The Price of Progress

Discrimination & Exploited

Self sufficient  Planner  Tribal People

Advanced People  Zande Scheme

Rondonia  Rondonia tribal domain

Resources

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Reflection #2 The Price of Progress

Tribal people loved so long for living no more for nothing than what they connect to what they know of as a relationship with the beauty of our forest that a governed man could only fathom the devotion. What is the price of progress in that it is reflected as quality life that includes diseases of development, hazards of dietary change, teeth and progress, ecocide, and deprivation and discrimination? Government planners with authority power continue economic control and development a small price to pay they say for social advantages when beneficial evidence results that amounting to a poor quality standard of living. To the tribal people made of distinctive identity, they may feel a sense of “What’s been your life is not necessary your life anymore when government planners push progress and obtain tribal resources forming a new identity”. Is the price of progress beneficial to the quality of life according to Western and Non Western Worldviews?

When it comes to progress and the quality of life sometimes makes one wonder if government planners consider their needs to achieve economic development and progress more beneficial than the feelings of unwilling tribal people a price of forcing progress?
From a western perspective factors such as gross national product, the average person and each income, capital formation, rates of employment, literacy, formal education, consumed manufactured goods, doctors, hospitals and beds, welfare and health programs would be meaningful measures to shed light on and to recognize these standards are considered strengths an advantage to progress. Some however disagree and feel that these are weak when assessing the quality life that includes forceful measures.

In the article The Price of Progress by John Bodley (Page 214), “Despite The best intentions of those who have promoted change and improvement, all to often the results have been poverty, longer worker hours, and much greater physical exertion, poor health, social disorder, discontent, discrimination, overpopulation, and environmental deterioration-combined with the destruction of the traditional culture”. According to a non-west dilemma is this may be quite difficult to the eyes of not one but that of many who clearly can capture the double standards to the benefits of progress, living standards from the rights of tribal man’s artistically painted faces, life style standards lowered by force to government planner’s status like faces, resource advantages raises the standards of living. Economic development comes as a strength to develop outstanding change, an ultimatum, power, and the authority to control and stabilize the needs of the population without the consent of others. Critics and tribal people that argue this as a weakness may best propose and develop new ideas and alternatives to implement an increase to physical and mental health with the appropriate financial backing.

Is there a disease of development with pathological conditions that come as a consequence to pre-planned development? Well let’s see, a western eye’s may see economic success introduces new town life with dams and irrigation development,
government program policies, health monitoring, cash income, modern diet plans, increase progress, import foods, motorcycles, change in hydrology, vegetation, settlement patterns and even much more. These demonstrate remarkable quality living and social advantages of progress to benefit increased population mobility, reduce diseases, advance development economically, successfully develop, promote and advance native standard of living.

To support a west perspective from Chapter 2 on Critical Thinking and Moral Reasoning the topic of Appeal to feelings according to Culture reads that, “One is culture that thrives on immediate gratification of desires” (Page 38). Economic development is proven to be successful not only has the progress been successful but has evolved with modernized art and GNP.

The implementation of development has been described leading a pathway to pathological conditions. To some they call this “diseases of development” stretching across ways to the Pacific, Micronesia, Pukapukan’s of Cook Island, Europeanized Maori, in Rarotonga, and evident in the Zande Scheme enough to override pushed economic progress?

Shall we increase more bits to include a non-western perspective where there is share of opinion is something like developed populations at risk to suffer diseases almost nearly by advanced people. Some of the well expressed diseases to include malaria mosquito, sleeping sickness, gout, atherosclerosis, increase in heart disease, increase in sugar and salt intake, tradition environmental imbalance, increase in bacteria, increase in parasites, crowded conditions of urban slums, government policy change, hasty development and traditional socioeconomic system breakdown an increase the intensity
of our native. Back in 1971 findings were summarized by a leader of research and cardiologist, Dr. Ian Prior concluding “We are beginning to observe that the more an islander takes on the ways of the West, the more prone he is to succumb to our degenerative diseases. In fact, it does not seem too much to say our evidence now shows that the farther the Pacific natives move from the quiet, carefree life of their ancestors, the closer they come to gout, diabetes, atherosclerosis, obesity, and hypertension”, The Price of Progress article John Bodley (Page 215).

Although some may not be able to see understanding behind government developed policies to include the design of preventative intervention.

Diseases of development are coming with increased diseases affecting the life and health of the advanced population with government controlled health programs and policies are perhaps an acceptable means to control economic development an advanced success. An idea for tribal people may be to understand and create alternative preventions knowing that government development affecting health.

The hazards of dietary change connected to the world market economy by lowered nutritional levels, include health problems, increase death rates of affected tribal people. Deterioration in the quality of a given populations’ diet is pretty close to clearly reflect an increase in deficiency diseases and decline in health status. Affected areas where research has revealed to dietary change Southeast Asia, Brazil, Plains Indians’, and the Amazonian Indians.

A westerner stomach may respond to tribal people’s diet as strange to maybe a bit unusual, absurd and even nasty. “In some cases it is true that imported foods may be identified with powerful outsiders and are therefore sought as symbols of greater
prestige”, The Price of Progress article (Page 216) by John Bodley. Amazonian Indians and other tribes have actually chosen to consume imported foods and even opt to use high status baby bottles even if high quality food and other means are readily available provided by the land. So it seems that trade is clever and so advertisement. There is a plus and a minus how critics and non westerners feel to hazards to dietary change included in the higher standard living, yet there is a choice to consume and make use of some of the new manufactured and processed goods.

Tribal people with such the immune body set on their own nutritional diet needs and with the available food resources risk damage to their health and even risk death as they adapt diet changes. As these tribal people switch to diets supported by imported manufactured and processed foods, a non west emotion plus the research may support tribal disappointment feeling that vitamin, mineral, and protein component replacements are truly responsible for lower nutritional levels. A bit of printed material from the article in The Price of Progress can support a reader to reflect more on why tribal people feel this way, Indeed, as tribal peoples have shifted to a diet based on imported manufactured or processed foods, there has been a dramatic rise in malnutrition”, by John Bodley (Page 216). The hazards of dietary changes are relevant to nutrition and tribal people so wonderfully unique not powerful enough are unable to secure traditional foods that some experienced sudden nutritional disorders. It is written, “Nutritional physiology is so complex that even well-meaning dietary changes have had tragic consequences”, The Price of Progress (Page 216) by John Bodley. For tribal people that are aware of this sequence of events that dietary change amounts to nutritional disorders, it may be wise for them together with critics support and create a traditional modernized
diet without the additives of protein replacement and other sources that cause the disorders.

Tribal food habits have been known to contribute to maintaining and developing healthy teeth and advancement. An ancient American dentist named Weston Price had performed a well known study that included numerous regions like Alaska, Canadian Yukon, Hudson Bay, Vancouver Island, Florida, the Andes, Amazon, Samoa, Tahiti, New Zealand, Australia, New Caledonia, Fiji, Torres Strait, East Africa, and the Nile. Price with an obvious concern studied dental conditions of tribal people and the results of dietary changes in the 1930’s. Here he basically concluded traditional foods that were consumed showed complete teeth and as new forms of foods showed severe damage to teeth.

There is in fact always a comparison when a difference exists. Like in this situation, where traditional diets are said to contribute to developing healthy teeth, Weston Price had concluded that “In nearly every area where traditional foods were still being eaten, Price found perfect teeth with normal dental arches and virtually no decay, whereas dental caries and abnormalities increased steadily as new diets were adopted”, The Price of Progress article by John Bodley (Page 217). It may be a good idea for traditional foods to be incorporated with new diets when it comes to teeth and progress since reports express how harmful teeth are affected with and without the appropriate diet. Tribal people that have maintained their traditional diets have been known to be in fair physical condition. From the non western tooth, one may bite down and feel good about the health and strength feeling even with a smile appears an awkward looking face a native. For example, like “In Zealand, the Maori, who in their aboriginal state are
often considered to have been among the healthiest, most perfectly developed of people, were found to have “advanced” the furthest, The Price of Progress article John Bodley (Page 217). There is an illustration written in the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute back in the 1890’s that supports a difference and the effects of traditional and modern diets to teeth and progress by stating that, “Londoners’ teeth were conspicuous for both their caries and their steady reduction in number with advancing teeth”, The Price of Progress John Bodley (Page 216).

Malnutrition is seen as protein deficiency and a critical problem for tribal people that have to live with new economic patterns while others feel this can be stretched to far. In a west frame of mind here is a positive notion, “Optimistic supporters of progress will surely say that all of these new health problems are being overstressed and that the introduction of hospitals, clinics, and other modern health institutions will overcome or at least compensate for all these difficulties”, The Price of Progress by John Bodley (Page 217). Living in such a demanding population, the encouragement to replace traditional crops may be the alternative means but then it may not.

According to a non west perspective, the problem is cash croppers and wage laborers that have low earnings leading to laborers to deprive family members to the nutrition minimum. An example to support this idea is “In urban centers the difficulties of obtaining nutritionally adequate diets are even more serious for tribal immigrants, because costs are higher and poor quality foods are tempting”, The Price of Progress article by John Bodley (Page 217).
Malnutrition is surely not something that any equal member of society would like to express as joy so let us hope for more modern health institutions to take control over the problem and make nutritious foods high in natural proteins available and at adequate cost.

Does the price of progress threaten the health of tribal people and impose strain on the ecosystem that is depended upon for survival? In several areas such as Semang of Malaysian, Brazilian rain forests of Randonia, Swidden systems, pastoralism, Shipibo Indians in Peru, Maya villagers of Chan Kom and much more have been affected by cultural change of human activity, population pressure and the environment. A western perspective may process ecocide in a broader frame by feeling that the process of economic development with the use of accumulated resources maintain and raise productivity that keeps is to keep up with demand fit at the this time to an ever increasing population and concern. To initiate a peace is an example from the article, The Price of Progress by John Bodley where Charles Wagley declares that Tapirape Brazilian Indians “are not “natural men.” They have human vices just as we do…. They do not live “in tune” with nature any more than I do; in fact, they can often be as destructive of their environment, within their limitations, as some civilized men. The Tapirape are not innocent or childlike in any way”, (Page 219). With this one can respond with “Those men and these men in fact can be the same man as we are civilized men and that maybe rather than argue weakness as the price of progress man should look at each other as all the same man.

What ecocide is, is a description of how human activity destroys large areas of our enviroment and according to the article, The Price of Progress “Tribal peoples are victimized because they control resources that outsiders demand”, written by John
Bodley (Page 219). Ecocide in connection to tribal people and industry systems use of resources have expressed to come with health consequences and detribalization. It can be problematic to bring to a level between these differences. However according to the west, new technology, increased consumption, lowered mortality, and eradication of all traditional controls that replace tribal peoples stability becomes overused resources that are deteriorating the environment. With so many factors involved it may be wise to bring into reality that the population demands increased use of resources and authority considers force when it comes to economic success. For all man west and non west to critics to work together, rather than at eachother.

Standards of socioeconomic progress set by industrial civilization have tribal people labeled with deprivation and discrimination. A western word may provide a better explanation to some degree that to tribal feeling deprivation and discrimination can re-open their ideas and turn them into a new education and a form of knowledge of wealth and possession by clarifying, “Contact with European culture has given them a knowledge of great wealth opportunity and privilege, but only very limited avenues by which to acquire these things”, by John Bodley (Page 219). A force leading to transform a culture to develop a new population can be depriving and discriminating to the affected tribal people yet at the same time can e encouraged to attain the newly acquired resources for power.

It appears in a more non western perspective that tribal people are sensing powerless emotions to a material wealthy industrial society, a lowered class citizen discriminated and exploited against by a controlling society while striving to accomplish economic goals that are unsuccessful. These unfortunate feelings are an expression here,
“Under the impact of major economic change family life is disrupted, traditional social controls are often lost, and many indicators of social anomie such as alcoholism, crime, delinquency, suicide, emotional disorders, and despair may increase”, from the article The Price of Progress by John Bodley (Page 219-220). An impact to tribal people psych deprived and denied sacrifice into process of the modernizing new world.

The price of progress and the quality of life has been reflected in these topics of disease’s of development, hazards of dietary change, teeth and progress, ecocide, and deprivation and discrimination. If imagination can reveal government planners opening the palms of their hands to offer in hopes of acceptance of tribal people’s strong and prideful secure gripping handshake to an agreement possibly instead of more of a unbalanced emotion reflected will bring a clearer understanding an respect as government planner’s forced powers at hand prevailing to all those with no true authority. Economic control and development is such small price to pay for what is said to be social advantages. Who really is the poorer quality? The western economic developers that have been known for centuries to force tribal people to a better standard of living or tribal people who have consciously and unwilling adapted to the standards? Let no man reach suffering for the price of progress is a framework that could only one wish for so let us ask for man for a new look at each other as one of the same tribal, civilized, and a modern one man in achievement.
Work Cited

Bodley John, The Price of Progress Article 36 Pages 214-220

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