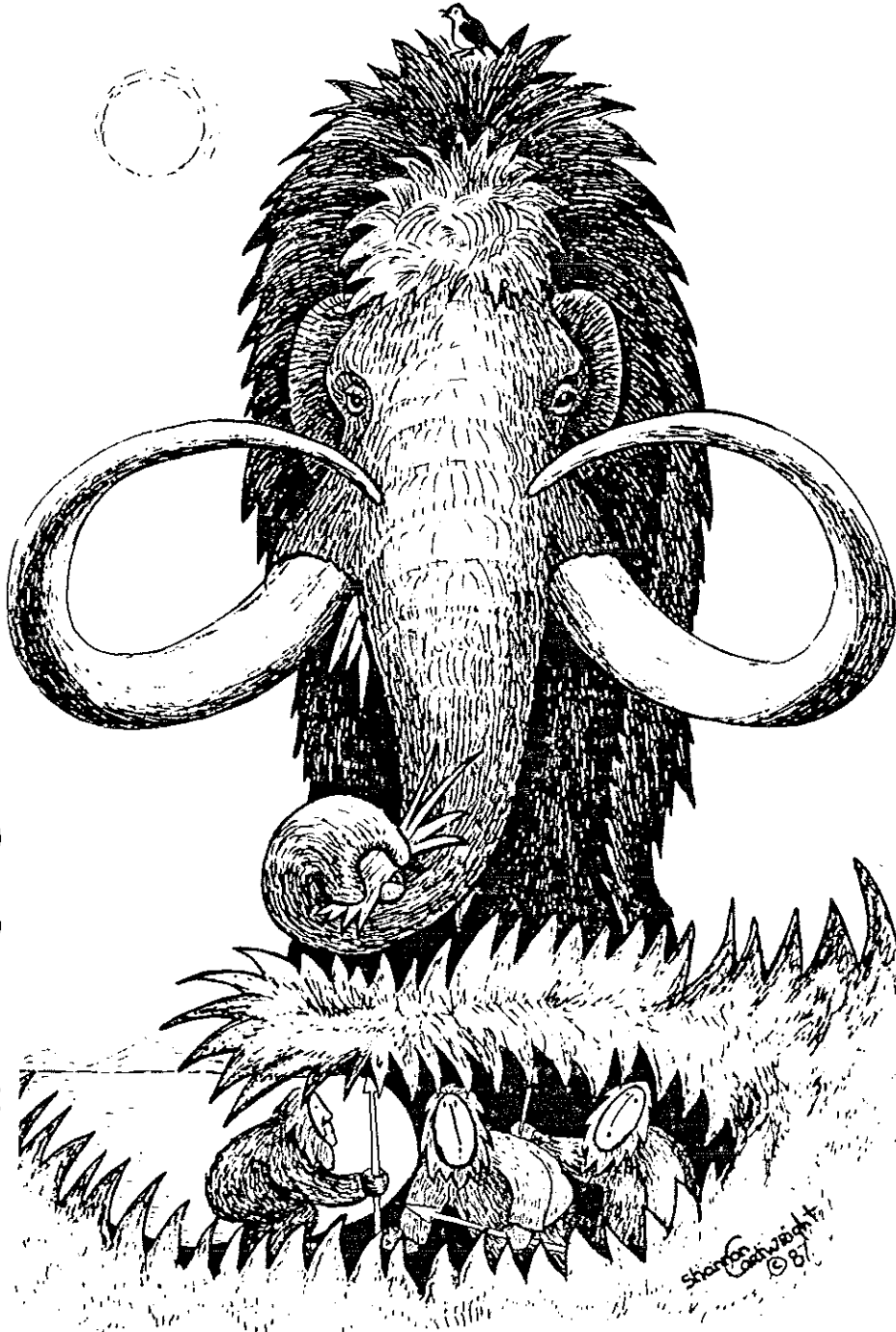


# ALASKA

ANTHROPOLOGICAL



ASSOCIATION 1987

**14th ANNUAL MEETING**

**MARCH 13th and 14th, 1987**

**SHERATON ANCHORAGE HOTEL**

**ANCHORAGE, ALASKA**

**GUEST SPEAKERS: DON E. DUMOND and JUNE HELM**

ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
14TH ANNUAL MEETING  
MARCH 13TH AND 14TH, 1987  
SHERATON ANCHORAGE HOTEL, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS

Dr. Don E. Dumond (Friday Luncheon)

Don E. Dumond is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Oregon, an institution with which he has been associated in various capacities since 1958. He began his Alaskan research with fieldwork on the Alaska Peninsula in 1960. With over 30 publications on northern prehistory in the last 26 years, he is one of the most productive workers in northern archaeology. In addition to synthetic papers and substantive contributions on Alaskan prehistory he is author of *The Eskimos and Aleuts*, one of a very small number of book-length syntheses of northern prehistory. He has also published numerous papers on Mesoamerican prehistory and ethnohistory, demography, archaeological method and theory, and other topics. Professor Dumond's lecture topic for the association's Friday luncheon is "Drums Along the Naknek: Prehistoric Expansionism in Southwest Alaska."

Dr. June Helm (Saturday luncheon)


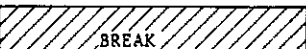
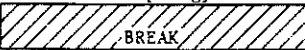


June Helm is professor of anthropology at the University of Iowa, where she has taught since 1960. She began her career in the anthropology of northern North America in the early 1950s with research with the Slavey, Hare, Bear Lake, and Dogrib Athapaskans of Canada's Northwest Territories. Among her many publications are papers on Athapaskan kinship, social organization, folklore, ecology, economy, demography, and ethnohistory. Professor Helm has been an associate editor of the *American Ethnologist*, and was the editor of the Subarctic volume of the Smithsonian Institution's *Handbook of North American Indians*. Presently, she is the president of the American Anthropological Association. Professor Helm's lecture topic for the association's Saturday luncheon is "Anthropology as a Profession and the American Anthropological Association: Retrospect and Prospects."

# ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION


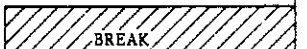
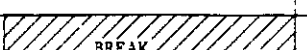
## 14th ANNUAL MEETING

### PROGRAM GUIDE

**FRIDAY**

EAST KUSKOKWIM ROOM	WEST KUSKOKWIM ROOM	YUKON ROOM
8:20 am Applied Anthropology in Subsistence Research	8:20 am Studies in Ethnohistory and Oral Traditions	8:20 am Contributed Papers in Archaeology and Physical Anthropology
10:00 am 10:20 am  BREAK	10:40 am 11:00 am  BREAK	10:00 am 10:20 am  BREAK
The Anthropology of Health and Wellness I	Man and the Land in Southeast Alaska I	The History of Alaskan Anthropology
12:00 pm	12:00 pm	12:00 pm
LUNCH IN BALLROOM A AND B		
2:00 pm The Anthropology of Health and Wellness II	2:00 pm Man and the Land in Southeast Alaska II	2:00 pm Application of Demographic Methods to Northern Studies
3:20 pm 3:30 pm  BREAK		3:40 pm 4:00 pm  BREAK
Film: Everyday Choices		Contributed Papers in Sociology
6:00 pm	6:00 pm	6:00 pm
RECEPTION - MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART 6:00 pm - 8:00 pm		

**SATURDAY**

8:00 am Topics in Eskimo Cultural Anthropology		8:40 am
10:20 am 10:40 am  BREAK	9:00 am Cross-Cultural Influences within Alaska Native Arts	Contributed Papers in Archaeology
Prince William Sound: Overview of Current Research I		
12:00 pm	12:00 pm	12:00 pm
LUNCH IN BALLROOM A AND B		
2:00 pm Prince William Sound: Overview of Current Research II	2:00 pm Museum Studies of Native Alaskan Material Culture and Art	2:00 pm Contributed Papers in Archaeology
3:00 pm 3:20 pm  BREAK		
Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology		
5:00 pm	5:00 pm	5:00 pm
5:15 pm  BREAK		
Business Meeting		
6:00 pm		

PROGRAM  
ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
14th Annual Meeting  
Sheraton Anchorage Hotel  
March 13-14, 1987

Thursday, March 12, 1987

Registration: 5:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.

Friday, March 13, 1987

Registration: 7:30 a.m.-12 noon, 1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.

Morning

Kuskokwim East

APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY IN SUBSISTENCE RESEARCH

James A. Fall, Chair

- 8:20 Fall, J.A. "Drawing the Line On Subsistence: The Case of Dillingham and Other Regional Centers in Alaska"
- 8:40 Wolfe, R.J. "The Super-Household: Specialization in Subsistence Economies"
- 9:00 Wheeler, P. "State Fishing Regulations and an Indigenous Fishing System: A Case Study of Kaltag, Alaska"
- 9:20 Haynes, T.L. "Wheelin' and Dealin': Conducting Cooperative Subsistence Research In Alaska"
- 9:40 Schroeder, R. "Is Applied Anthropology Anthropology? Or, Are There Still Land Otter Men in Southeast Alaska?"
- 10:00 COFFEE BREAK

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS I  
(Continued in the afternoon)

Annelle Gardner, Chair

- 10:20 Mack, R. "A Selected Overview of Medical Anthropology"
- 10:40 Mala, T. "The Alaskan-Siberian Medical Research Agreement: Implications for Medical Anthropologists"
- 11:00 Cordes, P. "Not All Roles Are Created Equal: Conflict and Relations of Power in the Alaska Rural Health Care System"
- 11:20 Deaux, E. "Health Outcomes: Anthropological Aspects of Differences in Perceptions of Health-related Causes and Effects Among the Youth of Kodiak Area Villages"
- 11:40 Gudgel-Holmes, D. "Oral History and Statistical Verification of Land Use Changes Due to Influenza: Lower Tanana River"

Kuskokwim West

STUDIES IN ETHNOHISTORY AND ORAL TRADITIONS

Ann Fienup-Riordan, Chair

- 8:20 Davis, N.Y. "A Tinguian Tale: Searching for a Father"
- 8:40 Mulcahy, L. "The Hidden Story"
- 9:00 Taber, R.K. "'Old Jan Welzl': At Journey's End"
- 9:20 Jolles, C.Z. "Intersecting World Views: The Missionary Encounter in a Siberian Yupik Village"
- 9:40 Fienup-Riordan, A. "The Martyrdom of Brother Hooker: Conflict and Cultural Conversion on the Kuskokwim"
- 10:00 Mathews, V. "The Environmental Impact of Steamboats on the Yukon River"
- 10:20 Stanek, R.T. "A Case Study of Land Use in the Western Susitna Basin, 1920-1967"
- 10:40 COFFEE BREAK

MAN AND THE LAND IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA:  
CURRENT RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES I  
(Continued in the afternoon)

Robert E. Ackerman, Chair

- 11:00 Holloway, R.G. "Pollen Analysis of Holocene Sediments from the Northern Alexander Archipelago of Alaska"
- 11:20 Ackerman, R.E. "Entry into Southeast Alaska: Archeology and Paleoenvironments"
- 11:40 Holmes, C.E. "Excavations at Thorne River (CRG:177), Prince of Wales Island"

Yukon

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Herbert D. Maschner, Chair

- 8:20 Scott, G.R. and C. Halffman. "The Saga of the Greenlandic Norse: A Tooth's Eye View"
- 8:40 Halffman, C. and G.R. Scott. "World-Class Lumps, Bumps, and Knobs: Palatine and Mandibular Tori in Medieval Norsemen"
- 9:00 Dale, R.J., S.C. Gerlach, and G.M. Selinger. "Macroscopic Identification of Various Ivory and Bone Specimens"
- 9:20 Maschner, H.D. "Site Structure of an Ahtna Spring Household: An Example from Tazlina Lake"

9:40 Betts, R.C. "A Late Denali Microblade/Notched Point Component at Butte Lake on the Upper Susitna River, Alaska"

10:00 COFFEE BREAK

#### THE HISTORY OF ALASKAN ANTHROPOLOGY

Craig Mishler, Chair

10:20 Mishler, C. "The Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology: A Sitka Science Project, 1887-1911"

10:40 Schneider, W.S. "Central Alaska on the Brink of the Gold Rush"

11:00 Davis, N.Y. "Alaska's Major Ethnographies"

11:20 Workman, W.B. "The History of Alaskan Archaeology to 1970: A Quasi-Quantified Approach"

11:40 VanStone, J.W.: Discussant

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12:00 - 1:45 LUNCHEON Speaker: Don E. Dumond, Professor of Anthropology,  
University of Oregon

Topic: "Drums Along the Naknek: Prehistoric Expansionism in Southwest Alaska"

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#### Afternoon

#### Kuskokwim East

#### THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS II

Annelle Gardner, Chair

2:00 Sanders, N. "The Effects of Socio-Cultural Change on Eskimo Child Rearing Practices and Fathering Behavior"

2:20 Sprott, J. "Life Stress in Pregnancy -- Connection to Newborn Behavior?"

2:40 Mack, R. "Nicaraguan Health Care and the Contra War"

3:00 Yesner, D.: Discussant

3:20 BREAK

3:30-5:45

FILM AND DISCUSSION.  
EVERY DAY CHOICES: ALCOHOL AND AN ALASKA TOWN

A production of the Alaska Native Heritage Film Project, University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Produced and Directed by Sarah Elder.

Kuskokwim West

MAN AND LAND IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA:  
CURRENT RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES II

Robert E. Ackerman, Chair

- 2:00 Reger, D.R. and C.R. Campbell. "Investigations of an Aboriginal Salmon Fishery, Naukatí Bay, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska"
- 2:20 Wooley, C. B. "Racing the Tide: Shoreline Survey in Southeast Alaska"
- 2:40 Hobler, P.M. "Archaeology on the Northwest Coast: A View from the Bottom Up"
- 3:00 Langdon, S.J. "Tlingit Property Rights and Fishing Structures on the West Coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago: Preliminary Findings"
- 3:20 Bosworth, R. "Tlingit Subsistence in Glacier Bay: Responding to Change in Landscape and Bureaucracy"
- 3:40 BREAK
- 4:00 Olson, W. "Continuity and Change in the Tlingit Potlatch"
- 4:20 Campbell, C.R. "Women in Warfare in Tlingit Society"
- 4:40 Moss, M.L. "The Rest of the Story of a Tlingit Community: New Data from *Daax Haat Kanadaa* and *Yaay Shandoow*"
- 5:00 Hobler, P.M. and S.J. Langdon: Discussants

Yukon

APPLICATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC METHODS TO NORTHERN STUDIES

Linda J. Ellanna, Chair

- 2:00 Levin, M.J. "Anthropological Demography of Alaska Natives: What the 1980 Census Can Tell Anthropologists and What We Can Tell the Census"
- 2:20 Helm, J. "Reproductivity in a Subarctic Hunting Society: An Ethnohistorical Inquiry"
- 2:40 Ellanna, L.J. and G.K. Sherrod. "Reconstructing the Demographic History of the Inland Dena'ina: Some Methodological Considerations"
- 3:00 Sudkamp, A.C. "The Use of Russian Orthodox Confessional Lists for Historico-Demographic Studies"
- 3:20 Book, P.A. "Monitoring Population Trends to Understand Contemporary Social Conditions and Forecast the Future: The Fairbanks Case"
- 3:40 Ruppert, D.: Discussant
- 4:00 BREAK

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN SOCIOLOGY

Sharon K. Araj, Chair

- 4:20 Payne, M., S.K. Araj, and W. Schaedel. "Gone Fishing: An Analysis of the Migrant Educational Program in Anchorage, Alaska"
- 4:40 Goldberg, B.S. "Parents and Paideia: The Role of Parents in Affecting Education Reform"
- 5:00 Wrede, W.E. "The Effect of Wealth on Residential Energy Consumption during a Period of Falling Energy Prices and Market Oriented Energy Policies: A Panel Study"
- 5:20 Araj, S.K.: Discussant

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6:00 - 8:00

RECEPTION

Atrium, Anchorage Museum of History and Art, 121 W. 7th Avenue (Four blocks from the Sheraton)  
Complementary wine, cider, and hors d'oeuvres  
The museum's Alaska Gallery will be open for viewing

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Saturday, March 14, 1987

Registration: 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

Morning

Kuskokwim East

TOPICS IN ESKIMO CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Charles W. Smythe, Chair

- 8:00 Condon, R.G. "The Rise of Adolescence: Social Change and Life Stage Dilemmas in the Central Canadian Arctic"
- 8:20 McNabb, S. "Affective Dimensions of Inupiaq Culture"
- 8:40 Luton, H. "Wainwright Bear Symbolism in the 1980s"
- 9:00 Smythe, C.W. "Extended Family Relationships in Modern Barrow"
- 9:20 Schichnes, J.C. "'You've Got to Have a Mom:' Women's Salmon Production Groups in a Yupik Eskimo Fish Camp"
- 9:40 Ackerman, L. "The Relative Status of the Sexes among Yupik Eskimos"
- 10:00 Fienup-Riordan, A. "Robert Redford and the Making of Tradition"
- 10:20 COFFEE BREAK



PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND: AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH I  
(Continued in the afternoon)

James T. Payne, Chair

- 10:40 Kent, R. "BIA ANCSA 14(h)(1) Field Investigations in the Prince William Sound"
- 11:00 McMahan, J.D. "Report of Archaeological and Historic Investigations at Nuka Island and the Adjacent Kenai Peninsula, Gulf of Alaska"
- 11:20 Maschner, H.D. "An Ethnohistoric Study of the Overland Connection between Prince William Sound and the Matanuska Valley"
- 11:40 Stratton, L. "Chenega Bay: Brave New Village"

Kuskokwim West

CROSS-CULTURAL INFLUENCES WITHIN ALASKA NATIVE ARTS

Lynn Ager Wallen, Chair

- 9:00 Wallen, L.A. "Diffusion, Invention, or Discovery? Introductory Remarks for Alaska Native Arts Symposium"
- 9:20 Kaplan, S.A. "Celestial Imagery and the Bering Sea Eskimo World"
- 9:40 Black, L.T. "The Headdress and Its Function: Bent-wood Hats of Alaska"
- 10:00 Ream, B. and E.J. Dixon. "Late Prehistoric Koyukon Artistic Expressions"
- 10:20 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:40 Pratt, K. and R.D. Shaw. "The Origins of Bering Sea Stone Carving"
- 11:00 Pearce, T.S. "The Historical Use of the *Gunhok* (Dance Stick) among Alaskan Athabaskans"
- 11:20 Jonaitis, A. "The Magic of the Foreign: Athapaskan and Eskimo Pieces among Tlingit Shamanic Artworks"
- 11:40 Schoppert, J. "A Skyfull of Birds: A Personal Interpretation of Alaska Native Art"

Yukon

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Douglas R. Reger, Chair

- 8:40 Mason, O.K. "Sand Ridge Archaeology at Cape Espenberg: A New View from Kotzebue Sound"
- 9:00 Jordan, J. "Erosion Characteristics and Retreat Rates along the North Coast of the Seward Peninsula"

- 9:20 Schaaf, J. "Results of the 1985-1986 Archaeological Survey of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Seward Peninsula, Alaska"
- 9:40 Breiby, J. "The Long Island Whaleboat: The Partial Restoration and Stabilization of a Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century New Bedford Style Whaleboat"
- 10:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:20 Gerlach, S.C. and E.S. Hall, Jr. "The View from the Hinterland: A Reconsideration of the American Paleoarctic and Post-American Paleoarctic Tradition Concepts Based on Data from the Red Dog Site"
- 10:40 Schoenberg, K.M. "The Archaeology of Kurupa Lake and the Post-American Paleoarctic Tradition"
- 11:00 Dale, R.J., E.S. Hall, Jr., S.C. Gerlach, and G.M. Selinger. "Stone Tools, Rifle Shells, and Caribou: Seasonal Use of an Historic Tent Ring in the Western Brooks Range, Alaska"
- 11:20 Bielawski, E. "Paleo-Eskimo and Public Archaeology in the Northwest Territories, Canada"
- 11:40 Alldritt, T.K. "Ethnohistorical Interpretations from the Dendro-chronological Analysis of Northern Yukon Caribou Fence Settlements"

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12:00 - 1:45 LUNCHEON Speaker: June Helm, Professor of Anthropology,  
University of Iowa, and President, American Anthropological  
Association

Topic: "Anthropology as a Profession and the American Anthropological  
Association: Retrospect and Prospects"

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### Afternoon

#### Kuskokwim East

#### PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND: AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH II

James T. Payne, Chair

- 2:00 Haycox, S. "An Ethnohistorical Investigation of the Army Occupation of Dry Creek, Alaska, 1942"
- 2:20 Payne, J.T. and S.J. Langdon. "Philosophy and Fish: An Analysis of Salmon Fisheries Development in Prince William Sound, Alaska"
- 2:40 Bennett-Walter, M. "A Recent Survey in Valdez"
- 3:00 BREAK

## CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Kerry Feldman, Chair

- 3:20 Gross, J.J. and B.D. Patten. "Western Institutions and Native Self-Determination: The Impact of Western Law on Native Self-Government"
- 3:40 Maas, D.C. "The Idea of a Democracy: Politics and the Alaska Native"
- 4:00 Hauck, S.A. "Values and Cognitive Dimensions in an Aleut Community"
- 4:20 Loflin, M.D. "Can a Person Not Be Enculturated?"
- 4:40 Feldman, K. and E. Norton. "Linguistic Indicators of Inupiat Systems of Classification: Preliminary Report"

### Kuskokwim West

## MUSEUM STUDIES OF NATIVE ALASKAN MATERIAL CULTURE AND ART

Shepard Krech III and Jean-Loup Rousselot, Chairs

- 2:00 Wallen, L.A. "The Daniel S. Neuman Eskimo Collection"
- 2:20 Rousselot, J. "The MacFarlane Collections: A Forgotten Contribution to the Ethnography of the Western Eskimo"
- 2:40 Krech, S. "The Lonsdale Collection: A Late 19th Century Collection of Eskimo and Athapaskan Material Culture"
- 3:00 Kaplan, S.A. "Whales and Women in North Alaskan Eskimo Culture"
- 3:20 BREAK
- 3:40 Barsness, K.J. "Raven Makes a Hat: The Tlingit Collection at the University Museum"
- 4:00 Duncan, K. "The Cree as Catalyst in the Development of Tlingit Beadwork: A Hypothesis"
- 4:20 Blackman, M.B. and E.S. Hall, Jr. "The Power of the Wolves: Masks from the Westcoast Klukwana"
- 4:40 VanStone, J.: Discussant.

### Yukon

## CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

John P. Cook, Chair

- 2:00 Veltre, D.W., A.P. McCartney, and J.S. Aigner. "Research Report of an Archaeological Survey of the Western Portion of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska"
- 2:20 Dotter, W.R. "Preliminary Report on an Aleut Cave Burial on Adak Island"

- 2:40 Crozier, S.N. "Preliminary Interpretation of Material Remains and Stratigraphy at Two Prehistoric Sites in Southwest Alaska"
- 3:00 Gilbert, P. "1986 14(h)(1) Investigations in the Goodnews Bay/Cape Newenham Region"
- 3:20 BREAK
- 3:40 Staley, D.P. "Site Formation Processes at Historic Eskimo Cemeteries"
- 4:00 Kent, R. "1986 BIA ANCSA 14(h)(1) Field Investigations on the Yukon River"
- 4:20 Gilbert, P. "River Villages Oppose Archaeologists' Visits: When Being Neutral Is Not Enough"
- 4:40 Wiersum, W. "Digging for Your Dollars"

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BUSINESS MEETING  
Kuskokwim East  
5:15 - 6:00 p.m.

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## ABSTRACTS

ACKERMAN, LILLIAN (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 9:40 a.m.*)

### "The Relative Status of the Sexes Among Yupik Eskimos"

The notion among some anthropologists is that Eskimo women are inferior in status to Eskimo men. The unequal status of the sexes may not occur among the Yupik Eskimos. The ethnographic literature contains descriptions suggesting that Yupik women had a high status in the aboriginal past. Lantis stated that the Nunivak Yupik were characterized by sexual equality and she described a society where Yupik women did not always have the same rights as men, but they did have equal and balanced rights. To evaluate the status of the sexes in detail, a methodology that compares the status of men and women is applied to aboriginal Yupik culture as described in ethnographic sources.

ACKERMAN, ROBERT E. (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 11:20 a.m.*)

### "Entry into Southeast Alaska: Archaeology and Paleoenvironments"

Data from studies of the coastal platform (Molnia 1986), the glacial record of southeastern Alaska (Mann 1986), and the paleoenvironmental record from the Queen Charlotte Islands (Warner, Mathews, and Clague 1982) give added support to the notion of a coastal route of entry into the Northwest Coast during the latter part of the Late-Wisconsin stage. Palynological studies (Heusser 1986, Holloway 1984, and others) indicate the presence of tree type vegetation c. 11,000 -- 10,000 BP. Entering human populations would likely have encountered a forested region rather than a heath-shrub zone as suggested by earlier research. Faunal investigations suggest that many of the present terrestrial animals may be southern migrants which arrived rather late on the scene. It is possible that the initial human occupation may have preceded the arrival of some of the larger terrestrial mammals. If this is correct, then the use of marine resources (which have a long region history) would have been vital to survival. The shift away from a total reliance on marine resources to a later exploitation of riverine and terrestrial resources would be reflected in the history of the continuing occupation of the Northwest Coast.

ALLDRITT, TERRY K. (*Yukon, Saturday 11:40 a.m.*)

### "Ethnohistorical Interpretations from the Dendrochronological Analysis of Northern Yukon Caribou Fence Settlements"

The genesis of this paper stems from the archaeological investigations of nine caribou fences and associated winter village and cache features found in the foothills of the British and Richardson Mountains in the northern Yukon Territory. The study area is ethnographically within the traditional land use areas of the Vunta (Old Crow) and Tukkuth (Upper Porcupine) Kutchin. The caribou fences were used to intercept and slaughter barren ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) during their spring and fall annual migrations.

From four field seasons, over 450 white spruce (*Picea glauca*) tree-ring disc samples (cookies) were collected from the wooden architectural features of the caribou fence settlements. A dendrochronological analysis of this sample has yielded approximately 150 tree-ring dates. This has resulted in a battery of dates for the placement of objects and construction events in a temporal

framework from the proto-historic to early and middle historic contact periods. The ultimate objective of this dating is to coordinate the available archaeological, ethnographic, and historic information into an ethnohistorical framework for the interpretation of the caribou fence settlements.

The chronology of the caribou fence settlements runs from the initial construction of a prehistoric fence in the 1740s to the final historic rebuilding and expansion of several fences in the 1890s. The final construction activity is interpreted to be related to the trading of meat provisions by the Vunta and Tukkuth Kutchin to whalers who wintered over on Herschel Island during the 1890's. This resulted in the Kutchin obtaining repeating rifles that hastened the abandonment of the fences.

BARSNESS, KRISTIN J. (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 3:40 p.m.*)

"Raven Makes a Hat: The Tlingit Collection at the University Museum"

Louis Shotridge, a Tlingit Indian, worked for The University Museum for 20 years. During this time, he collected hundreds of objects and carefully documented these pieces in field notes and photographs, all of which are found at The University Museum. Late 19th Century ethnographic photographs contain images of people wearing or displaying pieces later collected by Shotridge. This paper examines Tlingit objects at The University Museum in light of archival and photographic documentation available in Pennsylvania and Alaska. This unique combination of documentation has led to a reevaluation of Shotridge's anthropological work and expanded our understanding of the mythological and social significance of some important Tlingit objects at The University Museum.

BETTS, ROBERT C. (*Yukon, Friday 9:40 a.m.*)

"A Late Denali Microblade/Notched Point Component at Butte Lake on the Upper Susitna River, Alaska"

Excavation of a multi-component stratified site (HEA 189) at the north end of Butte Lake in 1984 revealed a direct association between a notched point and microblades immediately below a cryoturbated but otherwise undisturbed tephra horizon which sealed this Late Denali component (Component II) from later occupation of the site. An earlier occupation with evidence of unifacially retouched blades but no microblades or flaked bifaces is separated from the stratigraphically higher Late Denali Component by 20 centimeters of sterile sediment. A radiocarbon determination on charcoal from a hearth feature directly associated with Component II yielded a date of 5030 +/- 200 BP (Beta 10751). Microprobe analysis of the tephra overlying Component II by J.R. Riehle (USGS) indicates the Butte Lake tephra is probably not from the Hayes volcanic vent but is more similar to the Cantwell tephra. Component II at Butte Lake provides clear stratigraphic evidence of the co-occurrence of notched points, microblades and a burin industry on the upper Susitna River approximately 5,000 years ago.

BENNETT-WALTER, MARSHA (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 2:40 p.m.*)

"A Recent Survey in Valdez"

The research was carried out in October and November 1986 in Valdez. A survey of 406 Valdez residents asked respondents to evaluate city services and economic development opportunities to help the City Council prioritize funds and plan for growth. Valdez's relative prosperity compared with other municipalities is evident in the survey results. Residents are quite satisfied with service levels and overwhelmingly approve of City Administration and City Council direction. Suggestions for budget cutbacks centered on a few services that were considered "luxurious" such as twice per week garbage pickup and free parks and recreation programs. Valdez residents are still extremely favorable towards virtually all development proposals. Oil and gas, fishing, and tourism are popular additions to existing industries. A proposed prison is less popular, as is a possible wood products industry. Both of these development options would be new to Valdez. The recent Alaska Pacific Refining Co. move to Alaska is consistent with City and resident efforts to secure a refinery for Valdez. Participants in the research included Jack Kruse of UAA, Tim Holmes of Stephen Braund and Associates, Dale Walberg, computer consultant, and Marsha Bennett-Walter.

BIELAWSKI, ELLEN (*Yukon, Saturday 11:20 a.m.*)

"Paleo-Eskimo and Public Archaeology in the Northwest Territories, Canada"

No abstract received

BLACK, LYDIA T. (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 9:40 a.m.*)

"The Headdress and its Function: Bent-wood Hats of Alaska"

The distribution of the bent-wood headgear among the coastal peoples of Alaska, from Kodiak to the Seward Peninsula is examined. Styles, shapes, and decorations are analyzed. Inter-group diffusion of this artifact (and object of art) is considered.

BLACKMAN, MARGARET B. AND EDWIN S. HALL, JR. (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 4:20 p.m.*)

"The Power of the Wolves: Masks from the Westcoast Klukwana"

A collection of contemporary Klukwana (Wolf) Society masks made by Westcoast (Nootka) artist Art Thompson in 1986 is the focus of this paper. The Klukwana, once the central ritual in Westcoast society, died out in the 1950s. Detailed accounts of it can be found in the field notes of Edward Sapir and Philip Drucker, among others, and we have access to the child memories of the Klukwana from the creator of these masks who was initiated into the Wolf Society as a child in the 1950s. Art Thompson's wolf masks are viewed within the context of contemporary Westcoast art, as a product of the artist's perception of the Klukwana, and against traditional examples of the form now housed in museum collections. Though wolf masks are no longer made for use in the Klukwana, Art Thompson's creations have a vitality that challenges any of their predecessors.

BOOK, PATRICIA (*Yukon, Friday 3:20 p.m.*)

**"Monitoring Population Trends to Understand Contemporary Social Conditions and Forecast the Future: The Fairbanks Case"**

Social impact assessments of resource development almost always begin with a demographic analysis of the characteristics of the population affected and estimates of population changes that the project or policy will cause. The analysis of these population changes is essential to project planning. Determining the number and the characteristics of people moving to each geographic entity in an impact area is essential to assessing other population-related impacts such as public service demands, fiscal impacts, and social impacts. If you examine social assessments that have actually been made part of environmental impact statements, however, you will generally find a product that differs quite substantially from what the regulations describe. The problems are numerous, but one problem is failure to recognize the kinds of social science expertise required to study basically three interrelated sets of impacts on the human environment -- the economic/demographic, the social/cultural, and the physical environment itself. Normally, a biologist would not be hired to analyze geology or a nuclear physicist to study oil spills. Yet, civil engineers are often hired to "study" social impacts. The Fairbanks case illustrates the problems of attempting to measure impacts from a resource development project without adequate information.

BOSWORTH, ROB (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 3:20 p.m.*)

**"Tlingit Subsistence in Glacier Bay, Alaska: Responding to Change in Landscape and Bureaucracy"**

Glacier Bay has long been an important area for subsistence hunting and fishing by Tlingit Indians of northern Southeast Alaska, involving extensive harvest and use of wild foods such as salmon, halibut, shellfish, seals, birds, and bird eggs. The creation of Glacier Bay National Monument resulted in government policies that first discouraged and later prohibited subsistence activities in and around Glacier Bay. Accommodations to environmental, economic, and political change by residents of the Tlingit village of Hoonah are discussed in the context of the evolving legal framework for subsistence in Alaska.

BREIBY, JOHN (*Yukon, Saturday 9:40 a.m.*)

**"The Long Island Whaleboat: The Partial Restoration and Stabilization of a Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century New Bedford Style Whaleboat"**

This boat had lain for years on an island northwest of Prudhoe Bay, Alaska. It is an important historic artifact in that it is one of less than a dozen surviving original whaleboats in North America. The boat was in very delicate shape, with much of the bottom missing or deformed. The most important task was to re-establish its lines and shape. Transverse sections were located and the shape of each was taken off and lofted full size. By adding the widths of the disjointed planking together and taking into account the angles at which they met the keel, the girth and shape of each section were approximated. The whole was tied together longitudinally by the keel. Once the shape was



established, inner and outer molds were built for each section and placed under and in the boat. Further repairs were standard boat carpentry. Replaced were the bottom planking, frames, ceiling, and other structural features.

CAMPBELL, CHRIS RABICH (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 4:20 p.m.*)

"Women in Warfare in Tlingit Society"

When queried about causes of past disputes, Tlingit elders uniformly attribute breakdowns within a group to women as the source of the trouble. Close analysis of oral traditions discloses other factors, such as incursion into one's territory by another group or shortage of resources, as likely impetus for warfare rather than the unseemly behavior of women. Herein, I present the hypothesis that women, representing the other phratry with a household, bore the brunt of responsibility for warfare even though it is probable that other factors were the actual cause.

CONDON, RICHARD G. (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 8:00 a.m.*)

"The Rise of Adolescence: Social Change and Life Change Dilemmas in the Central Canadian Arctic"

This paper examines the impact that recent social, economic, and demographic changes have had upon the youth of an isolated Inuit community, Holman Island, located in the central Canadian Arctic. Population concentration, population growth, increased economic security, and exposure to southern values through schooling, television, and radio have all contributed to a dramatic increase in adolescent autonomy as well as a delay in the attainment of social maturity. The overall result has been the development of a prolonged adolescent life stage which was absent during the precontact period. A thorough understanding of these acculturative influences and their social/life stage consequences is essential if contemporary researchers seek a deeper understanding of the future direction of sociocultural change.

CORDES, PENELOPE M. (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 11:00 a.m.*)

"Not All Roles Are Created Equal: Conflict and Relations of Power in the Alaska Rural Health Care System"

Primary health care in rural Alaska is provided by Community Health Aides -- para-professional Alaska Native villagers. Health aides work at the interface between the Western and Alaska Native cultures, and mediate between patients and physicians. A popular paradigm used to explain "role conflicts" of such intermediaries has been the "cultural broker" model. This paper argues that it is structural features of the health care system which create conflicts for the health aides and which hinder the delivery of health care. Radio Medical Traffic and Medical Standing Orders are used as examples of features of the health care system which reflect and reinforce the subordinate position of health aides and which create conflicts. It is argued that conflict is not inherent in the role of mediator. It stems from the subordinate position of the health aides in the health care system and that of Alaska Natives in the socio-economic system.

CROZIER, S. NEAL (*Yukon, Saturday 2:40 p.m.*)

**"Preliminary Interpretation of Material Remains and Stratigraphy at Two Prehistoric Sites in Southwest Alaska"**

Two archaeological sites in southwest Alaska were test excavated by Bureau of Indian Affairs archaeologists during the summers of 1985 and 1986. The first site, on Kodiak Island, containing abundant faunal remains, returned radiocarbon age estimates of between 6,620 and 2,700 BP. The second site, a village complex 25 air miles NNW of Dillingham, was apparently occupied between 2,380 and 150 BP and contained potsherds, numerous lithic diagnostic artifacts, and well-preserved birch bark and clay-lined receptacles. Both sites have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Material remains as well as preliminary stratigraphic interpretations are discussed.

DALE, RACHEL JOAN, S. CRAIG GERLACH, AND GARY M. SELINGER (*Yukon, Friday 9:00 a.m.*)

**"Macroscopic Identification of Various Ivory and Bone Specimens"**

The authors have developed a systematic, non-destructive methodology for distinguishing various types of ivory and bone specimens. Thin-sectioning has been considered the most reliable means of positively identifying problematic specimens, but this process can, and often does, destroy brittle specimens. Our proposed methodology uses a binocular dissecting scope and does not harm the specimen. The various distinguishing characteristics of mammoth/elephant ivory, walrus ivory, sperm whale teeth, land mammal bone, sea mammal bone, and antler are outlined and illustrated. Special attention is given to the differences between sea mammal bone and antler as these two types of bones are very similar in appearance. The specific characteristics of various tissues will allow the researcher to reliably identify problematic specimens without having to resort to the potentially destructive methodology of thin-sectioning.

DALE, RACHEL JOAN, EDWIN S. HALL, JR., S. CRAIG GERLACH, AND GARY M. SELINGER (*Yukon, Saturday 11:00 a.m.*)

**"Stone Tools, Rifle Shells, and Caribou: Seasonal Use of an Historic Tent Ring in the Western Brooks Range, Alaska"**

Many historic period tent rings have been discovered in northwestern Alaska but few have been systematically excavated, and of those, few have contained artifactual and/or faunal material. Archaeological excavation of one historic tent ring and associated midden (DEL-182) was undertaken during the summer of 1985 in anticipation of development of the Red Dog Mine, located in the western De Long Mountains, Alaska. This single component site was utilized during the late 19th or early 20th centuries and represents a temporary camp occupied between midsummer and early fall, probably by a small group of Inupiat from the Upper Noatak, Kivalina, or Wulik rivers. The site is important because it records an interior expression of Inupiat land use during a period of intense cultural and adaptive change. While artifactual and faunal material from the site is not extensive, enough data were recovered to provide information on site structure and function, dating, and season of

occupation. The purpose of this paper is to place the site within an archaeological, ethnohistorical, and ethnographic framework. The results should be of interest to regional specialists as well as to others working on ethnohistoric problems throughout northern North America.

DAVIS, NANCY YAW (*Yukon, Friday 11:00 a.m.*)

**"Alaska's Major Ethnographies"**

This review of published ethnographies includes the major works by anthropologists over a 40 year research period, 1929-1969. The research activities and results are placed in context of time, location, and the academic foundation of the scholars. For example, McKennan (from Harvard) began his research among the Upper Tanana in 1929; Lantis (Berkeley) initiated work on Nunivak in 1939; and de Laguna (Pennsylvania) began research in Yakutat in 1949. This historical analysis encourages an assessment of the strengths, and the weaknesses, of the work accomplished before the recent florescence of topically more limited research.

DAVIS, NANCY YAW (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 8:20 a.m.*)

**"A Tinguian Tale: Searching for a Father"**

Continuity of episodes in Tinguian folklore is demonstrated in the comparison of a story told to Fay Cooper-Cole in 1907, and one told to me 50 years later in the village of Lamao, Province of Abra, Northern Luzon, Phillippines. Despite changes in many other aspects of Tinguian culture, the same motifs in this story appear in the same sequence and in great detail. The theoretical implications of this analysis suggest folklore may provide a special kind of measure of culture change.

DEAUX, EDWARD (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 11:20 a.m.*)

**"Health Outcomes: Anthropological Aspects of Differences in Perceptions of Health-related Causes and Effects among the Youth of Kodiak Area Villages"**

A survey of all youth aged 12 and older in the Kodiak coastal villages of Akhiok, Karluk, Larsen Bay, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions found systematic differences in their perceived "locus of control" over health outcomes, as measured by a standardized self-administered instrument. The perceptions differed in the extent to which the youth had adopted an external, fatalistic view of effects, associated with an acceptance of outcomes over which individuals have no control at all. Analyses revealed a near perfect, positive relationship between the degree of this external view of cause and effect and the distance from the city of Kodiak, which, in turn is related to less easily quantified variables of "westernization" in thought and practice. The results are discussed with reference to traditional views, language, and beliefs that have been described in other anthropological work in the Kodiak Island area.

DOTTER, WALTER R. (*Yukon, Saturday 2:20 p.m.*)

**"Preliminary Report on an Aleut Cave Burial on Adak Island"**

During the 1983 field season a burial cave was discovered on the west side of Adak Island in the central Aleutian Islands. This paper includes a synopsis of written Aleut burial practices and a preliminary report of the cave and its contents. The cave contains minimally one cairn, two burials, and some associated artifacts. This cave is uniquely important in that it is the only confirmed burial cave on Adak and it is relatively undisturbed.

DUNCAN, KATE (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 4:00 p.m.*)

**"The Cree as Catalyst in the Development of Tlingit Beadwork: A Hypothesis"**

Visual evidence suggests that late in the 19th century Cree beadwork was elemental in the development of Tlingit beadwork, precipitating both objects beaded and designs. The Tlingit firebag with loom-woven panel and the more popular octopus bag are Cree types, as is the blunt-toed moccasin made by the Tlingit for the curio trade. Tlingit floral designs reflect both Cree and Tahltan influences, some of the former moving through the latter. This paper will examine the visual evidence of such ties and formulate ethnohistorical questions needing further study.

ELDER, SARAH (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 3:30 p.m.*)

**"Every Day Choices: Alcohol and an Alaska Town" (Film)**

*Every Day Choices* is a 90 minute film that explores the complex problems of heavy drinking in the Yupik community of Bethel. Within the context of bootlegging, alcohol related violence, and accidental deaths, the film follows two alcoholics in their personal struggle to remake their lives. Nastasia P. is an alcohol counselor who previously drank for 25 years. Ephrem A. is in a local treatment center struggling to quit. The film also looks at the sleep off center, a "dry" bar, and a town forum.

The film is produced by the Alaska Native Heritage Film Project of the University of Alaska Museum. Executive producers are Sarah Elder and Leonard Kamerling. The film was given the Award of Excellence by the American Anthropological Association at its annual meeting (1986). The community of Bethel was directly involved in choosing the content and determining the point of view of this film.

ELLANNA, LINDA J., AND GEORGE K. SHERROD (*Yukon, Friday 2:40 p.m.*)

**"Reconstructing the Demographic History of the Inland Dena'ina: Some Methodological Considerations"**

As a component of a larger ethnographic and historic study of the inland Dena'ina of the Lake Clark and upper Stony River drainage, contemporary family histories were field gathered for all residents of the communities of Nondalton and Lime Village. These were used to generate preliminary findings regarding the kinship system, marriage patterns, household composition, distribution and exchange networks, changes in band composition and related

land and resource use, leadership patterns, and other relevant sociocultural data regarding the inland Dena'ina of the study area.

In order to add greater diachronic depth and increase the numerical size of the data base, family histories were extended back in time, primarily through the use of Russian Orthodox Confessional Lists and Baptismal Records. The methodology under consideration employed computer programs to integrate the historic and field data bases and provided a more efficient and thorough technique for addressing the kinship-related research questions described above and for identifying changes through time of relevant sociocultural patterns. The implications of the successful application of this methodology to the study of other Alaskan populations are considered.

FALL, JAMES A. (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 8:20 a.m.*)

"Drawing the Line on Subsistence: The Case of Dillingham and Other Regional Centers in Alaska"

This paper examines findings about the patterns of wild resource use in Dillingham, Bristol Bay's regional center, in the context of Alaska's fish and game regulatory system. State and federal statutes restrict subsistence ("customary and traditional") hunting and fishing to residents of "rural" areas of the state. "Rural" is defined by state law as those communities or areas where non-commercial hunting and fishing are a "principal characteristic of the economy." Research conducted in Dillingham in 1985-86 found relatively high levels of subsistence harvest (242 pounds edible weight per person in 1984), widespread participation in hunting and fishing, and extensive non-commercial networks of distribution and exchange, patterns Dillingham shares with other Bristol Bay communities. While employment opportunities and monetary income are greater in Dillingham than in the surrounding villages, the monetary sector of the regional center's economy is much less developed than in more densely populated areas of the state. Thus, because regional centers such as Dillingham stand between smaller villages and larger urban and suburban areas in terms of a variety of economic characteristics, it is likely that data about these moderately sized communities will play a critical role as the state's regulatory boards "draw the line" between rural and non-rural in Alaska.

FELDMAN, KERRY AND ERNIE NORTON (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 4:40 p.m.*)

"Linguistic Indicators of Inupiat Systems of Classification"

This paper is the result of collaboration between an Inupiat man (E. Norton) currently majoring in anthropology and an anthropologist (K. Feldman) regarding northwest Alaskan Eskimo systems of classification of the plant and animal world. The theoretical context for the study is the current debate among ethnoscientists regarding "Life-Form Classification." An argument put forth first in the 1970s and continued in the 1980s is that all cultures have terms for basic life-forms (e.g. "trees," "birds," etc) and these would be examples of cultural universals in cognition (as are basic color terms), not dependent on how people in a culture use the life-forms. The present paper joins those who critique this view. Numerous variables in addition to the morphology of a plant or animal seem involved in Inupiat linguistic classification of plants and animals, particularly the use of the life-form.

FIENUP-RIORDAN, ANN (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 9:40 a.m.*)

**"The Martyrdom of Brother Hooker: Conflict and Cultural Conversion on the Kuskokwim"**

This paper discusses the ritual murder of a Native Moravian Helper in the village of Kwethluk just prior to Easter Sunday, 1890. Both first hand Moravian and second hand Russian Orthodox accounts of the event are analyzed for the light they shed on the dynamics of the conversion experience of the Central Yup'ik Eskimos of the Kuskokwim drainage. The conclusion reached is that for missionaries and missionized alike, Hooker's death became history as the incident was meaningful by virtue of some larger cultural reality. For the Moravians, the sad "accident" occurred outside of the bounds of rational action and took its place in history as a martyrdom in Christ's cause. For the people of Kwethluk, on the other hand, the act was an attempt to purify a community plagued by insanity, the ultimate "illogic," in part at least brought on by the juxtaposition of irreconcilable differences between the Yup'ik and Christian views of the world. Far from "insane action," the horrific murder was the product of a fatal clash of cultural logics, and demonstrated a creative attempt to resolve an intolerable conflict of meanings.

FIENUP-RIORDAN, ANN (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 10:00 a.m.*)

**"Robert Redford and the Making of Tradition"**

This paper details a project currently underway to produce a full length feature film in the village of Toksook Bay. Discussion focuses on the traditional Apanuugpak story cycle and stories of traditional bow and arrow warfare from which the screen play was developed. It analyzes the logic underlying the discrepancies between Yup'ik history as it can be read from the original and as both the scriptwriter, as well as the people of Toksook Bay, choose to present the film. The Apanuugpak of oral tradition was a renowned warrior (a Chuck Yeager if you will) who lived as the defender of his people, eventually dying of old age after many exciting adventures. However, the new, revised Apanuugpak is a young man who becomes increasingly obsessed with power, only to reject the immorality of warfare in the end, thereby saving his own soul. Detail is given concerning how one of the most dramatic oral accounts from the period of traditional Yup'ik bow and arrow warfare has been used as a vehicle for denouncing not only warfare, but the concepts of property and territory that lie behind it. In the end, the film is judged to be a variety of western humanism artfully dressed in traditional Yup'ik fur clothing, telling us more about the meaning people seek to see in their own, and other people's, history, than about history itself.

GERLACH, S. CRAIG AND EDWIN S. HALL, JR. (*Yukon, Saturday 10:20 a.m.*)

**"The View from the Hinterland: A Reconsideration of the American Paleoarctic and Post-American Paleoarctic Tradition Concepts Based on Data from the Red Dog Site"**

The heuristic concepts of the American Paleoarctic and Post-American Paleoarctic Tradition were first proposed by Anderson (and later refined by Gal and Schoenberg) as a means of organizing and understanding archaeological

data from northern Alaska relating to the demonstrably earliest human occupation there. Evidence from the Red Dog site, located in the Wulik River drainage, suggests that the situation was much more complex than previously believed during the time period in question and thus the concepts may have outlived their utility. However, in the absence of a stratified site or a series of absolutely datable sites, it is difficult at this time to offer an alternate cultural-historical scheme that better organizes the extant data.

GILBERT, PHYLLIS (*Yukon, Saturday 3:00 p.m.*)

"1986 14(h)(1) Investigations in the Good News Bay/Cape Newenham Region"

Although political circumstances severely curtailed ANCSA fieldwork in the Goodnews Bay area in 1986, more than 30 sites were documented, including several that were previously unrecorded. Identified sites were distributed along the coast from the Osviak River to Jacksmith Bay, and in and about the major estuaries between the two points. The limited amount of oral history recorded during preliminary interviews before the field season indicates a rich oral tradition is still extant in the area, which includes accounts of the bow and arrow wars and local versions of migration legends. Written historical data brought to bear included the Tenth and Eleventh Census Reports, which were rendered more problematical, instead of less, by our findings in the field.

GILBERT, PHYLLIS (*Yukon, Saturday 4:20 p.m.*)

"River Villages Oppose Archaeologists' Visits: When Being Neutral is Not Enough"

During the 1986 season, field crews of the BIA ANCSA Office encountered strong opposition in some areas of southwest Alaska, to the extent that effective fieldwork was severely curtailed. The campaign against us was mounted on the local level and seemed grounded in regional politics; valid objections which could have been made to specific ramifications of the field investigations were not addressed, and the benefits to individual communities of having sites in their areas inventoried free of charge were ignored. An attempt is made here to identify reasons for the apparent ease with which public opinion was influenced against anthropologists. Based on the season's experiences, possible ramifications of the distrust for anthropologists on the part of rural Native residents are examined. Suggestions are submitted for improving the situation, and an argument is made for every researcher to assume responsibility for and claim benefits of such improvements.

GOLDBERG, BARBARA S. (*Yukon, Friday 4:40 p.m.*)

"Parents and Paideia: The Role of Parents in Affecting Education Reform"

In the last several years, important critiques of the American educational system have focused attention on the need for change in emphasis, scheduling, curriculum, and teaching practices. Such works as the Carnegie Report on Secondary Education in America, TheodoreSizer's *Horace's Compromise*, and Mortimer Adler's *Paideia Proposal* are studied by educators, school administrators, concerned citizens, and legislators, all seeking direction and solutions. Virtually all of these programs have merit. Still, the distance

between the call for reform and actual implementation is great and attention must be paid, urgently, to the mechanics of bridging that distance.

The Anchorage School District is extraordinary in supporting a variety of optional and alternative education programs in our city. These offer choice to families. Equally extraordinary is the crucial role of parents in their development and establishment. It is noteworthy, then, that scant or no attention is paid to the importance of parent action in education change in the documents now under scrutiny by our national policy makers. This paper will briefly consider the history of educational change in Anchorage over the past 15 years and focus on the lessons to be drawn.

GROSS, JOSEPH J. AND BARBARA DIX PATTEN (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 3:20 p.m.*)

"Western Institutions and Native Self-Determination: The Impact of Western Law on Native Self-Government

Although the stated policy of the federal government toward the Alaska Native is to provide them the opportunity for self-determination, the laws, legal definitions, and legal institutions set up to accomplish this task do, in fact, the opposite. This paper will show, through an examination of selected laws, legal concepts, political-legal institutions, and federal/Indian policy, how and why Native self-determination is in critical jeopardy.

GUDGEL-HOLMES, DIANNE (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 11:40 a.m.*)

"Oral History and Statistical Verification of Land Use Changes Due to Influenza -- Lower Tanana River"

Vital statistics, census, and land records are used for statistical verification of oral accounts of an epidemic in 1923 that nearly caused the complete depopulation of the lower Tanana River village of CosJacket and subsequent land use changes of the nearby Kantishna River region. While accounts of depopulation due to epidemics occur frequently in early Alaskan literature, few numbers are available for comparative purposes. In more recent times, territorial records along with church registers and published articles are of immense value when trying to bring statistical credence to oral historical events. Personal experiences of the 1923 flu that hit CosJacket villagers while muskrat hunting along the Kantishna River are shared and compared with written records. The usefulness and limitation of use of certain written records are analyzed.

HALFFMAN, CARRIN AND G. RICHARD SCOTT (*Yukon, Friday 8:40 a.m.*)

"World-Class Lumps, Bumps, and Knobs: Palatine and Mandibular Tori in Medieval Norsemen"

High frequencies of palatine and mandibular tori were once considered unique characteristics of high Arctic native populations. Some authors used these features in biological distance studies, assuming expression to be dependent largely on genetic factors. Recent observations on Greenlanders and Icelanders corroborate the work of Hooton (1918) and others who noted these so-called "Eskimoid characteristics" were unusually common and pronounced in Norsemen who colonized the islands of the North Atlantic. It is now evident



that the development of tori in both jaws can be influenced in a significant way by environmental factors, notably those related to the stresses induced by chewing. Palatine and mandibular torus both show clear temporal trends in the Greenlandic Norse but, interestingly, these trends are in opposite directions. Palatine torus shows a dramatic increase in size and frequency from early to late while mandibular torus shows the reverse. The precise reasons for this seeming contradiction have yet to be formulated, but changing dietary practices and patterns in Greenland are indicted strongly by these trends. (Note: when you see the slides, it will become apparent why these tori are called world-class.)

HAUCK, SHIRLEY A. (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 4:00 p.m.*)

"Values and Cognitive Dimensions in an Aleut Community"

A statistical sample, analyzed by applying a multi-dimensional scaling program to collected Q-sort data, sorted on 42 domains, aided in exploring some of the factors that constitute modern "Aleutness" for a portion of the Aleut population. Villagers sorted features of contemporary and old world Aleut culture on the variables' importance and frequency. Exploratory data analysis indicates that the primary contemporary concerns and activities of village Aleuts are family and wage economy jobs. Analysis of the cognitive maps indicates that in their own estimation, the Aleuts have moved far away from their aboriginal culture. The cognitive structure features five polar dimensions: currency (old and new traits), financial (windfall and cyclic items), sociality (personal and community), influence (internal and external), and reality (real and areal).

HAYCOX, STEVE (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 2:00 p.m.*)

"An Ethnohistorical Investigation of the Army Occupation of Dry Creek, Alaska, 1942"

In the late spring of 1942, army engineers occupied an Ahtna Indian trapping and dwelling site on Dry Creek, 15 miles south of the Ahtna village of Gulkana on the Richardson Highway. The purpose of the army occupation was to construct an army air field, and accompanying communications facility and radio range. Construction of the installation was completed in the summer of 1943, and the site was occupied until the fall of 1945. As many as 500 personnel may have utilized the site at any given time. The site included residences and a 14-bed hospital. In the process of occupying the site, Indian residents were forced by the Army to evacuate homes they had lived in for many years, in some instances more than a generation. A trapline on the site was inundated.

The purpose of this study was to determine the facts of the army occupation from documentary and oral evidence, and to determine the circumstances of the removal of the Ahtna residents from the site, as well as the effects of the removal. The conclusions of the study are presented and summarized. Additionally, the methodology utilized, ethnohistorical research, is explained and discussed.

HAYNES, TERRY L. (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 9:20 a.m.*)

"Wheelin' and Dealin': Conducting Cooperative Subsistence Research in Alaska"

Subsistence research performed by the Division of Subsistence often is designed to provide data applicable to both resource management and land use planning issues. Consequently, efforts frequently are made to pursue studies cooperatively with other agencies and organizations. This paper examines the types of collaborative projects conducted and evaluates their success in addressing the information needs of the cooperating parties. The difficulties inherent in conducting such studies are described. Recommendations are made for strengthening the structure of future subsistence studies and in fostering closer working relationships between those who have a vested interest in cooperative research.

HELM, JUNE (*Yukon, Friday 2:20 p.m.*)

"Reproductivity in a Subarctic Hunting Society: An Ethnohistorical Inquiry"

From the genealogical records of the Hare Indians trading into Fort Good Hope in the western Canadian subarctic, the reproductivity of 249 ever-married women born between the years 1830-1899 has been reconstructed. The women comprise more than 80 percent of the total number of ever-married women born in that period. The data on births to these women are restricted to registered, that is, baptized, infants. The data yield a baptized total fertility rate of 5.1. When adjusted for unregistered births, infants who died before baptism, the collective total fertility rate of the seven decennial birth cohorts of the study population probably was on the order of 6.5. However, mortality was so great that daughters surviving-to-marriage did not quite replace their mothers and the survivorship of sons was even lower. Exogenous pathogens introduced during the course of the 19th century and early 20th century fur trade are viewed as a major factor in the high mortality level. For the Mackenzie Dene, of which the Hare are a part, the potential for population growth probably existed in the period prior to these pathogenic introductions. The practice of selective female infanticide dampened that potential.

HOBLE, PHILIP M. (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 2:40 p.m.*)

"Archaeology on the Northwest Coast: A View from the Bottom Up"

The paper reviews recent archaeological developments on the British Columbia coast in an attempt to reveal causal factors underlying the genesis of Northwest Coast culture. There are three major points in coastal prehistory: (1) the initial peopling of the area, (2) the rather sudden development, after a long initial period, of shell middens and concomitant population growth, and (3) the subsequent distribution of peoples. These are viewed from the perspective of cultural ecology. An attempt is made to tie these occurrences into variations in resource distributions both temporally and spatially in an effort to examine the reasons for the origin of the unique developments of Native culture on the Northwest Coast.

HOLLOWAY, RICHARD G. (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 11:00 a.m.*)

"Pollen Analysis of Holocene Sediments from the Northern Alexander Archipelago of Alaska"

A continuous record of sedimentation spanning the past 7,800 years BP was recovered from a muskeg deposit on the east side of Baranof Island. This Holocene vegetational record was augmented by the analysis of two pollen columns recovered from the Hidden Falls archaeological sites. During the earliest occupation of the site (ca. 9,800 years BP) the area supported a luxuriant forest growth consisting of *Alnus*, *Picea*, and *Tsuga mertensiana*. An approximate 400 radiocarbon year depositional hiatus is present at the site and the second occupation occurs temporally at the end of the Hypsithermal, although the later portion of the Hypsithermal is represented in the muskeg core. The pollen evidence from this area reveals no clear boundary between Hypsithermal and post-Hypsithermal aged assemblages. The most recent aboriginal occupation of Hidden Falls appears to coincide with the onset of Neoglacial conditions, which is characterized by increased moisture availability and a probable closing of the forest canopy, as determined by pollen influx calculations. This interpretation is strengthened by analysis of additional muskeg cores representing the post-Hypsithermal period. Aspects of human modifications to the environment are examined from both Hidden Falls and the Lake Eva site. These data are finally compared with pollen data recovered from the western side of Baranof Island in an attempt to infer paleoclimates.

HOLMES, CHARLES E. (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 11:40 a.m.*)

"Excavations at Thorne River (CRG-177), Prince of Wales Island, Alaska"

In 1986, Alaska Department of Natural Resources archaeologists began a data retrieval program at CRG-177, an archaeological site near Thorne Bay. This project is part of a mitigation plan developed by the U.S. Forest Service and the Federal Highway Administration, because the site will be heavily impacted by road construction. The site is characterized by microblade technology, in which obsidian was most important. There is a notable absence of midden material, clear stratigraphy, and organic artifacts. The site appears to be relatable to Fladmark's North Coast Microblade Complex which dates between 10,000 and 5,500 years ago.

JOLLES, CAROL ZANE (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 9:20 a.m.*)

"Intersecting World Views: The Missionary Encounter in a Siberian Yupik Village"

The appropriation of new cultural knowledge is central to the culture change process. In Alaska Native villages at the turn of the century such appropriation was facilitated by the introduction of Christianity. In this paper I analyze the relationship of a single Presbyterian minister, Edgar Omar Campbell, to the appropriation of new cultural knowledge in the Siberian Yupik community of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, and I suggest ways in which effective missionaries actively facilitated the reshaping of world view and ethnic identity

JONAITIS, ALDONA (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 11:20 a.m.*)

"The Magic of the Foreign: Athapaskan and Eskimo Pieces Among Tlingit Shamanic Artworks"

During the 19th century, Tlingit shamans enjoyed a considerable amount of power as healers of the sick, controllers of the weather, opponents of the malevolent land otter, and ensurers of adequate fish runs. These individuals had high prestige in their communities and some were even renowned throughout large regions. Whenever a Tlingit shaman performed, he donned a magical costume and manipulated a variety of supernaturally potent art objects. Although most of these sacred artworks were made by Tlingit carvers and painters, some were "foreign," i.e. purchased from the Athapaskans or the Inuit. This paper will investigate the reasons that the Tlingit shaman found it useful to use artworks that came from other native peoples, and the symbolic and artistic significance of "foreignness" as a means of obtaining something absolutely critical for the Tlingit shaman's success: spiritual power. Indeed, a central point of this paper will be that an Athapaskan or Inuit object among the shaman's paraphernalia enhanced his power immensely in a way quite different from Tlingit-manufactured objects.

JORDAN, JAMES (*Yukon, Saturday 9:00 a.m.*)

"Erosion Characteristics and Retreat Rates along the North Coast of the Seward Peninsula"

An analysis of coastal erosion processes and rates of coastal retreat was undertaken subsequent to 1986 National Park Service field investigations for cultural resources in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. This analysis was aimed at addressing the nature and rates of coastal erosion operating on near coast archaeological sites and to provide data helpful in developing mitigation plans for sites currently undergoing erosion. Four coastal morphological subdivisions were defined: (1) coast of sediment transport, (2) barrier island, (3) tundra-backed coastal bluff, and (4) Cape Espenberg beach ridge complex. Comparison of 1949-50 and 1976 sequential aerial photography was undertaken in order to estimate rates of coastal retreat over the 26 year interval of photography. Analysis of selected locales within these zones suggests that coastal retreat is occurring most rapidly on barrier island shores (.86 to 1.25 m/yr) and somewhat more slowly along tundra-backed coastal bluffs (.54 m/yr). Numerous archaeological sites were found to be undergoing shore zone erosion in these locations and these processes are described. The occurrence of episodic, storm-surge generated coastal retreat is contrasted with the estimated retreat rates and near coast site vulnerability.

KAPLAN, SUSAN A. (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 9:20 a.m.*)

"Celestial Imagery and the Bering Sea Eskimo World"

Nineteenth century Bering Sea Eskimos believed that every living thing had a spirit that was ever watchful over the activities engaged in by human beings. Spirits resided in the Skyland, on Earth, and in an underwater world during various stages of their existence. They were controlled by spirit-keepers who lived on the Moon. Celestial imagery was an integral part of the Bering Sea Eskimo's hunting magic complex. Eskimos decorated weapons, household implements, as well as shamanistic and ceremonial paraphernalia with

references to celestial bodies and the various spirits associated with them. In addition, myths, shamanistic activities, and important ceremonies contained explicit and symbolic references to the Sun, Moon, stars, and passages between various worlds. Celestial imagery defined the different levels of reality in the Eskimo world, while reaffirming and reinforcing religious practices designed to ensure the continual abundance of game on Earth. This symbolic system and its use will be discussed using analyses of Bering Sea Eskimo ethnographic collections housed at the Smithsonian Institution and The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania.

KAPLAN, SUSAN A. (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 3:00 p.m.*)

"Whales and Women in North Alaskan Eskimo Culture"

A whaling outfit discovered in 1912 on Sledge Island, Alaska, was deposited in the University Museum by William Van Valin. In 1984, scholars reunited most of the pieces of the whaling outfit and discovered that floats and a water bucket handle contained images of bowhead whale spirits. This paper will discuss how this collection, as well as myths collected by Rasmussen and Nelson, provide clues as to the spiritual relations between whales and women in late 19th century North Alaskan material culture.

KENT, RON (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 10:40 a.m.*)

"BIA ANCSA 14(h)(1) Field Investigations in the Prince William Sound"

During the 1987 field season, cemetery site and historic place applications from the Chugach Regional Native Corporation will be investigated. The area of operations spans the entire region, including adjacent parts of the Gulf of Alaska. The research plan includes collecting biological samples for a dendrochronological study of applications containing clusters of culturally scarred trees. A systematic core sample of living trees will be taken to develop local chronologies. Sampling of scarred trees will aid in documenting sustained use, one of the criteria of eligibility for conveyance of 14(h)(1) applications. Dendrochronological and radiocarbon dating of archaeological sites will be correlated with geomorphological evidence of glacial fronts to provide an overview of the relationship of site placement and glacial fluctuations through time.

KENT, RON (*Yukon, Saturday 4:00 p.m.*)

"1986 BIA ANCSA 14(h)(1) Field Investigations on the Yukon River"

During the 1986 field season, cemetery site and historic place applications from the Doyon Regional Native Corporation were investigated on the Yukon and Koyukuk rivers. The area of operation extended from Tanana to Russian Mission on the Yukon and from Red Mountain to Hog Landing on the Koyukuk. Many of the Yukon applications were based on the early field work of Frederica de Laguna and Ales Hrdlicka. The applications above Holy Cross consisted exclusively of historic sites. Below Holy Cross, radiocarbon samples taken at several village sites indicate occupation of the area from at least 3,500 years ago into historic times.

KRECH, SHEPARD III (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 2:40 p.m.*)

**"The Lonsdale Collection: A Late 19th Century Collection of Eskimo and Athapaskan Material Culture"**

In the late 19th century, Lord Lonsdale, at the urging of many in England including it is rumored Queen Victoria herself, left scandal behind and went to the Arctic to find some sport and collect ethnological specimens and curios. In the course of less than year, he went down the Mackenzie and Yukon rivers and eventually to Kodiak, and after his return to London deposited a small collection in the British Museum. This paper describes this collection, discussing such matters as the provenience of objects in it, based in part on Lonsdale's unpublished journal and correspondence. In 1988, the centenary of Lonsdale's trip, the collection will be exhibited at the Museum of Mankind and a catalogue of it published.

LANGDON, STEVE J. (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 3:00 p.m.*)

**"Tlingit Property Rights and Fishing Structures on the West Coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago: Preliminary Findings"**

Tlingit clans and house groups held mutually recognized and respected property rights to salmon fishing locations and streams. Oral history collected by Ronald Olson from Klawock residents identifies the ownership of certain streams in the central west coast area with certain kinship groups. Coastal survey in the Craig-Klawock area in the past two years has identified a number of fishing structures on streams and in intertidal areas. This paper examines the correspondence between property rights and the remains of fishing structures.

LEVIN, MICHAEL J. (*Yukon, Friday 2:00 p.m.*)

**"Anthropological Demography of Alaska Natives: What the 1980 Census Can Tell Anthropologists and What We Can Tell the Census"**

Data derived from the 1980 Census of Alaska can provide information about Alaska Natives to anthropologists and other social scientists trying to determine foundations for demographic and subsequent social and economic analyses of villages or other small area data. The 1980 data have been tabulated for Alaska Native villages in Population Volumes B and C, Housing Volumes A and B, and in Summary Tape Files 1 through 3. Special cross-tabulations have already been developed for each Alaska Native group -- American Indian, Aleut, and Eskimo -- and the possibility exists of making crosstabs for smaller breakdowns by geographic area. This paper explores the potential relationship between data collected from the Census and more traditional ethnographic data collection as a first step in developing a dialogue between the Bureau of the Census and anthropologists working with Alaska Native data to determine what data are needed by each and how each discipline can assist and benefit from the other.

LOFLIN, MARVIN D. (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 4:20 p.m.*)

"Can a Person Not be Enculturated?"

This paper explores the question of whether or not a person can be born into, live within, and die within a community without ever having become enculturated. Excluded, for purposes of discussion, are individuals whose ability to function is impaired because of injury or genetic disability. What is of concern are terms and conditions of "belonging" in a culture. The discussion will hinge on definitions of "culture," "enculturation," and "being enculturated."

LUTON, HARRY (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 8:40 a.m.*)

"Wainwright Bear Symbolism in the 1980s"

For the Inupiaq in Wainwright, Alaska, many powers were ascribed to polar bears, many hunting stories were told about them, and their harvest entailed special forms of sharing. Conversely, little was said about brown bears and no ceremony surrounded their harvest. This difference reflected a larger cultural dichotomy, one in which many religious sentiments surrounded marine mammals while few involved terrestrial ones. This dichotomy might be postdicted from early work on the Eskimo (e.g. Mauss) and used to demonstrate a deep cultural division between sea and land. However, the polar and brown bear data indicate that this particular secular and religious division is of modern origin. While anthropologists often assume mentalistic structures are more stable -- hence purer -- than other aspects of cultural life, the factual and ideological basis of this assumption needs examination.

MAAS, DAVID G. (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 3:40 p.m.*)

"The Idea of Democracy: Politics and the Alaska Native"

Two recent trends, seemingly disconnected, offer an important comment on American politics. First is the movement of Alaska Natives to protect their land and their tribal heritage. This effort has led to the development of tribal councils, the dissolution of city governments, the passage of supportative ordinances, the filing of lawsuits, and the growth of numerous organizations. One cannot help but be impressed with their commitment, ingenuity, and enthusiasm. The second trend is the lethargy and distrust that envelops American politics. Voter turnout for presidential elections is, with the exception of Switzerland, the lowest among the major industrial countries in the world. Public participation is an experience shared by few. Most have never worked with others to solve a local problem. Only one in six people have ever contacted a government official about a social issue. Thus, on the one hand there is an energetic and knowledgeable group of Native Alaskans testing the legal system and engaging in the political process. On the other is the larger and more passive majority that rarely votes and, with substantially less frequency, participates in politics at all. This contrast is explained through a study of the evolution of Native societies from traditional seasonal communities to the villages of today and the passage of the American polity, from its western underpinnings to the republican state of the 1980s.

The paper will be divided into three sections. The first, "Traditional Politics" will look at how decisions were made in the precontact societies of the Aleut, the Eskimo, the Athapaskans, and the Indians of southeastern Alaska. The next part, "The Second Republic," will briefly describe how the American political system works. The final portion, "The Lessons of Tradition," will, in the spirit of Fustel de Coulanges, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Karl Marx, and others, draw conclusions about the meaning and practice of democracy.

MACK, ROBERT (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 2:40 p.m.*)

"Nicaraguan Health Care and the Contra War"

The Nicaraguan government has made impressive strides in the provision of health care since 1979, including a reduction of the infant mortality rate and substantive reductions in a number of debilitating and destructive infectious diseases. In addition, effective programs in supplementary nutrition, sanitation, and adequate housing have added to the quality of life, particularly for the rural population. Much of this progress resulted from the reorganization of the health care system to emphasize primary health care, a redistribution of facilities from urban to rural zones, and an expansion of the number of training facilities for medical personnel. These gains are now seriously threatened by the Contra War in two ways: directly by the systematic terrorist activities directed against health workers and facilities and indirectly by the general destabilization of the economy.

MACK, ROBERT (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 10:20 a.m.*)

"A Selected Overview of Medical Anthropology"

This paper presents a selected overview of the developing subfield of anthropology known as medical anthropology. After offering some general introductory comments including discussion on the spectrum of interests that medical anthropology covers, the historical roots of medical anthropology are explored. This is followed by a more detailed presentation of some of the current published research aimed at demonstrating the multi-directional nature of this expanding field. Finally, concluding comments offer considerations on the future of medical anthropology.

MALA, THEODORE (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 10:40 a.m.*)

"The Alaskan-Siberian Medical Research Agreement: Implications for Medical Anthropologists"

Alaskan-Siberian history was made this past year when the University of Alaska signed the first five-year medical research agreement that has ever been negotiated by any Western country or institution with the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. The implications of this signing include research on populations common to both sides of the Bering: Natives; Long-Time Settlers; Short-Term Settlers; and Newcomers to the North. Joint expeditions to Alaska and Chukotka are planned. The author was allowed into medical research facilities heretofore unseen by Westerners, representing a new direction in Alaskan-Siberian relations and potential for future joint cooperation.



MASCHNER, HERBERT D. (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 11:20 a.m.*)

**"An Ethnohistoric Study of the Overland Connection between Prince William Sound and the Matanuska Valley"**

An analysis of Native, Russian, and American sources implies that the trail from the Copper River up the Tazlina River to Tazlina Lake, then along the north shore of Tazlina Lake to the mouth of the Nelchina River, then up the Nelchina River to the headwaters of the Matanuska River, was important for travel, trade, and information exchange during proto-historic and prehistoric times. Furthermore, it is hypothesized that the power of Mendeltna Creek Village during the 19th century was not a product of the small salmon run from Mendeltna Creek but rather a result of its inhabitants acting as middle men in trade between Prince William Sound and the lower Copper River on the east and the Matanuska Valley, Knik Arm, and upper Cook Inlet on the west.

MASCHNER, HERBERT D. (*Yukon, Friday 9:20 a.m.*)

**"Site Structure of an Ahtna Spring Household: An Example from Tazlina Lake"**

Binford has repeatedly stressed the importance of site structure studies as a means of investigating prehistoric human behavior. Excavation of over 81 square meters of a house pit at site VAL 216, on Tazlina Lake, shows evidence of a spring encampment. Further, the data indicate that the house pit depression was used as a temporary camp at a later period. Evidence for these phenomena includes the character of the faunal assemblage, the expedient tool technology, the organization of the features, and the absence of maintenance activities.

MASON, OWEN K. (*Yukon, Saturday 8:40 a.m.*)

**"Sand Ridge Archaeology at Cape Espenberg: A New View from Kotzebue Sound"**

Cape Espenberg lies directly south of the 114 beach ridges of Cape Krusenstern. At Espenberg a portion of the 20 ridges were mapped and surveyed during the 1986 field season, the National Park Service BELA (Bering Land Bridge) project. The Espenberg ridges extend over 24 km in length and about 2 km inland, consisting of five discrete sedimentary packages, cross cut by through-flowing drainages. Three different cycles of deposition occur in the succession, with three types of sand ridge: still-forming dune ridges >4 m high, redeposited and modified blowout ridges, and the most numerous, smooth ridges <50 cm in relative height surrounded by marshy palsa cored swales. The 1986 survey found that the consistent paleosols on the "Choris/Norton" ridge could be dated radiometrically, providing a stratigraphic control on both geomorphic and cultural history. The most massive ridge, the 3rd millenium Choris/Norton ridge, records a stable sea level with slow accumulation while the intervening smooth ridges show a more rapid sedimentation and possibly slightly higher sea levels. The present paper reports on grain size determinations, distinctive mineralogy from sediment samples, and discusses the geomorphic history of Espenberg in regard to climatic and sea level history, making comparisons with other Kotzebue Sound locations.

MATHEWS, VINCE (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 10:00 a.m.*)

"The Environmental Impact of Steamboats on the Yukon River"

For over eighty years, the steamboats, dependent on a steady supply of wood, were the only means of communication and transportation along the Yukon River. As a result, steam navigation produced an impact on the river's environment. It is argued that such impact resulted in change in availability of timber along the river banks, increased flooding, decreased tree species diversity, and affected distribution of fauna. Further, it is proposed that the magnitude of this impact can be assessed with a fair degree of accuracy through methodical analysis of historical evidence.

MCMAHAN, J. DAVID (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 11:00 a.m.*)

"Report of Archaeological and Historical Investigations at Nuka Island and the Adjacent Kenai Peninsula, Gulf of Alaska"

In April 1986, the Office of History and Archaeology, Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, conducted a field reconnaissance of the western coast of Nuka Island and a portion of the adjacent mainland to the north. Investigated were three sites consisting of (1) an extensive aboriginal house pit complex on the mainland, (2) a surface scatter of late prehistoric and mid-19th century artifacts in Home Cove, and (3) an historic home site in Herring Pete's Cove. Other aboriginal sites in the Nuka Bay and Nuka Passage area are mentioned in the regional historic literature but are unverified and poorly described. Accounts of members of the Billings Expedition suggest that one or more native villages in the area were occupied in 1790. Accounts of subsequent visitors to the area indicate that the village of Yalik, in Nuka Bay, was occupied as late as 1880. Four wooden masks, which were recovered from the area in the late 1920s, are stylistically similar to Chugach masks from Prince William Sound. The reconnaissance, along with existing historic data, suggests that the Nuka Passage - Nuka Bay area is rich in both prehistoric and historic cultural remains and has the potential to fill data gaps in our current understanding of the regional cultural sequence.

MCNABB, STEVEN (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 8:20 a.m.*)

"Affective Dimensions of Inupiaq Culture"

Anthropologists have been reluctant to generalize about emotional patterning among social groups since the 1950s, due in part to our legacy of excesses in the national character literature but also to our avoidance of reductionist doctrines. More recent developments in the areas of psychological, symbolic, and linguistic anthropology have provided tools for evading these problems while allowing analysis of social contexts for the expression of affect. This paper builds on these approaches and reports the results of ethnographic investigations in Northwest Alaska during 1980-82 designed to duplicate portions of Briggs' superb descriptive (1970) and comparative (1971) analyses of emotional expression among Canadian Inuit. Linguistic terminologies and open-ended texts from expert informants that illustrate affective states are analyzed. Briggs' essential conclusions are confirmed, however an additional "key" affective syndrome is identified for Northwest Alaska. Briggs' interpretations are challenged, however, since the key syndromes are better construed as expressive conventions rather than genuine emotional prototypes.

MISHLER, CRAIG (*Yukon, Friday 10:20 a.m.*)

"The Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology: A Sitka Science Project, 1887-1911"

Over a period of 24 years, a motivated group of Sitkans first organized by Sheldon Jackson met approximately 137 times to discuss and study Alaska's cultural and natural heritage. The Society's formation antedates that of the American Anthropological Association yet sits squarely within the seminal period of Boasian ethnography and museum collecting on the Northwest Coast. The group's most lasting achievement has been its artifact collections at the Sheldon Jackson Museum, first built in 1889, and moved to its present structure in 1895. Although the Society has generally been looked at by historians as a social club, its members' publications have largely been ignored and remain obscure to researchers. My review of the Society's numerous accomplishments and failures is based on a close look at the original meeting minutes and the writings of its colorful members -- including such ethnographers George Emmons and A.P. Niblack, Tillie Paul (a Tlingit woman), Governor and Mrs. John Brady, Dr B.K. Wilbur, Ivan Petroff, and the intriguing William Kelly, who was a mainstay throughout.

MOSS, MADONNA L. (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 4:40 p.m.*)

"The Rest of the Story of a Tlingit Community: New Data from Daax Haat Kanadaa and Yaay Shanoow"

In 1949 and 1950, Frederica de Laguna conducted pioneering archaeological work in the area of Angoon, Alaska. Extensive excavations were conducted at two sites: *Daax Haat Kanadaa* and *Yaay Shanoow*. Both sites are known from the oral history of the Angoon Tlingit, and de Laguna brought together archaeological, ethnological, and historical data in her important book, *The Story of a Tlingit Community* (1960). Results generated from work in 1985, including radiocarbon dates and the quantitative faunal information, expand upon the 1950 data recovered by de Laguna.

MULCAHY, LAURIE (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 8:40 a.m.*)

"The Hidden Story"

The art of storytelling persists in the villages of Kodiak Island, but it is suppressed relative to other parts of Alaska, especially in the far north region. Mythology, traditions, historical accounts, and other informational aspects of telling "stories" are still shared among a number of Native Kodiak Island elders, as documented by recent work collecting oral histories. It is apparent that the existing generation of elders holds the remnants of this tradition, the last of the "Koniag Culture Bearers." According to the elders, storytelling has been inhibited as a result of the disintergration of the Koniag community value system where emphasis was placed upon the "passing down" of cultural values from the elders to the youth. Conforming with the trends of today's society, the Kodiak elders have assumed a more passive role within their communities and are no longer in their traditional role as "teacher and culture bearer." The resulting impact on sharing the stories and history of the island's Natives has been a clear submergence of this form of

exposition, as revealed in the indirect, piecemeal way that stories are conveyed.

OLSON, WALLACE (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 4:00 p.m.*)

"Continuity and Change in the Tlingit Potlatch"

The Tlingit memorial for the dead, as conducted today, preserves many of the traditional practices yet at the same time has undergone modifications. The paper will describe both the changes and continuing customs observed during recent memorials and the video-recordings of the observances.

PAYNE, JAMES T. AND STEVE J. LANGDON (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 2:20 p.m.*)

"Philosophy and Fish: An Analysis of Salmon Fisheries Development in Prince William Sound, Alaska"

This paper describes the development and changes within the commercial fisheries in Prince William Sound, Alaska. The areas of technology, social organization, management, and philosophy are analyzed in four periods: initial exploitation period, the federal management period, early state management period, and the recent period. Changes through these periods are examined in the context of Bennett's concept of "ecological transition." The paper forecasts future directions in the fishery.

PAYNE, MARSHALL, SHARON K. ARAJI, AND WILLIAM SCHAEDEL (*Yukon, Friday 4:20 p.m.*)

"Gone Fishing: An Analysis of the Migrant Educational Program in Anchorage, Alaska"

The present study used matched samples of migrant and non-migrant high school students and parental responses from migrant students to examine three hypotheses: (1) Migrant students will score lower than non-migrant students on academic performance tests; (2) School-year migrant students will score lower than summer migrant students on data gathered from academic performance tests; and, (3) Parental responses to a needs assessment survey will vary by gender and ethnicity of children. Findings indicate support for hypothesis 1, no support for hypothesis 2, and mixed support for hypothesis 3. Directions for future research and program development are offered.

PEARCE, TONY SCOTT (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 11:00 a.m.*)

"The Historical Use of the Gunhok (Dance Stick) among Alaskan Athabaskans"

My paper will present the historical use of the Gunhok (Dance Stick) among the Alaskan Athabaskan people. The area where the Gunhok is used will be shown. A discussion will argue the influence of the Tlingit people upon the acquisition of the Gunhok. The possibility of a "migration" of the Gunhok from Tlingit sources to Athabaskan villages will be reconstructed by using oral histories, supported by song compositions. This "migration" stopped at one village, in one point of time, so a suggestion for stopping will be theorized.

PRATT, KEN AND ROBERT D. SHAW (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 10:40 a.m.*)

"The Origins of Bering Sea Stone Carving"

In August 1986, a 15 inch diameter, 70 pound stone carving of a human head was recovered along the south coast of Nunivak Island. The sculpture occurred on the ground surface as a solitary cultural object surrounded by climax tundra vegetation, but excavation revealed a stack of 14 whale vertebra directly below. Wood and bone have been submitted for radiocarbon dating. Given the physical circumstances, the age is probably late prehistoric. This sculpture is unique in that it is the largest example of stone art in the Bering Sea region. Cultural borrowing as it relates to this object centers on transfer of manufacturing technology and ideas of the appropriateness of a particular media. Its discovery raises questions of ethnography and technology within the Bering Sea region. Despite the fact that the carving's existence apparently had passed from the modern memory culture, local residents readily explained the head as confirmation of a legend relating to the actions of a giant named Mellaarpak. This suggests that the head's motif relates to the Nunivak Island mythology: consequently, its similarities to art motifs routinely rendered in wood historically is reviewed.

REAM, BRUCE AND E. JAMES DIXON (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 10:00 a.m.*)

"Late Prehistoric Koyukon Artistic Expression"

Stylistic elements on artifacts recovered from Old Fish Camp, a late pre-contact archaeological site located in the middle Yukon River area, are compared with specimens from adjacent regions as documented in the archaeological, ethnological, and historic literature. The analysis suggests that the earliest and most pervasive external cultural sphere of influence identified at Old Fish Camp appears to have been the Eskimos living in the Yukon-Kuskokwim River Delta. Stylistic elements preserved on material culture remains demonstrate a selective blend of traditional Athapaskan and Eskimo artistic expression indicative of the social and economic system immediately prior to direct Euro-American contact.

REGER, DOUGLAS R. AND CHRIS RABICH CAMPBELL (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 2:00 p.m.*)

"Investigations of an Aboriginal Salmon Fishery, Naukatī Bay, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska"

A partial description of the aboriginal salmon fishery practiced by the Henya Tlingit in Naukatī Bay is possible through consideration of the remains of stone fish traps, midden deposits, gardens, and composition of salmon runs in the bay. An elaborate series of stone traps near the mouth of the bay and another system near stream mouths reveal intimate aboriginal knowledge of salmon behavior. Intensive use of the resource is indicated by the number and placement of the traps.

ROUSSELOT, JEAN-LOUP (*Kuskokwim West, 2:20 p.m.*)

"The MacFarlane Collections: A Forgotten Contribution to the Ethnography of the Western Eskimo"

Roderick R. MacFarlane was the Hudson's Bay Company's factor who established the first permanent trading post (Fort Anderson in 1864) north of the treeline in the Mackenzie Delta area. Until that time (the late 1850s and 1860s), the fear that white travellers had of the Eskimo of that region was so great that the delta remained unexplored and underexploited. MacFarlane gained the trust of the Eskimos east of the Mackenzie River and started to explore their territory. He investigated its fauna, especially birds, as well as the material life of the Eskimos. He amassed a large collection, both ornithological (10,000 specimens) and ethnographic (2,000 specimens), and shipped it to the Smithsonian Institution and Royal Scottish Museum. The precise listings accompanying the crates and the circumstantial developments given in his correspondence are truly an enrichment of the ethnography of the Northwestern Eskimos, which up to this point has been overlooked.

SANDERS, NANCY (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 2:00 p.m.*)

"The Effects of Socio-Cultural Change on Yupik Eskimo Child Rearing Practices and Fathering Behavior"

Child rearing has long been believed to be the source for a great deal of the health or illness behavior of later life. This paper will examine the child rearing behaviors of the Yupik Eskimo in a historical context and the effects that socio-cultural changes have had on child rearing. Fathering behavior and the changes that have occurred will specifically be examined. The effects of the changes in child rearing behavior will be discussed in relation to health or illness behavior of this population.

SCHAAF, JEANNE (*Yukon, Saturday 9:20 a.m.*)

"Results of the 1985-1986 Archaeological Survey of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Seward Peninsula, Alaska"

This paper is a presentation of the findings from two seasons of reconnaissance-level archaeological survey of interior and coastal lands of the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. The primary objectives of the survey were to locate and fully record, with minimal testing, as many cultural sites from as many temporal frameworks as possible. The data are currently being analyzed and will be applied toward development of site management and protection plans as well as toward future research directions.

Forty-five prehistoric sites and eight historic sites were recorded during the 1985 survey of interior lake shores and drainages. In addition, two historic sites reported by D.J. Ray were relocated and mapped. At Trail Creek Caves, 13 caves were described and mapped, and five were tested. A mammoth scapula recovered from one of the caves has a radiocarbon date of 11,360 $\pm$ 100 years BP. The sites range in cultural affiliation from Arctic Small Tool Tradition to possibly late Western Thule or proto-historic masonry structures.

One hundred fifty four prehistoric and historic sites, ranging in age from the late 19th century to Arctic Small Tool Tradition lithic scatters, were

recorded along the coastal lands of the preserve during the 1986 season. Six additional historic villagaes reported by Ray were located and recorded. Several Norton-related sites were recorded at Cape Espenberg. Paleoecological studies were conducted by David M. Hopkins in conjunction with the Archaeology survey. Geomorphological studies by crew members Owen Mason and Jim Jordan are presented in separate papers.

Site and artifact descriptions, preliminary analysis, and radiocarbon results will be presented. Ongoing paleoenvironmental research projects and future archaeological programs will be discussed.

SCHICHNES, JANET C. (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 9:20 a.m.*)

"'You've Got to Have a Mom': Women's Salmon Production Groups in a Yupik Eskimo Fish Camp"

This paper will describe subsistence salmon production work groups in a Yupik Eskimo fish camp on Nushagak Bay during the summer of 1986. The composition of the work groups was found to be somewhat flexible, but was generally composed of kin-related females. The oldest female, usually referred to as "mom," was recognized as the leader and organizer of the matrifocal work groups. Data were collected from participant observation, household harvest surveys, and interviews.

This presentation will explore the positive contribution of the female subsistence and commercial work groups. In particular, the economic contribution of the female work groups will be emphasized. The social organization of the work groups will be discussed. It will also be noted how these work groups vary according to the size of their nuclear and extended families, the age composition of the groups, and the vitality of its members. Also, the shifting emphasis from subsistence to commercial harvest indicates an optimizing strategy for exploiting the economic opportunities at fish camp by various female work groups. Finally, a few implications for altering subsistence salmon regulations will be discussed.

SCHNEIDER, WILLIAM S. (*Yukon, Friday 10:40 a.m.*)

"Central Alaska on the Brink of the Gold Rush"

During the latter half of the 19th century, Native trade and travel patterns between the Tanana and Yukon rivers were influenced by the traders, prospectors, and explorers on the Yukon. However, until shortly after the turn of the century, Athabaskans of the Tanana Valley had a long period of indirect contact without foreigners living in their homeland. Then, in a matter of a few years, the Tanana Valley was deluged by gold mining activities. The Tanana Valley is, therefore, a particularly good place for exploring questions of Native life during a protracted period of indirect contact which is immediately followed by intense direct contact.

The purpose of this paper is to describe sources of information on Athabaskan life in the Tanana Valley before the Gold Rush. Fortunately, there are some excellent sources: the accounts of pioneer traders, the journals and letters of the Anglican and Episcopal churchmen, and the report of Army Lieutenant Henry Allen, who traversed the course of the Tanana in 1885. In this paper, each of these sources is evaluated in terms of Native/White relations and the

contribution these individuals made in documenting Athabaskans during this period.

SCHOENBERG, KENNETH M. (*Yukon, Saturday 10:40 a.m.*)

"The Archaeology of Kurupa Lake and the Post-American Paleoarctic Tradition"

An intensive investigation of KIR-124, in the Brooks Range, was undertaken and over 17,000 lithic artifacts were recovered. A typological analysis of the collection combined with a graphic method of cluster analysis was used to separate the archaeological components of the site. The analysis led to the formulation of a new cultural tradition, the Brooks Range tradition, which is represented at KIR-124 by the Kurupa Phase. This tradition represents a microblade-using culture, of probable Post-American Paleoarctic tradition (Anderson 1970, Gal 1982) affiliation, that contains certain elements of Northern Archaic tradition technology. The utility of the concept of the Post-American Paleoarctic tradition as a heuristic tool is supported by the data from Kurupa Lake. Further investigation and discussion of this framework and any alternatives are needed as the complex nature of Brooks Range prehistory is revealed.

SCHOPPERT, JAMES (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 11:40 a.m.*)

"A Skyfull of Birds: A Personal Interpretation of Alaska Native Art"

A Tlingit artist working in a contemporary mode discusses the influence of traditional art forms on his vision. Northwest Coast traditional formline art is reinterpreted in wood sculpture panels, but Eskimo masks have also had a profound impact on Schoppert's paintings, free standing sculpture, and masks.

SCHROEDER, ROBERT (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 9:40 a.m.*)

"Is Applied Anthropology Anthropology? Or Are There Still Land Otter Men in Southeast Alaska?"

Early researchers identified kinship and clan, territory and ownership, symbol and art, title and oratory, and oral history and myth as central to ethnographic reality in Tlingit communities. By contrast, contemporary research on subsistence often focuses on social behavior: How many deer and salmon are harvested? Where do community residents fish and hunt? How is game distributed? Who does the hunting? Drawing on data from a community study in Hoonah, this paper examines the continued relevance of the ethnographic approach in policy research.

SCOTT, G. RICHARD AND CARRIN HALFFMAN (*Yukon, Friday 8:20 a.m.*)

"The Saga of the Greenlandic Norse: A Tooth's Eye View"

The skeletal remains of the Norse colonists in Greenland have been examined for a wide variety of dental variables, including tooth crown size and morphology, attrition, chipping, hypoplasia, and dental pathology. The remains from the cemetery at Thjodhild's church represent the earliest settlement period (ca. AD 1000-1050) and provide a baseline for assessing



temporal trend in the Norse denition. Later series from both the Eastern (Gardar, Narssarssuaq, Herjolfnes) and Western (Sandnes, Anavik) Settlements have not been precisely dated but probably fall in the 12th and 13th centuries. Observations have also been made on medieval Norwegians and Icelanders (12th to 14th century). To briefly summarize results: (1) crown and root morphology is largely uniform through time and space, conforming consistently to the European dental pattern; (2) tooth size reduction is evident through time in Greenland, an observation congruent with earlier reports of body size reduction; (3) crown wear and a closely associated dental pathology, periapical abscessing, also increase through time in Greenland suggesting some shift in dietary behavior; and (4) dental caries, the curse of modern humans, were not evident on any Greenlandic or Icelandic teeth.

SMYTHE, CHARLES W. (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 9:00 a.m.*)

#### "Extended Family Relationships in Modern Barrow"

Inupiat extended family relationships, and particularly inter-household relationships, are described using examples from recent research in Barrow. Extended family groups are comprised of households whose members are closely related by kinship and kinship-like special relationships that are functionally equivalent to kinship ties. Members of extended families regularly carry out domestic functions within the group of interrelated households. The domestic functions include a variety of activities related to the provisioning of households, nurturing children, visiting, and interchange. The more regular and intensive relationships take place within the close extended family group, as examples will illustrate. Within such groups, the interactions are more frequent, and more often include reciprocal behavior. However, any one of these activities may occur regularly, though intermittently, between individuals related more distantly by kinship, or by friendship.

SPROTT, JULIE (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 2:20 p.m.*)

#### "Life Stress in Pregnancy -- Connection to Newborn Behavior?"

Persons in many societies share the belief that emotional stress in pregnancy reflects later in infant behavior; high maternal stress is associated with temperamentally difficult infants, ones who cry easily or excessively. Testing that cultural logic, this study entailed retrospective query of pregnancy life events' stress, anxiety, and social support of 41 White and 14 Native mothers in the Anchorage area, with two behavioral assessments of their newborns by means of the Brazelton Neonatal Assessment Scale. Strict selection criteria for normalcy of pregnancy, delivery, and newborn status were used to ensure baseline equality. Overall, no significant correlations were found between pregnancy stress/support variables and infant irritability. However, for a sub-sample of married, first-time mothers, those married less than one year prior to delivery ( $n = 13$ ) reported greater stress and number of life changes and had more irritable infants on the same assessment than women who had been married longer ( $n = 27$ ). These findings suggest that co-occurring major rites of passage (marriage and motherhood in this case) may induce significantly greater physiological stress effects than might be implied by simple sums of values given life changes currently used in life events scaling measures.

STALEY, DAVID P. (*Yukon, Saturday 3:40 p.m.*)

"Site Formation Processes at Historic Eskimo Cemeteries"

The comparison of two sets of cemetery data, recorded at an interval of 20 years, afford important information concerning site formation processes. The exposed nature of these cemeteries subject the burials to a variety of erosional agencies. The analysis of these two bodies of data demonstrate dramatic changes in the surface expressions of burials within 20 year's time. The study provides information concerning the general rate of decay of surface or near surface burial constructs and their associated assemblages. An extrapolation of this 20 year decay indicates most of the surface indications of a cemetery would be obliterated long before extant native knowledge of its existence would be lost. This fact is highly pertinent to current cultural resource management activities in Alaska.

STANEK, RONALD T. (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 10:20 a.m.*)

"A Case Study of Land Use in the Western Susitna Basin, 1920-1967"

Personal interviews with long-time western Susitna Basin residents are used to describe the way of life in the basin between 1925 and 1967. Three brothers, Ernest, Howard, and Vernon Ross, along with their families moved to the basin between 1925 and 1935. Vernon Ross maintained a residence along Alexander Creek until 1954, and utilized his trapping area seasonally until 1967. The primary means of livelihood were trapping furbearers for commercial sale, and harvesting other fish and game resources for food. Over time, a variety of other local and non-local cash income sources supplemented the harvest of wildlife resources. This case study helps document life during an important historical period in southcentral Alaska.

STRATTON, LEE (*Kuskokwim East, Saturday 11:40 a.m.*)

"Chenega Bay: Brave New Village"

After a 20 year absence, the village of Chenega was re-established in western Prince William Sound in the mid 1980s. Recent research includes interviews with residents of the earlier village, plus two years of household surveys in the new village. The survey data show fish and game harvest levels higher than most other southcentral Alaska communities. Differences between Chenega Bay of the 1980s and Chenega of the early 1960s are discussed. These include the villages' cash economies, technology available for harvesting and preserving resources, and shifts in kinds and quantities of resources harvested. Harvest effort has shifted among salmon species, and halibut harvests have increased, while marine mammal and furbearer harvests have decreased considerably. Factors influencing harvest levels include regulation changes, levels of enforcement, involvement in commercial fisheries, and lifestyle changes. Familiarity with the area and transmission of knowledge between generations also play a role.

SUDKAMP, ANNE C. (*Yukon, Friday 3:00 p.m.*)

"The Use of Russian Orthodox Confessional Lists for Historico-Demographic Studies"

The use of Alaskan Russian Orthodox Confessional Lists for conducting historico-demographic studies is discussed. These lists are described in detail and are found to be, at best, accurate household censuses including each member's age and sex, and, at worst, meaningless data. They are found to be more reliable either when a priest resided in a village rather than visiting it occasionally or when the village is composed of a more sedentary population. Moreover, the Confessional Lists are found to be most useful for historico-demographic studies when all members of the population were Russian Orthodox. Other Russian Orthodox records which may provide insights into these Confessional Lists are also discussed.

TABER, RACHEL K. (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 9:00 a.m.*)

"'Old Jan Welzl': At Journey's End"

The original intent of this research was to ascertain the validity and integrity of *Thirty Years in the Golden North* and its sequel *Quest for Polar Treasures*, attributed to Jan Welzl. Welzl is alleged to have been a Czech explorer who traveled across Siberia and Alaska between 1893-1924. I have determined that these accounts are fictitious. I have discovered a connection between the adventures of Jan Welzl and the Czech science fiction writer Karel Capek and concluded that Welzl and the Welzl stories are Capek's inventions.

VELTRE, DOUGLAS W., ALLEN P. MCCARTNEY, AND JEAN S. AIGNER (*Yukon, Saturday 2:00 p.m.*)

"Research Report of an Archaeological Survey of the Western Portion of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska"

Covering 95 percent of the 212 km of coastline on western Unalaska Island, our 1986 reconnaissance identified 38 sites previously unreported in the archaeological or historical literature. This brings to 62 the number of AHRS entries for the region, more than doubling the previous total of 24. These sites span the entire temporal range of human occupation of the area, from prehistoric through the Russian and American periods. Of particular interest are a number of apparently precontact sites having distinctive H-shaped house forms and several early Russian period sites having longhouse remains similar to those we have found elsewhere on the island.

WALLEN, LYNN AGER (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 2:00 p.m.*)

"The Daniel S. Neuman Eskimo Collection"

From 1910 to 1920, Dr. Daniel S. Neuman served as a physician with the Indian Service in northwest Alaska. In that decade, he amassed a collection of approximately 3,000 ethnological items, mostly from Inupiat communities he visited during his medical work. After moving to Juneau in 1921, he sold his collection to the Alaska State Historical Society, and it has remained the

foundation of the Alaska State Museum's Eskimo collection ever since. Dr. Neuman was fascinated with all aspects of Eskimo life, and his collection includes homely everyday objects as well as spectacular ceremonial pieces.

WALLEN, LYNN AGER (*Kuskokwim West, Saturday 9:00 a.m.*)

"Diffusion, Invention, or Discovery? Introductory Remarks for the Alaska Native Arts Symposium"

When compared to the scholarly focus on the impact of Euro-American contact on Native Alaskan cultures, study of artistic borrowing between Native groups themselves has been minimal. Both in pre-contact and historic times, Natives have influenced one another's art forms and styles. In some cases, direct borrowing between contiguous groups has occurred; in other cases, trends have diffused over vast areas to be retained or changed or lost over time, with the result that art forms or styles bear only slight resemblance to the original from which they derived. A brief discussion of these processes will precede a summary of how the papers presented at this symposium illustrate these processes.

WHEELER, POLLY (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 9:00 a.m.*)

"State Fishing Regulations and an Indigenous Fishing System: A Case Study of Kaltag, Alaska"

This study examines the effects of state fishing regulations on traditional and contemporary patterns of salmon fishing in the Koyukon Athabaskan village of Kaltag, Alaska. It is a diachronic study, focusing specifically on the technology, patterns of land use, and social organization of salmon fishing. Research analyzes the interrelationships existing between the two fishing systems; determining to what extent commercial and subsistence fisheries systems have emerged and diverged from a common, traditional core. It is further illustrated that patterns of commercial fishing in Kaltag are an adaptive strategy undertaken by modern foragers in light of contemporary regulatory schemes.

WIERSUM, WAYNE (*Yukon, Saturday 4:40 p.m.*)

"Digging for Your Dollars"

This paper is an analysis of the costs of archaeology in a bureaucratic versus a private milieu.

WOLFE, ROBERT J. (*Kuskokwim East, Friday 8:40 a.m.*)

"The Super-Household: Specialization in Subsistence Economies"

Recent subsistence research has provided new information on the specialized roles that particular households and subgroups perform in rural communities in regards to wild food harvests and distribution. Whereas most households participate in subsistence activities and sharing networks in rural communities, a small subset of households tend to be extremely productive in subsistence activities. The relatively few highly productive households,

termed "super-households," produce most of a community's food supply, distributing it along sharing networks. This paper provides examples of the super-household phenomenon from several contemporary rural communities. Historically, highly productive group members may have been identified with traditional roles, such as the *qeshqa* of the Upper Inlet Tanaina and the *umealiq* of the Inupiaq. Such differences in productivity may underlie formation of differentiation in leadership, trade, and ceremonial status in hunter-gatherer groups. The paper ends by showing the problems that high producing households currently face in regard to certain contemporary fish and game management regimes in Alaska, especially bag limits and permitting systems enculcating Western hunting values of individualism and free competition, and application of the subsistence priority in large, culturally-mixed communities.

WOOLEY, CHRIS B. (*Kuskokwim West, Friday 2:20 p.m.*)

"Racing the Tide: Shoreline Survey in Southeast Alaska"

Roughly 200 miles of shoreline in the Craig/Klawock area were surveyed in the summer of 1986 by myself, Dr. Steve Langdon, his colleagues, and Earthwatch volunteers. Intensive shoreline survey resulted in the documentation of stone, stone and wood, and wood fishtraps and fish weirs; midden deposits; worked trees; canoe runs; a defensive site; petroglyphs and raised beach deposits. Various states of preservation and disturbance were in evidence at these sites. Historic and cultural factors influencing site distribution and preservation are noted, and 18th century descriptions of local inhabitants and sites are included in this presentation. Ethnohistoric data indicate major adjustments in residence and subsistence in the region during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Additionally, the building of a cannery at Klawock in 1878 may have influenced local weir construction if residents holding stream rights sold fish to the cannery. I conclude that a model of cultural adaptation in the area will be most reliable when historic era data regarding changes in residence and subsistence are integrated with further systematic archaeological survey and excavation results.

WORKMAN, WILLIAM B. (*Yukon, Friday 11:20 a.m.*)

"The History of Alaskan Archaeology to 1970: A Quasi-Quantified Approach"

I propose that when evaluating the contributions of archaeologists active in Alaska during the first seven decades of the 20th Century it is not sufficient to cram their efforts into some sterile typology. Rather we must seek to understand the context in which they worked, particularly what published data were available to sharpen their conceptualization of problems and refine their interpretations. I attempt to systematically chart the painfully slow buildup of an archaeological literature for the major regions of Alaska, and to evaluate the significance of certain trends in the accumulation of this literature. Other issues addressed concurrently include deployment of effort by area and year, lag time between excavation and reporting, publication outlets, nature of the published products, and the role of theory and problem orientation. The focus will be on trends. Hopefully the results will shed light on what Alaskan archaeology is today and how it got to be that way.

WREDE, WALTER E. (Yukon, Friday 5:00 p.m.)

**"The Effect of Wealth on Residential Energy Consumption during a Period of Falling Energy Prices and Market Oriented Energy Policies: A Panel Study"**

The Reagan administration has ushered in a sudden policy shift in the area of energy conservation. While a large volume of research has addressed the issue of how these policies affect energy conservation when prices rise, there is little information on what happens when prices fall. This research examines the extent to which wealth and the Reagan administration's market oriented energy policy influence the relaxation of easily reversible conservation measures in the residential sector during a period when energy prices are falling. Many easily reversible conservation actions were adopted in the late 1970s and early 1980s in response to high energy prices. These actions include lifestyle cutbacks such as driving fewer miles and home adjustments such as lowering the thermostat in winter. Changes in conservation behavior are measured using survey generated panel data collected in eight western states in 1981 and 1983. It was found that large numbers of households relaxed lifestyle cutbacks during this period. The relaxation of lifestyle cutbacks was slightly and positively correlated with indicators of wealth. All income groups reported relaxations of lifestyle cutbacks. Poor households were much more likely than other households to have increased lifestyle cutbacks. The number of home adjustments increased slightly. There was virtually no correlation between changes in home adjustments and indicators of wealth. These results raise questions about the sustainability of residential energy conservation levels under current energy policy, particularly during periods when prices are low or falling. Alternative interpretations of these findings are discussed and suggestions for further research designs and directions are offered.

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## ADDITIONAL ABSTRACT

Alaska Anthropological Association  
14th Annual Meeting  
Anchorage, Alaska  
March 13-14, 1987

BIELAWSKI, ELLEN (*Yukon, Saturday 11:20 a.m.*)

"Recent Paleoeskimo Research and Public Archaeology in the Northwest Territories, Canada"

Recent discoveries from several locations in the Arctic Islands yield increasing evidence of variability in early Arctic Small Tool tradition cultures. Independence I and Pre-Dorset variants have been interpreted as temporally and spatially discrete. Seasonality, physiography, post-abandonment and other factors may more clearly explain the evident variability

Much of the recent research has been conducted under the auspices of the Northern Heritage Society, which preserves heritage through involving resident northerners in archaeological, biological, and geological research. The growth of the Society and its effects on public archaeology in the Northwest Territories are summarized.

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ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
14TH ANNUAL MEETING

CONFERENCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

CONFERENCE ORGANIZER:	James T. Payne
PROGRAM CHAIR:	James A. Fall
CONFERENCE REGISTRATION:	Loren Pahlke
CONFERENCE PUBLICITY:	Annelle Gardner

The coordinating committee thanks the many volunteers who assisted with conference planning, registration, and the many other tasks involved with organizing this conference. Our special thanks go to Karen Workman for organizing the Friday evening reception. We also thank our colleagues who organized symposia or chaired sessions of contributed papers.

On behalf of the Alaska Anthropological Association, we also express our gratitude to the Alaska Humanities Forum for its generous financial assistance. In addition, we thank the Anchorage Museum of History and Art for providing facilities for our reception. We would also like to acknowledge the support of MarkAir Inc., National Car Rental, Paine Webber, the Plaza Inn, the Red Ram Motor Lodge, Carrs Quality Centers, and the Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau. Finally, we are grateful to Shannon Cartwright for designing the attractive poster and cover for this program.

Dr. Ann Woosley, Director  
Amerind Foundation  
Dragoon, Arizona



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