

# CHEMAWA AMERICAN

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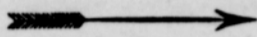
Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1930

No. 18

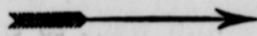


(FROM THE QUIVER OF JOSH BILLINGS)

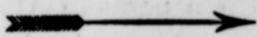
It iz a safer thing enny time to follow a man's advice than hiz example.



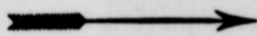
It takes branes tew make a smart man, but good luck often makes a famous one.



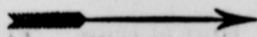
Fun iz a safty-valve that lets the steam pressure oph from the biler, and keeps things from bussting.



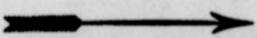
If virtu did not so often manage tew make herself repulsive, vice would not be half so attractive:



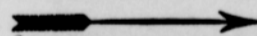
When a man iz thoroly kontended, he iz either too lazy tew want ennything, or tew big a phool to enjoy it.



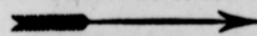
If men are honest they will tell you that their success in life iz more ov a wonder tew them than it iz to you.



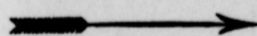
Success don't konsist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one the second time.



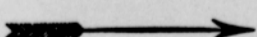
Many a man haz lost a good posishun in this world by letting go tew spit on hiz hands.



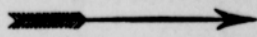
The man who iz alwus bragging of hiz wife in public, duz it more out of pride ov himself than love for her.



If a man haz got 80 thousand dollars at interest and owns the house he lives in, it ain't much trouble to be a philosopher.



When you strike ile, stop borin'; menny a man has bored klean through and let all the ile run out at the bottom.



Don't forget one thing, young man, there iz a thousand people in this world who kan hurt you, to one that kan help you.

## WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES DO NOT FAVOR ENROLLMENT OF ALASKANS

A few years ago nearly one-half of the students enrolled at Chemawa were natives from Alaska. At one time there were nearly 350 Alaskan students at Chemawa. The number has been decreasing each year during the past five years until now less than 70 remain. Most of these will probably be returned to Alaska after the close of school next June. This will no doubt end the experiment of bringing Alaskan natives to the States by the Government to be educated.

This will probably be bad news for some of the ambitious young people of Alaska, for the records of many who attended school at Chemawa in former years proves that the privilege of coming here was productive of outstanding results in many instances. The writer can name many former pupils of this school who are now holding positions of trust and responsibility in Alaska, among them teachers in government schools, merchants, those who loom large in the fishing industry of Alaska, a minister or two, a judge, newspaper men, electricians and engineers, in fact, real men and women of every walk of life who received their start at Chemawa and of whom we are proud. In the past the Alaskans have shared in the glory and justification of this great school.

The education of the Alaskan natives is under the direction of the Alaskan Divison of the U. S. Bureau of Education and it is understood more liberal appropriations are now being made by Congress for the support of schools in Alaska and for the establishment of industrial schools for the natives in their own villages. There has been in the past considerable opposition to the policy of sending Alaskan pupils, particularly small children, so far from their homes to be kept in school for years without any opportunity for contact with their people. It is also alleged that the climate in the States did not always agree with the Alaskan children and a good many developed tuberculosis and died here. A few years ago we understand a Congressional Committee went to Alaska and made a study of conditions there with the result that in 1924 a clause was inserted in the Indian Appropriation Bill prohibiting further enrollment at Chemawa of Alaskans except in emergency cases and then only on the individual order of the Secretary of the Interior.

(Continued on page 2)