

**RESOLUTION OF THE
WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE OF THE
FORT APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION**

- WHEREAS,** the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe is composed of duly elected members who represent the population of the Reservation in all matters pertaining to its citizens; and
- WHEREAS,** the Tribal Council is concerned about the health of all tribal members; and
- WHEREAS,** measles is a very contagious severe viral illness usually affecting infants and young children but can also affect unvaccinated older age individuals who frequently experience the disease much more severely; and
- WHEREAS,** measles epidemics occur sporadically such as the 1991 national epidemic which also affected many American Indians including almost 100 White Mountain Apache tribal members of all ages, over half of which were less than 12 months old; and
- WHEREAS,** the MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) combination vaccine is a regularly scheduled licensed vaccine which offers protection from measles infection and is usually first given at 15 months of age, but, especially during epidemics, may fail in its protective ability; and
- WHEREAS,** two measles vaccines which have been regularly used in Japan since 1976 (AIK-C) and in the U.S. (Attenuvax) have undergone comparative safety and immunogenicity evaluations in infants 6 months of age and older in various areas of the U.S.; and
- WHEREAS,** the overall results of these tests in 6 month old infants indicate that the Japanese AIK-C measles vaccine, not licensed in the U.S., was safer and found to produce better results than the Attenuvax measles vaccine which is made and licensed in the U.S.; and
- WHEREAS,** it has been reported that since AIK-C was first used in Japan no cases of measles have occurred, whereas there are known vaccine failures using the MMR and Attenuvax vaccines; and
- WHEREAS,** the Johns Hopkins Project wishes to comparatively evaluate the AIK-C and Attenuvax vaccines in fifty 6 month old Apache infants in order to see if previous results obtained elsewhere are duplicated to insure that the vaccines are safe and adequately immunogenic in Indian infants; and

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WHEREAS, both of these vaccines will be compared to a saline placebo so that non-biased evaluations of the measles vaccines can be made; and


WHEREAS, this project has been approved by the Whiteriver IHS Hospital and the White Mountain Apache Tribal Health Authority; and

WHEREAS, this same project will also be conducted by the Johns Hopkins Project on the Gila River Indian and Navajo reservations; and


WHEREAS, the Johns Hopkins Project has much experience in vaccine evaluations and has contributed much information regarding the eventual licensure and use of several vaccines.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe that, based on the foregoing, it hereby grants approval to the Johns Hopkins Program to conduct a comparative evaluation of the AIK-C and Attenuvax measles vaccines, assessing their safety and immunogenicity in fifty 6 month old infants, and that this approval applies to the protocol approved by the Indian Health Service, and that enrollment of Apache infants in this project is strictly voluntary.

The foregoing resolution was on November 08, 1995, duly adopted by a vote of eight for and two against by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe, pursuant to authority vested in it by Article IV, Section 1 (a), (i), (s), (t) and (u) of the Constitution of the Tribe, ratified by the Tribe September 30, 1993, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 12, 1993, pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984).



Chairman of the Tribal Council



Secretary of the Tribal Council