

boat and outboard motor, proceeded up the Susitna, Yentna and Skwentna Rivers, traveling by the use of the motor where that was possible, and wading and dragging the boat by hand through the miles of rapids. At the point where even this kind of boating was no longer possible the two parties joined and traveled southward up the Skwentna River into the very heart of the great mountain range. No human being was seen during a period of over two months, and even the few signs of native camps indicated that they were 20 or 30 years old. In September, when the approach of winter put an end to the work, the expedition retraced its own route to the coast.

As a result of the season's work about 700 square miles of hitherto unexplored territory was mapped geologically and topographically, and 350 square miles, previously mapped in an exploratory way, was remapped and corrected. This work gave a clue to the position and courses of the rivers that drain many thousand square miles of one of America's great mountain ranges and to routes of approach to other unexplored areas.

THE NEW POLICIES OF THE INDIAN BUREAU

THE policy of the Indian Bureau under the new administration has been considered by the Board of Indian Commissioners, created by Congress to advise it on Indian problems, and has been given general approval as announced by Secretary Wilbur. It is as follows:

The fundamental aim of the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be to make of the Indian a self-sustaining, self-respecting American citizen just as rapidly as this can be brought about. The Indian shall no longer be viewed as a ward of the nation but shall be considered a potential citizen.

As rapidly as possible he is to have the full responsibility for himself. Leadership should be given the Indians rather than custodianship.

The Indian stock is of excellent quality. It can readily merge with that of the nation.

In order to bring this about it will be necessary to revise our educational program into one of a practical and vocational character and to mature plans for the absorption of the Indian into the industrial and agricultural life of the nation.

Decentralization of the activities of the bureau shall be brought about as rapidly as possible.

Viewed over a term of years, the Indian agent, as such, with his abnormal powers, shall be dispensed with.

In so far as it is feasible, the problems of health and of education for the Indians shall become a responsibility of the various states. Certain assistance for these purposes should be provided the states wherever it is equitable and desirable to do so.

New Indian schools should only be provided if it is not possible to merge the training of the Indian into the school system of the states. In so far as it is possible, scholarships in the institutions of higher learning of the country shall be provided for those Indian boys and girls who are capable of going beyond the ordinary high-school training.

The educational program for the Indians should be placed under the supervision of the Bureau of Education.

The health program should be placed under the Public Health Service.

In so far as it is possible, except on a few large reservations that are appropriate for a satisfactory life for the Indians, there should be continued allotment of land with full ownership rights granted to the Indians.

It shall be the aim to provide employment for Indians for all occupations possible in connection with Indian communities.

The general policy should be to increase the facilities for the care and development of the Indian for a short period of time, with the general plan in mind of eliminating the Indian Bureau within a period of, say, twenty-five years.

No new appointments should be made in the Indian Bureau except in following out the above program.

In so far as it is possible, general legislation and general appropriations from the Congress shall be sought, rather than specific legislation for specific Indian groups or to solve individual Indian questions.

A survey shall be made of all existing laws with which the Indian question is involved, so that proper laws can be drawn rescinding former actions which are no longer necessary, and an adequate legislative program developed for the future.

A HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL CENTER

PLANS for a new homeopathic medical center at York Avenue and Sixty-third Street, New York City, which involve upwards of \$19,000,000 in building funds and endowment, are announced by the board of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. More than \$1,000,000 already has been subscribed through alumni support, and additional land adjoining the college and hospital site was purchased for \$275,000 in April, assuring sufficient space for the development.

The development, which will make New York City the center of homeopathic education and research in this country, includes a project for research in the chronic degenerative diseases of middle age; a new home and training school for 250 nurses; a college dormitory for 225 students, and a new college building which will enable expansion of the undergraduate body to 400 students.

The main unit of the center, a new 300-bed hospital designed to allow for later expansion to 500-bed capacity, will rise fifteen stories. An initial effort to