireweed Lane  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
or phoning: 277-4819.

## Repair Requests At Incentive Office Over \$1.5 Million

The Alaska State Housing Authority Winter Repair Incentive Office in the Chena Building reports that as of January 15, 1968 applications received from homeowners totaled \$1,561,162 which represents flood repair work in progress this winter.

Of this total \$811,462 worth of repair work had been completed at the time of inspection. The tax credit due these homeowners when their work is complete will amount to \$187,400.

The Alaska State Housing Authority points out that every homeowner who has repaired his furnace and cleaned the flood debris from his home is entitled to a 12% incentive payment.

In order to receive, in effect, a 12% reduction in the cost of all repairs completed prior to May 1, 1968 an application listing the estimate of repairs should be filed with the Winter Repair Office in the Chena Building now.

If a conference lasts a long time, it must end in peace; no one can keep on defying his enemies all day.

Alfred Duggan

The days that make us happy make us wise. JOHN MASEFIELD

## Aleuts Battling . . .

(Continued from page 1)

American continent and the adjacent Aleutian Islands, the line to be drawn through the center of Bering Straits and include all the islands east of and including Attou. The dominion to be unencumbered of grants & convey the Russian American Company and all others therein except individual private titles which shall be confirmed. The white population remaining to be citizens U.S., the Indians to be on the footing of Indians domiciled in U.S. . . .

"Thus it appears," the brief stated, "from the very first consideration of the status of the native population of Alaska, they were to be treated in the same manner as Indians domiciled in the several States."

The memorandum also cited the most recent consideration of the status of Alaska native people at the hearings before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Indian Affairs on March 2, 1967.

The hearing concerned the Indian Claims Commission Act Extension and Enlargement.

James Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was asked when the generic term "Indian" was used whether it included the Eskimos and Aleuts and he answered in the following manner:

"We in the Indian Bureau always include them and legislation has usually been interpreted to include them and sometimes legislation will spell them out by name, Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts, but in the event it does not, we consider our authority to extend to the Eskimos and Aleuts as well."

The brief also leaned heavily on the anthropological evidences that group Aleuts with Indians.

Eminent anthropologists Jacobs and Stern in their work, General Anthropology, classify Aleuts and Eskimos in the following manner:

"ALEUTS. Residents of the Aleutian Islands, who speak languages closely related to Eskimo and who have a food-gathering socio-economic system."

"ESKIMO. A division of the Eskimo-Aleut linguistic stock. The term is also used for an ethnic subdivision for the American Indian and Paleasiatic peoples."

"The Eskimo people live mainly in arctic coastal districts of eastern Siberia, North America, and Greenland, and their economy is based upon the utilization of seal and caribou."

In her testimony before the Senate Committee on Appropriations a few years ago, Mamie L. Mizen, a professional staff member, stated:

"Who is the 'Indian' about whom so much discussion goes on? First, there is no 'Indian.' There are Indians. Each tribe differs from its neighboring tribe sometimes to a great degree. Certainly this is true of Indians in various sections of the country."

"Indians of the plains, of the desert, of the shore, of the deep forests of necessity developed along diverse paths. There are different families of languages among Indians, different customs, different family characteristics, different cultural expressions, different religious ideas."

"Some of these diverse developments may be accounted for by the early natural environment of the groups of Indians, some may not be so readily explained. A number of characteristics both physical and mental seem to account for him as a stream from that

great reservoir of peoples who appeared in northern Asia and whom we call oriental -- if we know what that is."

"Current anthropological knowledge," the brief stated, "overwhelmingly supports petitioners' contention that it fits within the broad categorization of American Indian and thus is entitled to have its claims heard by this Commission."

To support its position, the Justice Department had eleven documents as exhibits and most of them were works by leading anthropologists.

Two articles were written by noted anthropologist Dr. Henry B. Collins and three by Dr. William S. Laughlin. The two men, however, in the form of affidavits refuted the Justice Department's contention that the Aleuts were not an identifiable group of Indians or bands.

In his affidavit, Dr. Laughlin declared:

"I do not classify Aleuts as being a branch of the Eskimo people. It is more probable that they shared a common origin many thousands of years ago. It is further my considered opinion that the population now characterized semantically as Aleuts, Eskimos and Indians all shared a common origin in antiquity."

"The term 'American Indian' in common usage has been a generic one to describe and comprehend all New World aborigines, including Aleuts. The term 'American Indian' comprehends quite diverse groups of people, no one of which can be considered as being the stereotype or most representative example of what is meant by the term."

"On the other hand, the diverse aboriginal groups inhabiting the New World, including Aleuts, exhibit great similarities in actual biological affinities pointing ultimately to a common Asiatic origin. In fact, it is the only major example of a demonstrable common origin for an entire continental population of human beings."

In his affidavit, Dr. Collins said he had read much of Dr. Laughlin's works since 1952 and that he concurred completely with the above statement.

"I further state that the conclusions set forth in Dr. Laughlin's affidavit are consistent with my own present understanding," he said. "Whatever technical distinctions may be raised among anthropologists in talking about the origins of races and peoples, it is my opinion that Aleuts are 'American Indians.'"

Anthropologists have found evidences, including Dr. Laughlin, that the Aleuts have occupied the Aleutian Islands for thousands of years. Dr. Laughlin included the following in his affidavit:

"Thus, there is presumptive evidence that the Aleuts may be the only identifiable group in North America and South America who can trace their history over a period of 8400 years within a single geographical area."

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