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The recording starts with a man's voice saying that they have a meeting that is overtime. [Unclear] and the only time they could have for their business meeting coincided with the meeting they are now joining, and the speaker apologizes for being late. [Unclear.] They are very privileged to have people in their panel who have more experience than most other people. They are not only intimately concerned with their professional and career interests, but they have also been promoting public health. They have been interested in doing something better than what has been done before and lots of people have been busy with acting in various organizations. The speaker has had to twist their arm to come speak "this morning" [at the Science Conference].

2:08 The speaker thinking about what it means for public health [unclear] they want to come and share with the audience their thoughts of change in the North. They have an unusual situation at their hands and they are trying to develop a health team and approaches to living in the North that are not structured. In some places, communities haven't yet been built and there's no routine patterns for serving people. [Unclear.]

They are living times when they have to exist in interdisciplinary and inter-geographic manner more than before, and there must be some new thoughts for understanding public health and for providing health services.

4:36 They are privileged to have "these gentlemen" in their panel, sharing with them as they discuss the situation they are in. Their keynote speaker will be Dr. William Albrecht who is the executive secretary of the Western branch of American Public Health Association. There's a person who is speaking about his previous experiences in Alaska and being responsible for health functions in

Alaska. He's the medical director of the San Francisco office and also speaks from the viewpoint of being extremely keen and astute observer of mankind.

Then there is Dr. [Arthur] Schaible who has lived in Alaska for a long time. He served [unclear] in many roles in his local community and is a private practitioner. The [unclear] comes from Public Health Service and his experiences in Alaska date back to territorial days when he was one of the people who helped to initiate the environmental search effort of Public Health Service in Alaska. [Unclear.] He's an administrator both in Alaska and elsewhere.

7:43 Dr. Friedman [sp?] needs no introduction. He's the director of Health and [Unclear] from California. He has broad experience in public health. The speaker is sure that they will [unclear] chief administrator of public health programs in Alaska that is going to be a new field of service.

Then there is Art [Unclear]. [Unclear.] Art is a businessman in Alaska who is interested in what people do with government dollars and private enterprise. He speaks from citizen's point of view.

9:22 Art [?] asks Bill to go ahead. Bill addresses other panelists and hopes that Dr. Schaible will speak more about individual health. He will rather speak about the environment and will do his best in highlighting the changes that happen in the North. Changes in public health in the North will not just happen and it must be bold and foresighted. Unless the challenges of pending Arctic Health Services are accepted, the needs of people will remain neglected.

Bill says that he could have started his speech with a remark that was made by Mr. Chult [sp?] who is working for Public Affairs Institute on the Hunger Program. He said that hunger and malnutrition in USA was created by design and intent. Bill says that those are harsh words and he thinks that their politicians are interested in re-election and Bill doubts that hunger was in their objectives. Their actions have resulted in hunger and malnutrition, however.

12:13 Joe twisted Bill's arm to ask him to speak at the panel. He tells that he had been to Fairbanks in 1946, and he was naïve enough to think that he could wipe out the red light district in downtown Fairbanks. After a week, he thought that bulldozer would be the best approach and building shopping mall on top of it.

He came back in 1967, and found out that there was a Safeway store on the location. There's other new stores [of good development] too, and Bill thinks that there's not much red lights activity in Fairbanks. He has learned much about

Alaska and is only going to skim the surface, hoping that the reference material will be helpful.

14:25 He says that Joe asked him to talk about planning and keep it very elementary. Bill says that he doesn't think there has been any elementary planning that has gone into oil industry in the North. That planning is par excellence and it started prior to 1945 and 1946.

The health field was in fringes of that, and it may be that the answer to some of the environmental health problems of the North aren't the orthodox ones like sanitation and housing.

Bill has done a survey in high tropics about what had to be done about health problem in the tropics. The high commissioner, Mr. Gaulding [sp?], asked Bill to recommend one thing for the territory that would affect the health of its people. Bill suggested a purchase of a Jet 727. Mr. Gaulding said it was out of Bill's field but Bill explained that a jet would help in getting patients to the hospital faster and they wouldn't need as much medical stuff and hospitals, and that considering the price of the jet it would be worth it. Today they have two jets, but Bill says that other people must have had that idea too and that he's never had an original idea in his life.

16:08 Planning has been taking place for a long time. Comprehensive planning in health field is the same than planning a vacation and it means thinking through before the thing happens.

The speaker was asked to talk about interprofessional and interclimatic concerns in providing arctic health services. There are numerous concerns and planning has to be the first step. The change in the north is obvious for people who have read literature about the great developments in Alaska.

Both popular and scientific magazines tell the same story: Economic progress and exploration for oil, lumber, minerals, and new fishing and hunting techniques are necessary for food development in Alaska and in other states. The developments of the great North Slope of the state has shown that progress is a constant running mate with health disaster. It isn't intentional, but it's there if one isn't careful. One can see the scattered remains of oil containers, construction debris, polluted snow, water and air that show lack of planning from development field. The result is poor health and malnutrition for people, chronic respiratory problems, tuberculosis, and

other diseases. They are just as serious for the victims in isolated homes in Point Hope as they are for victims living in suburbs of Los Angeles.

19:46 There are some new pathogens causing health problems. The new pathogens are air and water pollution, noise, and lack of food. There was an article in Reader's Digest about Great Alaska Oil Rush in July, 1969, and it points out that the newly discovered black gold fields parallel, and perhaps even exceed the excitement of the Klondike Gold Rush. The signs of boom are everywhere around the Arctic.

The speaker goes on saying that prevention of an oil spill may not be possible and treatment of accidents seems costly and unsatisfactory. While prevention might not be possible, attempt have to be made and that needs interprofessional planning between all levels of oil workers and health professionals.

21:51 The article tells that the oil discoveries in Alaska may be the most exciting ones that have ever been discovered in North America. There's speculations that the oil might make United States self-sufficient in regards to oil. If that is true, also U.S. Health and human resources should be protected at reasonable price and that can only be done by planning.

If planning fails, the citizens will have to pay the price of the growth of the new industry.

Leaders, wherever they are, are responsible for health protection in Alaska. One can hope that enough leaders participate in places "like this one," and support organizations such as Alaska Science Conference that are concerned about peoples' health. They hope that conference discussions will lead to positive progress but the steps will take effort and one shouldn't be discouraged by many false starts. Success won't come easy.

23:52 Another exciting book that was published in 1969 by National Geographic Society is called Alaska. It is a wonderful color picture book of Alaska with maps, and color photographs.

As one thinks about the new developments, the partners of development also show up in the pictures, as do the bleak landscapes with poor and insanitary houses, and suffering from extreme cold. It all shows in pictures, but one has to look many times in order to see the destruction of the natural resources and neglect of the environment.

Robert Service captured these issues in his writing about the Klondike Gold Rush, and the speaker hopes that someone will record the current story before disease, pollution and other pathogens take their toll on human lives as they did during the Klondike.

There's an illusion that having healthful living conditions is impossible. They just need new ways of solving hard problems. There are many inhabited areas in the world that attempt to solve some of the problems and one must find out how they are doing it and exchange innovations.

26:43 The approaches to sanitation, drinking water, and other problems are the same in the tropics and in the Arctic. Their techniques are evolving and adding to the store of successes. They have seen man on the moon and can expect things to improve on earth as well since those problems with housing and health seem easier to solve than landing on the moon.

Comprehensive planning should be elementary. There appears to be nothing elementary about the planning that has taken place prior to finding of the oil reserves in Alaska. That's also true in regards to other resource extraction.

The passage of the law A9749, which is the basic one on basic comprehensive health planning, is referred to as a milestone in health legislation programs of past few decades. This indicates lack of planning on part of the law makers who passed the law. It was limited in its intent and only applied to fines granted to states for public health service. That was not ethical for the great number of health services offered by the Federal Government itself. The speaker has dealt with the government for so long that he knows that they never practice what they preach. He's not saying if it's right or wrong, but just that that's the way they do it.

28:54 The apparent lack of foresight from the lawmakers wasn't necessarily bad, or an oversight. He says that it may have been a mistake to try to implement that concept on a broad government-wide basis. The word comprehensive doesn't mean everything. It means different things for different people and it's not an all-inclusive term with several definitions. The speaker isn't sure that comprehensive planning ought to include too much what Dr. Schaible does in his general practice daily but it should be concerned with his overall ability to handle patients.

There are various kinds of planning relationships, from simple exchange of information to having written contracts on planning. The public health engineer Joe doesn't have to have the same degree and type of planning than a pediatrician

or a public health nurse regarding the management of a tuberculosis infant. Each needs to know a different aspect of the problem. The engineers need to know about the housing and the environment in which the person is living while the nurse needs to know about the medical nursing aspects of the issue, but they plan together for the benefit of the child.

One concept that has been developed in comprehensive health planning was to include consumers in the planning. The further concept was that planning groups should represent the population groups that they serve. That seemed, at first, as an expansion of democratic process, but to some professionals like Dr. Friedman, it meant giving the power of directing the services to people who weren't capable of directing.

31:16 Planning process should be a continuous process and it became apparent that health professionals could learn about delivery of service, with respect to things like location of clinics, transportation, and so on.

There's plenty of work for health professionals. Since [unclear] planning for health services [unclear] a brief review of types of discussions that are being published may be of interest to the audience.

There has been a seminar of comprehensive health planning in Western states with various universities. They have completed the second in the series of seminars. Two different types of courses have been offered: the first was about elements of planning and a description of public law 89-749. The second series was a more advanced course that dealt with elements that go into planning process and they attempted to discuss how one goes on about planning.

33:29 Dr. Henrik L. Blum and his associates have written a book called Notes on Comprehensive Planning for Health that is a storehouse of information on planning. The flexibility of Dr. Blum's thinking is emphasized by the fact that the publication is the fourth one, and changes in each volume represent changes in thinking.

New laws and attitudes to 89-749 are included in the book. There are terms such as trade-offs, systems analysis, models, constraints, cross-benefits and so on are just some of the terms Bill had never heard before.

May 1969 issue of American Journal of Public Health includes at least 8 papers on various aspects of planning. A basic one is by Dr. Ellen Z. Fifer, M.D. that was titled Hang-ups in Health Planning. She points out the many difficulties people

experience when trying to implement comprehensive planning for health in their state. Many specific problems are discussed and need for patience is emphasized while tackling the impediments to success.

35:51 Charles Lewis presents a paper on the thermodynamics of regional planning, eschewed from purely public health planning. That's a highly theoretical discussion on planning process. Dr. Lewis discusses the difficulties in developing cooperation across the political boundaries, but Bill wonders if there are many political boundaries in Alaska. Lewis suggests a pluralistic approach to unify planning as a best way to make decisions.

Each of the other papers in American Journal of Public Health emphasize that planning has been there all along but they are just re-emphasizing it. Dr. [Basil J.] Mott's paper, The Myth of Planning without Politics was especially interesting. Health workers should come to realize that politics isn't a treacherous activity but an inherent part of all human endeavor. Political public health pressure is a part of partisan politics.

37:32 Bill concludes with saying that problems in delivering health services in the Arctic [unclear]. The need to plan and be in partnership with oil exploration is a must for everybody. The oil findings are an evidence of man's ability to build and develop industry in the Great North and help create its change. Bill thanks the audience. [Applause.]

38:35 The moderator thanks Bill for his information, and [unclear] let each of the panelists speak. Then they will let them question each other, after which [unclear]. Then they'll have a little break.

A man's voice says that he'd like to talk a bit about health research in Alaska. He's not a research scientist but an administrative type and an engineer who has special interest toward health in Alaska. He says that the things he's going to say aren't original to him.

The field of tropical medicine has been long established, but the field of arctic medicine has had more difficulty in getting started. The two aren't exactly parallel, but the communicable diseases in tropics are somewhat comparable to the problems caused by cold. There's probably a wide variety of reasons for why arctic medicine hasn't received the attention and the support that tropical medicine has had.

40:37 The first thing the speaker wants to mention is that health problems in Alaska are no different from anywhere else. There are differences and one of them is the inability to adapt to cold. Some people develop reactions to cold, like numbness in hands at relatively warm temperatures. In 40 above, people can't function anymore and have to leave some place warmer.

There's some indication that inability to adapt to cold may result in cardiovascular problems. He's sure that many people can think of other differences, but there's the problem of getting interest and support for health research. There's the argument that there aren't many people in Alaska and that the money would produce more benefits for more people if it was spent elsewhere. The speaker doesn't think they should ignore special health problems that are "here" and says that the absolute numbers aren't too important.

42:32 They should put a great deal of effort into solving problems that might come up in the future if something isn't done now. The speaker believes that the oil operations on the North Slope will eventually pull enough people in to form small communities and they have to set a stage from health point of view in order for the people to stay happy and produce something close to their normal capacity. The speaker doesn't think they should depend on a haphazard selection of who can adapt to the cold or not, and they should have something to alleviate the situation.

Those are two administrative type problems that have no single answers to them. They have to spread the word in professional journals.

44:02 Their people problems aren't restricted to dealing with their counterparts in the states. Some of the most pressing research problems have nothing to do with medicine, biology, or engineering, but with people. There's a need to find out what makes people act the way they do.

Some of the environmental health problems they have in the cities of South-48 have only their people part unresolved. One example is the rat control programs in ghettos. The technical aspects of that have been known for years, but how to motivate people to put their garbage and other trash in cans is yet unanswered.

For people in health research field, it's easy to forget the people part of the problem and just think about the technical aspects. Unless they keep the people in mind, their technical solutions will disappoint them. Unless their solutions are accepted by people, they might as well have stayed at home.

They need more sociologists and anthropologist than they currently have.

46:24 They have a real opportunity to solve environmental problems in Alaska, particularly in North Slope, before they occur. Many mistakes have been made elsewhere. “We” [health planners in Alaska] are probably not smarter than people in lower states, but they have the benefit of hindsight and modern technology. They have less excuses for things like pollution and sanitation problems.

In addition, they can set up mathematical models that could offer insight into environmental problems and their solutions.

Along those lines, the Arctic Health Research Center is helping research ecological approach. That means lots of different things to different people but to “us” it means an attempt to deal with all aspects of health research in coordinated basis. That includes programs in basic research with no immediate use for the end product, applied research, and everything in between.

48:45 In addition to research, they are trying to establish a delivery system that will bridge the gap between a product delivered by research, and product that is of immediate use. The speaker thinks that the delivery system is essential for the health field to achieve their goals.

The speaker is going to talk about what they do at Arctic Health [lists different fields of research].

The programs are all Alaska-oriented and they should receive more resources than are presently available. There are usually a few programs at any given time that warrant more emphasis. At present time, they are epidemiology, environment related health problems, and health problems which affect the economic development of the state. There’s a real need for epidemiological fact finding and they must determine the true nature and the extent of health problems that require research. Once they have come up with some type of a solution, they should be able to measure their success with solving them and try something else if needed.

51:15 The speaker wants to mention that in thinking about environment related health problems, he was thinking about different light cycle that people are generally used to and extreme cold in addition to sanitation and engineering. Those things affect people’s abilities to be healthy and happy and they aren’t likely to be researched elsewhere.

Climate places Alaska in a slight disadvantage compared to the Other-49 and serious effort should be made to minimize any health problems that would further place it in disadvantage.

In summary, the speaker thinks that the people in the health research field should give more attention to people-oriented aspects of health research to come up with a product that is usable for people who put it into practice.

53:02 Another speaker thanks the previous speaker and announces a 10 minute break. Then he invites Dr. Friedman to speak.

Friedman thanks Dr. Albrecht for coming up and giving the presentation. He says that people think that they have lots of knowledge that could be applied to the development at North Slope, but he thinks that that approach is impractical. How could one justify taking all the different disciplines and specialists in public health field and get them to apply their knowledge to Alaska. Friedman doesn't think it's the first choice to bring 3-7 different disciplines to cover the 50 camps once a week or once a month. They need to think about how to establish certain goals, who would establish them, and if it will be like the itinerant nurses in States who get to a village once a year due to various limitations.

56:41 He's talking about working in a group in terms on what is the most effective way...

[End of the recording is abrupt.]