

The most interesting aspect of my stay at Lewisburg involved my personal interactions with the inmates. Working in a prison clinic was no different than working in any hospital clinic—patients were scheduled, generally kept appointments and were well behaved. Conversation, though, usually centered around how the person ended up at Lewisburg and how long he would be there. Most of the inmates had backgrounds very different than mine so listening to them was enlightening. A favorite inmate game was seeing how much they could get away with. This ranged from signing up on sick call to avoid going to work, to cheating on exams, to trying to get a certain drug (usually narcotic) prescribed. This game went on constantly between inmates and administration, sometimes with severe consequences. ■

ALASKA

by Deborah Haas '79

Kotzebue (pronounced Kotz-a-bu) is a small town of 2,000 people on the northwest coast of Alaska, 26 miles above the arctic circle. This summer I worked with the COSTEP program in the PHS Native Hospital Dental Clinic here. Even though our location is so far north, the summer is fairly warm. Temperatures range in the 50's but it feels warmer because the climate is so dry. This area is actually considered desert as there is less than ten inches of rainfall per year. The land surrounding Kotzebue is tundra and with the spring it is dotted with beautiful wild flowers which change from week to week. Long walks across the tundra may bring you to the Kotzebue National Forest which consists of one tree—a reminder of the 'treelessness' of the land.

Transportation off the peninsula is only via plane or boat. This is part of the great dichotomy of his northern land. Although communication with the 'lower 48' is often by satellite and almost every villager owns a boat and/or plane—subsistence fishing accounts for the livelihood of most. Dried fish, muk-tuk (whale), balooga (white whale), seal, salmon, caribou, reindeer, rabbit, and homemade bread are the staples of the coastal village diet. Canned food and fresh vegetables are brought in by air or barges. Living is very expensive here but then the pay rate is often proportional. Since the pay and prices are so high, going to the 'lower 48' or flying yearly to Hawaii is not unusual. Due to the lack of trees and the expense of shipping in wood, the houses are very small and usually only one story high. This also aids in winter heating as the snow piles very high around the houses and acts as insulation. From the outside, most of the houses appear to be one room buildings with bare wood walls. However, they are very comfortable and cozy inside.

People here are very nice and the elders still speak mostly Eskimo and only English when necessary. Provisions for dentistry here are surprisingly modern and it is a joy to be working for people who are so appreciative. The single largest problem is that of Baby Bottle Syndrome and campaigns are going on concerning this. Again the culprits in the adolescent dentition are soda pop and candy of which enormous quantities are consumed. General dentistry occurs in a very relaxed and realistic environment and is a true joy! ■

ALASKA

by Alan Rosenthal '79

. . . mush, mush. Another dull boring afternoon, eating a medium rare blubber burger, a moose malted, fried walrus rings and a delicious caribou short cake, in my igloo (with built in sauna and tennis court), watching my 20-team dog sled parked next to some Eskimos shooting a 1500/lb. polar bear, which just attacked a reindeer, by a salmon stream (yawn) . . .

It seems a majority of the major Eastern city populis rarely become overwhelming-ly impressed with—particularly anything. Especially after blackouts paralyzing cities with eight million people, rampant sensational crimes glorified by the media, and perhaps the finest exposure to culture in the world. "What," a proud New Yorker would say, "is left to see?"

Well, after being through an earthquake seeing: wild caribou, moose, grizzly and brown bears, bald headed eagles; spawning salmon; humpback and killer whales; arctic marmots; dolphins; sea otters; seals; icebergs; glaciers; camping at Mt. McKinley State Park; living and working with Eskimos and American Indians; and taking a boat through the Alaskan Marine Highway, 1029 miles from Juneau through Canada to Seattle, Washington—I now differ with that majority.

During three months in Alaska, my priorities in territorial preference were being questioned and attacked by the unyielding beauty of nature. Like many of my friends, I had been geographically blinded by the shadows of skyscrapers omnipresent in a metropolis.

Culture shock was inevitable. Feelings of apprehension and confusion dominated my first encounters in the great northwest continent.

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The Anchorage Times

PLANE'S WRECKAGE FOUND

Bodies Recovered From Glacier Site

Good Evening
Here are today's news highlights:

Strikers Vote
MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Striking policemen and firemen voted today to return to work by evening under terms of a two-year contract that would end a walkout which kept the city clamped under a curfew for a week. But confusion arose almost immediately over the validity of the pact. (Story on Page 5)

Bean Delayed
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department formally announced today that its ban on sales of candy, soda, frozen desserts and chewing gum on school grounds will not take effect at the beginning of this school year. Assistant Secretary Carol Tucker Foreman, who proposed the new rules in April, did not say when the ban would be issued. Until then, existing regulations remain in effect, she said. They allow state and local authorities to draft and enforce their own policies on such foods.

The wreckage of an amphibious airplane missing for 14 months has been found in a remote part of the Matanuska Glacier. Two bodies reportedly have been recovered from the crash site, but Alaska State Troopers said the identities of the victims weren't known this morning. Two more persons still are unaccounted for, Trooper's said. The Lake L4 aircraft, which had been piloted by Jim Denlow of Anchorage, carried Denlow's father-in-law, Jack Nelson of Pleasant Lake, Ind., and Nelson's sons, Greg, 16, and Mark, 8. The aircraft was on a sightseeing flight from Anchorage to Cordova and Valdez when it was reported missing June 14, 1977. The four had planned a trip along the trans-Alaska pipeline and were last seen over Sheep Creek Camp, 19 miles north of Valdez. The plane reportedly was heading northeast at an altitude of 5,000 feet. No flight plan was filed, but apparently Denlow was returning to Anchorage when the accident occurred. Searchers combed his route for more than two weeks before the effort was suspended. An aircraft overlying the Matanuska Glacier area Wednesday reported sighting some unknown wreckage, so troopers and a National Transportation Safety Board investigator flew to the site Thursday. Safety board investigator Homer Powers said the wreckage is in a fork of the glacier boxed in by mountains on three sides. The wreckage, located at the 4,646-foot level of the glacier, is east of a 10,850-foot mountain and north of a 10,850-foot mountain, Powers said. The aircraft is in pieces at the edge of the glacier, Powers said.

Strong Quake Rocks Area
A strong earthquake with a magnitude of 5.9 on the Richter Scale rocked office buildings in downtown and homes in residential areas of Anchorage this morning. A spokesman at the earthquake observatory in Palmer said the quake, which struck at 9:33 a.m. Alaska Daylight Time, was centered about 45 miles southwest of Homer or about 145 miles southwest of Anchorage. The observatory does not calculate the length of earthquakes, but persons in Anchorage who felt the shake said it seemed to last about 10 or 12 seconds, longer than usual. There were no immediate reports of damage or injury. The tremor also was felt slightly in Fairbanks and Valdez, according to the Associated Press. An earthquake of more than 5 can cause considerable damage in populated areas and a quake of 6 or more can cause severe damage. The Richter scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Each increase of one point represents a 10-fold increase in magnitude. The 1964 Alaska earthquake, which claimed more than 100 lives and resulted in more than \$200 million damage, registered 8.5. It was the strongest quake ever recorded in North America.

Pilot Still On Course to Muni
Anchorage, Alaska, Friday 18, 1978.