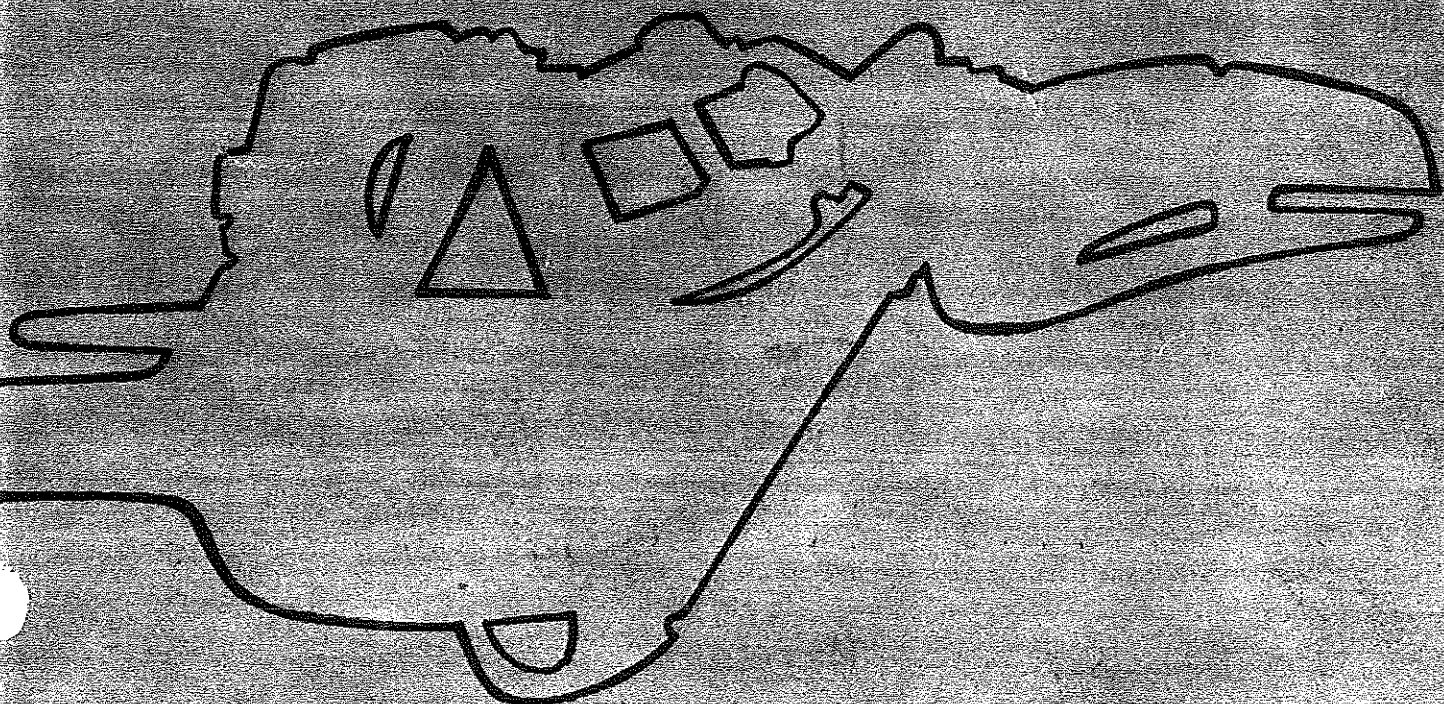


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1976
ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION
THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE

MARCH 26-27
ANCHORAGE-WESTWARD HOTEL
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA



James W. VanStone

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

James W. VanStone is currently Curator of North American Archaeology and Ethnology for the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. His primary interests are archaeology and ethnology in Alaska and Canada; in recent years he has focused on the ethnohistoric approach. He has published numerous books and articles over the past two decades, one of the most recent books being: Athapaskan Adaptations: Hunters and Fishermen of the Subarctic Forests.

Dr. VanStone's address, entitled: "Ethnohistorical Research in Alaska: Some Needs and Accomplishments," will be given during the noon luncheon on Friday, March 26.

We are honored to have Dr. VanStone as the featured speaker for the third annual Alaskan Anthropological Conference and hope he will return again in the near future.

Program

FRIDAY MORNING

MEZZANINE

8:00 - 12:30 Registration

ALASKA ROOM

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ALASKA

Chairperson: William Workman, Alaska Methodist University

- 8:30 Archaeological Settlement Patterning: Cautionary Notes. Robert GAL, UAF.
- ? 8:50 Choris-Norton Related Sites From the Northern Section of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.
Dale C. SLAUGHTER, UAF.
- * 9:10 New Chronological Data for the Denbigh Flint Complex from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.
Michael L. KUNZ, UAF.
- 9:30 Point Hope, Alaska.
Anne SHINKWIN and Sharon FETTER GEESIN, UAF.
- * 9:50 The Pacific Origin of Eskimos.
Donald W. CLARK, National Museum of Man, Ottawa.
- * 10:10 Archaeological Survey and Excavations in the Copper River Basin, 1974.
Gerald H. CLARK, USDA, Forest Service, Juneau.
- * 10:30 Recent Excavations at a Late Prehistoric Ahtna Site Near Gulkana, Alaska.
William B. WORKMAN, AMU.

KENAI ROOM

9:00 - 12:00 FILMS

Organizers: Linda ELLANNA and Susan HEASLEY

Check film schedule sheet available at registration desk.

FRIDAY MORNING

ALEUTIAN ROOM

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH IN THE NORTH
Chairperson: Robert Mack, UAA.

- 9:00 Ethno-Capitalism.
Dean OLSON, Ahtna, Inc.
- ? 9:20 Native Involvement in the Construction of the
Transalaska Oil Pipeline: Preliminary Observations.
Larry NAYLOR, UAF.
- 9:40 Culture Conflicts: The American Indian and Higher
Education.
Kenneth R. TREMBLAY, Washington State University.
- ? 10:00 The Ideal and Real Worlds of Implementing an
Alaskan Bush High School.
Michael S. CLINE, Noorvik, Alaska.
- 10:20 Assimilation: Same Old Hat.
Anthony VASKA, Bethel, Alaska.
- * 10:40 Athapaskan Drinking Behavior: A Preliminary
Ethnography.
Gregg BRELSFORD, Anchorage, Alaska.
- 11:00 When the Majority is in the Minority: White Ethnic
Maintenance in the Canadian Arctic.
William H. JANSEN, UAF.
- 11:20 What the Historical Society Can Do For You.
William HANABLE, Statewide Cultural Programs, Alaska
Division of Parks.
- 11:40 Conservation Techniques for Northern Ethnographical
Objects.
Mary Pat WYATT, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.
Read in absentia by Margaret Firmin.
- * LUNCH 12-2:30 Luncheon and Keynote Address
ALASKA ROOM
- Ethnohistorical Research In Alaska: Some Needs
and Accomplishments. JAMES W. VANSTONE, Curator,
North American Archaeology and
Ethnology, Department of
Anthropology, Field Museum of
Natural History, Chicago.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

ALASKA ROOM

- 3:00 - 5:00 Roundtable Discussion: Contract
? Archaeology in Alaska
Organizers: Robert GAL and
Michael YARBOROUGH, UAF.

ALEUTIAN ROOM

? ★ STUDIES IN TLINGIT CULTURE
Chairperson: To be announced.

- 2:30 Early Tlingit Weapons and Hunting Equipment.
Esther BILLMAN, Sheldon Jackson College.
- 2:50 Yuwaan Gaageets: A Russian Fairy Tale in Tlingit
Oral Tradition.
Richard DAUENHAUER, Alaska Native Education
Board, Anchorage.
- 3:10 Cultural Separatism as an Unacceptable Alternative
to the Culturally Diverse Community.
J. KAUFMAN, Angoon, Alaska.
- 3:30 Traditionally Unified Patterns of Tlingit Behavior
Demoralized.
Walter B. WILLIAMS, Juneau Indian Studies,
Juneau School District, Juneau.

4:00 teaching of anthro ...
KENAI ROOM

- 3:00 - 5:00 MEDIA AS MIRROR
Skyriver Films (2) by Tim Kennedy. Discussion.

COMMODORE ROOM

- 5:00 - 7:00 COCKTAILS

SATURDAY MORNING

ALASKA ROOM

ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPERIENCES STEMMING FROM 14 (h) (1) of ANCSA
Chairperson: Elizabeth F. Andrews, National
Park Service, Anthropology Program

- 8:30 Alaska's Intangible Resources.
Melody GRAUMANN, UAF.
- 8:40 Confessions of a "Hit and Run" Anthropologist.
Harvey M. Shields, UAF.
- 8:50 On the Horns of a Dilemma.
Kathryn KOUTSKY, UAF
- 9:00 Minimizing Adverse Effects of Short-term Anthropological
Studies.
Linda YARBOROUGH, UAF
- 9:10 Two Faces of Holly
Holly RECKORD, UAF
- 9:20 Code Switching: The Biologist as Anthropologist.
Susan HANSEN, UAF
- 9:30 Lo, The Poor Historian: Historical Research and the
14 (h) (1) Project.
Gary C. STEIN, UAF
- 9:40 Levels of Native History.
Mary KROUL, UAF
- 9:50 Applied Anthropology and Indian Self-Determination: An
Example from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
Elizabeth ANDREWS, UAF
- 10:00 Long-Term Training Needs of Native Regional Corporations
with Respect to Historic Site Preservation--Identification
and Response.
William SCHNEIDER, UAF
- 10:10 Backyard History in the Foothills of the Brooks Range.
Walter NEWMAN, UAF

DISCUSSANT: William JANSEN

SATURDAY MORNING

ALEUTIAN ROOM

* ALEUTIAN SYMPOSIUM : ALEUT ADAPTATION AND ECOLOGY

9:00 - 12:00 Symposium Organizer: Jean S. AIGNER

Anangula: Its Dating, Demise and Descendants.
Jean S. AIGNER, University of
Connecticut

Influence of Holocene Climatic Changes on
Aleut Expansion into the Aleutian Islands,
Alaska.

Robert F. BLACK, University of
Connecticut

Archaeology and Prehistory on the Alaska
Peninsula.

Don E. DUMOND, University of Oregon

Late Quaternary History of the Western Alaska
Peninsula and Possible Effects on the
Ancestral Aleuts.

James M. FUNK, University of Kansas

The Biota of the Nikolski Strandflat

Gordon LOVE, University of Connecticut

Human Ecological Factors in the Rat Islands,
Alaska.

Allen P. McCARTNEY, University of
Arkansas

Current Research on Atka Island, Aleutians,
Alaska.

Douglas W. Veltre, UAA.

Patterns in Prehistoric Exploitation of
Aleutian Fauna.

David YESNER, UAA

Discussant: Christy G. TURNER, Arizona State U.

KENAI ROOM

9:00 - 12:00 FILMS
Obtain film list at registration desk.

SATURDAY MORNING

TURNAGAIN ROOM

ANTHROPOLOGY AND LAW IN ALASKA: ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND GOALS

Organizer: Stephen Conn, Criminal Justice
Center, University of Alaska

10:00 - 12:00

Moderator: Kerry D. Feldman, UAA

Anthropology and Law - An Overview.
Kerry D. FELDMAN, UAA

Law and Anthropology as Tools for Legal Professionals:
A Classroom Approach.
Judi MARQUEZ, UAA

Bicultural Legal Education, Its Premises and
the Results.
Stephen Conn, UA

The Conciliation Board Experiment: A Law and
Anthropology Study That "Worked".
Arthur E. HIPPLER, ISEGR, UA.

DISCUSSION

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The Psychoanalytical Proposal and Evaluation of
the Conciliation Board.
Arthur E. HIPPLER, ISEGR, UA

Paralegal Training for Alaska Natives.
Stephen Conn, UA.

LUNCH Alaska Room 12:00 - 1:15


We cordially invite all conference participants to join us for lunch in the Alaska Room. The meeting rooms of the Anchorage Westward Hotel are used without expense to the Alaska Anthropological Association if we have 200 at the buffet luncheon on both days of the conference. The \$6.25 charge for the Chef's Choice buffet goes entirely to the Hotel.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

ALEUTIAN ROOM


LINGUISTICS AND ETHNOMUSICOLOGY IN THE NORTH

Chairperson: To be announced.

- 1:30 Linguistic Clues to the Proto-Athapaskan Homeland.
Raymond L. COLLINS, McGrath, Alaska
- 1:50 Ahtna Linguistic Influence on Upper Inlet Tanaina.
James KARI, Alaska Native Language Center,
Wasilla, Alaska
- 2:10 Mythological Borrowing Between the Kutchin
Athapaskans and Woodland Cree: An Analysis of
Historic vs. Prehistoric Diffusion.
Craig MISHLER, UAA.
- 2:30 Russian Loanwords and Their Influence on Yupik
Eskimo.
Jang H. KOO, UAF
-  2:50 Current Research on Eskimo Music in Siberia,
Alaska, Canada, and Greenland: A Joint Report.
Thomas F. JOHNSON, UAF.

KENAI ROOM

1:30 - 3:25 ALASKA NATIVE HERITAGE FILM PROJECT

 Premier Showing of "On the Spring Ice"
by Leonard KAMERLING and Sarah ELDER,
Center For Northern Educational Research, UAF.
DISCUSSION FOLLOWING.

Organizers and Chairpersons: Linda ELLANNA
and Susan HEASLEY, UAA.

YUPIK TRANSLATOR NEEDED

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

COMMODORE ROOM

SUBSISTENCE AND POPULATION IN THE NORTH

Chairperson: David Yesner, UAA.

- ★ 1:00 Local Archaeology and Museums: Some Questions
About Policy.
Douglas D. ANDERSON, Brown University
- 1:20 The Chipewyan Hunting Unit.
Henry S. SHARP, Simon Fraser University
- 1:40 Ties That Bind: Non-Economic Dimensions of
Koyukon Subsistence.
Richard K. NELSON, Huslia, Alaska
- 2:00 Eskimos Come To the Interior.
William SCHNEIDER, UAF.
- 2:20 Marine Mammal Subsistence Patterns of the
Bering Sea Coast.
Susan K. HANSEN, UAF.
- 2:40 Strategies in Modern Subsistence Patterns.
Michael NOWAK, Colorado College
- 3:00 Trade in the Harpoon for a Shopping Cart:
New England Views on Eskimo Subsistence
Hunting.
Thomas J. ELLANNA, King Island, Alaska
Moses L. DIRKS, Atka, Alaska

ALASKA ROOM

3:30 - 5:00 BUSINESS MEETING, ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION.

COMMODORE ROOM

5:00 - 6:30 COCKTAILS. Conclusion of Conference.

Abstracts

Aigner, Jean S. (Aleutian Room - Saturday Morning)

"Anangula: Its Dating, Demise and Descendants"

The duration of the Anangula occupation was short. Evidence cited in support of this view comes from four sets of data: soil development and geomorphology; the samples dated; internal evidence of technological change; stratigraphic data and evidence from the features. Connections with later Aleut sites are patent in terms of exploitative strategy and settlement organization; technological changes, particularly stylistic changes, are evidenced in the lithic complex. Thus, the recent claim for discovering a "transition culture" with Siberian affinities must be examined closely in light of the methods of both data collection and analysis employed. Finally, the cessation of Anangula as a village has been speculated upon from several quarters. The two views which call for a form of catastrophism remain untestable so far as the Aleuts are concerned; more importantly, neither adds measurably to our understanding of human adaptation and culture process, and I suspect both are culture historically incorrect.

Anderson, Douglas D. (Commodore Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"Local Archeology and Museums: Some Questions About Policy"

The speaker is about to undertake an archeological education program sponsored by the local school board in Selawik for high school students that includes a study of local culture and history, supervised excavation and report writing, and the establishment of a small museum in the city. The project requires a resolution of several questions, such as (1) are local museums to be encouraged at this time, and (2) is such a program in keeping with professional and state archeological policy.

Andrews, Elizabeth (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning)

"Indian Self-Determination: An Example from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act"

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 was intended to reflect a new Federal policy of "Indian self-determination" in legal dealings with native peoples of the United States. An example of the applied anthropologist as "cultural broker" is presented as a means of overcoming the shortcomings of this policy as exemplified in Section 14(h) (1) of ANCSA.

Billman, Esther (Aleutian Room - Friday Afternoon)

"Early Tlingit Weapons and Hunting Equipment"

A description, with pictures and a few examples of smaller items, of a set of reproductions of ancient Tlingit weapons and hunting and fishing tools, that have been made for the museum by an old Tlingit craftsman. There are over 20 weapons included. Many of these have not been seen elsewhere, but are described in legends and very old publications.

Black, Robert F. (Aleutian Room - Saturday Morning)

"Influence of Holocene Climatic Changes on Aleut Expansion into the Aleutian Islands, Alaska"

Major Holocene climatic changes for a few islands in the Aleutian Islands and for the west end of the Alaska Peninsula are now recorded and dated by fluctuations of glaciers. By extrapolation to intervening islands, the conclusion is reached that ice caps on all higher islands and on the Alaska Peninsula disappeared or retreated to high levels by 11,000-12,000 radiocarbon years ago. Alpine glaciers of the higher mountains reached or approached sea level, with fluctuations, until about 6,500 years ago. They retreated to intermediate levels by about 5,000 years ago and then withdrawal accelerated. At 3,000 years ago many had readvanced to the sea or to low levels again. They have been in pulsating retreat since. The mid-Holocene Hypsithermal Interval recorded by the glaciers is shorter, cooler, and wetter in the western than in the eastern Aleutians. Frost climates, recorded by strong congeliturbation and mass wasting, disappeared by about 10,000 years ago in the eastern and by about 7,000 years ago in the western Aleutians. Snowline was generally lower in the western than in the eastern Aleutians at any one time. In general the climate of the eastern Aleutians is considered slightly more favorable for the Aleuts than the western. Expansion of Aleuts westward from the eastern Aleutians seems to have occurred after 8,500 years ago, when warming began, and reached the western Aleutians about 4,000 years ago, shortly after the culmination of the Hypsithermal. Although the migration took place during the warmest part of the Holocene, it seems due more to population pressure, volcanic activity, or causes other than climate. Food supplies became much more abundant after 4,000 years ago, when the sessile life of the newly cut strandflats became available. However, this was related to sea level fluctuations and coastal processes rather than to climatic change. Regional annual temperature changes during the Holocene differed only 1-3° C from those of today, and had limited effect on the ancient Aleuts

Brelsford, Gregg (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"Athabaskan Drinking Behavior: A Preliminary Ethnography"

The experience of one rural Athabaskan village with alcohol will be discussed. An ethnographic description of drinking behavior in the village will be presented. This will be analyzed in light of pertinent cultural values and available literature. Specific proposals for further research will be presented.

Clark, Donald W. (Alaska Room - Friday Morning)

"The Pacific Origins of Eskimos"

By the end of the Pleistocene maritime hunting cultures were developing among proto-Eskimo-Aleut and other people who occupied complex coast lines of the northern North Pacific Ocean south of the Bering Sea. Marked differentiation within the proto Eskimo-Aleut area of the Pacific coast before 4000 B.C. may indicate differentiation into Paleo-Aleut and ancestral Eskimo lines of development. Paleo-Eskimos, who developed primarily out of the latter, spread northward from the Alaska Peninsula-Pacific Coast region by 1000 B.C., displacing or absorbing the unrelated Arctic Small Tool people. Neo-Eskimos are their descendants. The 8,500 year Eskimo-Aleut lineal sequence has been, during most periods, enriched and diversified from communication throughout and between the North Pacific, Arctic, and Subarctic regions. The hypothesis proposed is speculative but provides an alternative to one of multiphyletic origins of the Eskimo population or to one which identifies the inhabitants of the Pacific Eskimo area (Prince William Sound to middle Alaska Peninsula) prior to 1100 A.D. as Aleuts, or to one which identifies only the Neo-Eskimo sequence (Okvik through Punuk/Thule and derivatives) as Eskimo.

isostatic and tectonic effects, and volcanism is of foremost importance in placing movements into the proper temporal-environmental perspective. Late Quaternary deposits on the western Alaska Peninsula are predominantly of glacial origin, but locally may contain interbedded volcanic ash. Two major Wisconsinan glaciations and three episodes of Holocene advance of alpine glaciers have been documented. Outlet glaciers from the continental ice sheet, which formed on the continental platform south of the peninsula, flowed north up Morzhovoi, Cold and Pavlof Bays and locally coalesced with alpine glaciers from the Aleutian Range. Drift stratigraphy indicates at least one glaciation occurred prior to the late Wisconsinan glaciation that formed most of the present topography of the region. The late Wisconsinan outlet glaciers, which advanced to at least the present Bering Sea coast, disappeared 11,000 to 12,000 radiocarbon years ago due to inundation of the continental platform by rising sea level and break-up of the ice cap. Alpine glaciers also receded during this interval. At two localities, peat samples interbedded between late Wisconsinan drift and a distinct sequence of four volcanic ashes are dated at $9,660 \pm 615$ and $10,625 \pm 550$ radiocarbon years B.P. Alpine glaciers advanced several km following deposition of the ash sequence, and a minimum age of $6,700 \pm 330$ radiocarbon years B.P. is suggested for retreat of the alpine ice. Neoglacial advances of alpine glaciers following the thermal maximum and during the last millennium are indicated by moraines from several alpine glaciers. The general glacial chronology is similar to that reported from other areas of Alaska. Prior to deglaciation 11,000 to 12,000 years ago, the southern margin of Beringia was almost totally covered with ice and was not available for habitation. For some period of time after deglaciation, a combination of vast, marshy lowland areas, broad outwash fans from alpine glaciers, areas of recurrent volcanism and ash falls, and lack of an adequate littoral nutritional base due to both the youthfulness of the coast and high sedimentation rates may have precluded long periods of occupation along much of the western Alaska Peninsula and eastern Aleutians. Although advances of alpine glaciers during the Holocene may have reached the sea locally, they probably did not significantly alter the Aleutian ecosystem. The present intertidal and lagoonal portions of the ecosystem were formed predominantly during the Holocene.

Gal, Robert (Alaska Room - Friday Morning)

"Archeological Settlement Patterning: Cautionary Notes"

A series of ethnographic vignettes from the Norton Bay Region, Alaska, are presented to illustrate the necessity for explicitly considering seasonality, subsistence, and social group in formulating models of settlement pattern.

Geesin, Sharon Fetter and Dr. Anne Shinkwin (Alaska Room - Friday Morning)

"Point Hope, Alaska, 1945"

Activities of a joint University of Alaska--National Park Service sponsored Point Hope village archaeological project at the Tigara Mounds, summer 1945, will be described. Problems in preservation techniques and some tentative solutions will be presented.

Graumann, Melody (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning)

"Alaska's Intangible Resources"

This paper presents the nature of the involvement of the National Park Service in implementing section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. Some of the broader problems encountered during anthropological fieldwork in this program are cited and form the basis from which the following papers are presented.

Hanable, William (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"What the Historical Society Can Do for You"

This paper reviews the traditional relationship between professional anthropologists/archaeologists and local historical and museum groups, summarizes the roster and goals of state and local historical societies in Alaska, looks at their past accomplishments and also activities regarded by professionals as ill-advised, and suggests ways in which anthropologists/archaeologists can work productively with them.

Hansen, Susan K. (Commodore Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"Marine Mammal Subsistence Patterns of the Bering Sea Coast"

In the Yukon-Kuskokwim River Delta, movements of marine mammals still affect subsistence patterns of coastal villages. During the summer of 1974, the regional corporation (Calista) conducted a survey to locate the coastal areas used during marine mammal harvest periods. The data was to be used for village land selection purposes under A.N.C.S.A. Interviews with approximately 66 percent of the families residing in 19 coastal villages revealed marine mammal harvest patterns, trends, and utilization.

Hansen, Susan (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning)

"Code Switching: The Biologist as Anthropologist"

Prior experience gathering subsistence data for biological purposes in the Calista region reflects on current involvement in that area in the role of anthropologist. Similarities and differences in process and product are noted and discussed.

Hippler, Arthur E. (Turnagain Room - Saturday Morning)

"The Development of Conciliation Boards in Alaska Eskimo Communities"

The now successful attempt to develop "conciliation boards" to handle minor problems in Eskimo villages derived from theories developed out of basic research to determine the social and psychological foundations of social control in Alaska Native communities. Changes in demography and in the form of social control through a 70 year acceleration period had complicated the organization of social control, but not fundamentally altered its local meaning. After uncovering these bases of pre-contact and immediate post-contact law, the researchers developed an ethnolegal model to test their theories in Eskimo villages. The success of this model persuaded the state court system to institute conciliation boards as part of the justice system.

Jansen, William H. (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"When the Majority is in the Minority: White Ethnic Maintenance in the Canadian Arctic"

White society in the North has long been a neglected area of study by anthropologists. As with other northern societies, White society in the small bush villages is a unique form of human existence. Using one Canadian Arctic village as an example, the White population can be observed facing the problems of a strange biological and cultural environment, as well as stark isolation from their own cultural traditions. To avoid a general cultural deprivation, the White community in the bush village strives to maintain a semblance of their common North American cultural traditions. In doing so a kind of White ethnicity emerges which requires constant effort and group sanctions to support and maintain. These efforts include some novel alterations of specific North American practices in order to achieve a general approximation of the common cultural whole.

Johnston, Thomas F. (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon)
"Current Research on Eskimo Music in Siberia, Alaska, Canada, and
Greenland: A Joint Report"

This is a progress report on the state of ethnomusicology in world Eskimo music, culled from recent international conferences and manuscripts obtained through private correspondence. This paper describes the tentative findings of various Soviet, American, Canadian, Danish, and French researchers, working in Eastern Siberia, Alaska, Mackenzie Delta, Gjoa Haven, and Thule, respectively. Comparisons are drawn between the findings. Differences in musical style and probable reasons for them are given. A proportionately greater space is given to the new directions being taken by traditional Eskimo music in Alaska. This applies particularly to the widespread push, by Eskimo parents and residents in rural communities, to get Eskimo dance courses into the rural schools as part of the curriculum and for student credit. The motivating forces (nativism, White liberalism) and the opposing forces (assimilationism, indoctrination from misguided missionaries) are described.

Kari, James (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon)
"Ahtna Linguistic Influence on Upper Inlet Tanaina"

The Upper Inlet dialect of Tanaina is a "transitional dialect." Due to extensive contact with the neighboring Ahtna, Upper Inlet Tanaina shows many Ahtna linguistic traits. The phonetic and lexical similarities between Upper Inlet Tanaina and Ahtna are summarized.

Kaufman, J. (Aleutian Room - Friday Afternoon)
"Cultural Separation as an Unacceptable Alternative to the Culturally
Diverse Community"

Change is viewed through different perspectives by members of a Tlingit community. The edited videotape of a school philosophy committee reveal two undesirable forms of cultural separatism. The enjoyment of cultural diversity may be destroyed for those who elect to either withdraw solely into a transitional Tlingit culture or reject their native heritage and Tlingit identity altogether.

Koo, Jang H. (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon)
"Russian Loanwords and Their Influence on Yupik Eskimo"
Russian influence is prevailing in Yupik Eskimo, particularly in Aleut Eskimo (or Suk).

In the present study, some phonological observations are made on lexical items which are believed to be borrowed from Russian. Special attention is given to the phonemic status of the source sound segments borrowed into the target language system.

Koutsy, Kathryn (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning)
"On the Horns of a Dilemma"

Government and corporate projects often require specialized intensive anthropological data collection. These projects indicate the need for both the agencies and the professionals involved to recognize their mutual responsibility to design a workable research strategy. Without this, the researcher is faced with the dilemma of choosing between the contract requirements or comprising the accuracy and quality of data.

Kroul, Mary (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning)

"Levels of Native History"

Information collected for 14(h)(1) use appears to pattern itself according to a rough bipartite system, which may be seen as contrasting oral, Native, non-chronological vs. documented, White, chronological. Evaluation according to this system, and use and interpretation of the material for a primarily bureaucratic, and thus inherently culture-bound audience will be discussed.

Kunz, Michael L. (Alaska Room - Friday morning)

"New Chronological Data from the Denbigh Flint Complex from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline"

During the past six years, a number of sites along the route of the trans-Alaska pipeline, north of the Brooks Range, have produced Denbigh Flint Complex material. Until several months ago, it was assumed that this material was of typical Denbigh age. Carbon-14 analysis from the largest of these sites appears to demonstrate that this is not the case.

Love, Gordon (Aleutian Room - Saturday Morning)

"The Biota of the Nikolski Strandflat"

Chaluka kitchen midden on the Bering Sea-side of Umnak Island has been continuously occupied by Aleuts for over 4000 radiocarbon years. A major portion of Chaluka midden is composed of rocky intertidal invertebrate remains, especially sea urchin tests, thus documenting the importance of the nearby Nikolski strandflat as well as other littoral environments to the Aleut food economy.

The extensive Nikolski strandflat supports a biota consisting primarily of sea urchins, limpets, chitons, mussels, periwinkles, octopuses, barnacles, fish, whelks, and algae. The distribution and availability of the standing crop of these organisms during Aleut occupation has been determined by the topography, geologic structure, and lithology of the strandflat and the local sea level history. Three distinct lithologies comprise the strandflat, and each exhibits a different erosional morphology. Consequently each generates a range of abiotic parameters which have affected the distribution of organisms. Sea otter predation pressure has also strongly influenced the structure of the strandflat's biotic community.

The broad horizontal extent of the Nikolski strandflat and the benchflat effect have resulted in a broad midlittoral zone and a large standing crop of readily available invertebrates consumed by the Aleuts. However, the local sea level history and the present lack of sea otter predation pressure suggest that the standing crop of littoral organisms may have been less during the initial occupation of Chaluka when relative sea level was dropping to its present level and was drastically altered by the extirpation of sea otters by European fur traders.

McCartney, Allen P. (Aleutian Room - Saturday Morning)

"Human Ecological Factors in the Rat Islands, Alaska"

The Rat island group in the eastern Aleutian chain is used to investigate behavioral limitations and cultural patterning of archipelago dwellers. Spatial determinants influencing settlement patterns, resource abundance, marine exploitation, demography, intra- and inter-group cultural interaction, and human impact on the environment are considered.

Mishler, Craig (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"Mythological Borrowing between the Kutchin Athabascans and Woodland Cree: An Analysis of Historic vs. Prehistoric Diffusion"

On the basis of mythological and linguistic similarities, it can now be argued that once a close neighborly connection must have existed between the Woodland Cree and the Kutchin, a connection which seems surprising in view of their present geographic separation. Of interest is the question, when was contact made?

Naylor, Larry L. (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"Native Involvement in the Construction Phase of the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline: Preliminary Observations"

This paper will consider some of the aspects, statistics and implications of native involvement in the oil pipeline construction. The materials presented will be drawn in rough form from the current study now being undertaken on the impact on the native community as a result of such employment activity.

Nelson, Richard K. (Commodore Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"Ties That Bind: Non-economic Dimensions of Koyukon Subsistence"

This paper will discuss some results of subsistence research underway among the Koyukon Athapaskans. It will describe the spiritual or philosophical ties between the modern Koyukon and their environment, and will underscore their special attachment to the subsistence lifeway.

Newman, Walter (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning)

"Backyard History in the Foothills of the Brooks Range"

Local perspectives applied to the collection of anthropological and historical data often yield a significantly different nature and quality of data. An evaluation of the local collection process and the preceding training program which resulted in it will be presented.

Nowak, Michael (Commodore Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"Strategies in Modern Subsistence Patterns"

Just as inflation lowers the buying power of those dependent directly on grocery store subsistence, it also makes it more difficult to continue living off a traditional diet. This paper examines some of the consequences of continuing price increases on traditional subsistence activities. Several adaptations may be noted, none of which are purely economic.

Olson, Dean (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"Ethno-Capitalism"

An attempt to place the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act logically in history and in terms of the forces of social change. The corporation as a forum for change is also discussed.

Reckord, Holly (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning)

"Two Faces of Holly"

The role of the anthropologist as perceived by the Native people is always an important factor in fieldwork. The speaker spent seventeen months in the Ahtna region doing fieldwork for her Ph.D. dissertation, and returned this year to work with Ahtna, Inc. on the 14-h land selections. She found her role in the field changed. The nature of the change and the reasons for it will be explored.

Schneider, William (Commodore Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"Eskimos Come to the Interior"

The movement of a small group of Eskimos into an area traditionally inhabited by Athabascans is the subject of this paper. Information is provided on the preconditions for the move, ties with the homeland, and adaptation to the new area.

Schneider, William (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning)

"Long-term Training Needs of Native Regional Corporations with Respect to Historic Site Preservation-Identification and Response"

14(h)(1) inventory and site survey, native regional corporation site selection, and the conveyance of historic sites to the corporations represent the beginnings of the formal process of historic site preservation. This paper presents a proposal for a training program from native cultural resource personnel to insure native input and involvement in the long-term process.

Sharp, Henry (Commodore Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"The Chipewyan Hunting Unit"

Canadian Athabaskan societies have proved difficult to analyze and classify because of the apparent lack of corporate features in the band. This apparent lack of bank corporateness is in fact an accurate assessment of the ethnographic reality as there exists within Canadian Athabaskan society a restricted cognatic descent group, here called the hunting unit, that exercises the functions of the corporate group. The hunting unit exists within and without the band and what appear to be bands are simply residential aggregations of unallied hunting units.

Shields, Harvey M. (Alaska Room - Saturday morning)

"Confessions of a 'Hit and Run' Anthropologist"

A major problem in recent government programs has been the time limitations placed on them. Because of this, anthropological data cannot be gathered in the traditional manner. Out of this conflict between time and method arises the "hit and run" anthropologist. Who is this person and what is his origin?

Slaughter, Dale C. (Alaska Room - Friday morning)

"Choris-Norton Related Sites from the Northern Section of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline"

Archaeological investigation in the northern foothills of the Brooks Range have uncovered a number of sites related to the Choris-Norton-Ipiutak continuum of Eskimo culture. Radiocarbon dates and typological considerations indicate these sites fall within the earliest portion of this continuum.

Stein, Gary C. (Alaska Room - Saturday morning)

"Io, the Poor Historian: Historical Research and the 14(h) Project"

While the major data collections for sites selected under section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA seem to emphasize archaeological sites and anthropological methods, traditional historical research and documentation can add a different and perhaps more varied perspective to the significance of such sites to Native cultural heritage. The historian's role in what is ostensibly an anthropological project can often be difficult and frustrating. It can, however, also be fulfilling and it is certainly a necessary role.

Tremblay, Kenneth R., Jr. (Aleutian Room - Friday morning)

"Culture Conflict: The American Indian and Higher Education"

Problems of the American Indians and higher education in the United States are examined. There is a brief overview of American Indian history and Indian education. Urbanization problems and subculture types are discussed with reference to possible educational effects. The main focus is on attempts to meet educational needs of Indians and reducing possible cultural conflicts that are likely to occur.

Vaska, Anthony (Aleutian Room - Friday morning)

"Assimilation: Same Old Hat"

Assimilation of Native Americans continues today in great earnest. In 1887 the U.S. Congress passed the Dawes Act to make Indians of North America productive farmers by allotting to them certain lands. In 1971, Congress again passed another Act giving Native Americans land, this time only the Alaska Natives. The purpose of this Act is clearly an Act to make the Alaska Natives shareholders in a corporation.

Veltre, Douglas W. (Aleutian Room - Saturday morning)

"Current Research on Atka Island, Aleutians, Alaska"

The 1975 field season was the first of two seasons that will be devoted to excavations at the site of Korovinski, on Atka Island. Examined briefly during a survey of Atka in 1974, Korovinski has yielded substantial pre-and post-contact materials, including evidence of several dozen Russian period buildings which were likely a part of a Russian American Company office that was located at Korovinski during the early 1800's. The use of documentary and ethnographic materials in an essentially archaeological research project promises to provide an important base for the testing and interpretation of the archaeological data.

Williams, Walter B. (Aleutian Room - Friday morning)

"Traditionally Unified Patterns of Tlingit Behavior Demoralized"

The effect of inter-cultural relationships upon the behavior of the Tlingits has created a negative experience due both to initial differences and historical developments and consequent "in-group/out-group" feelings.

Workman, William B. (Alaska Room - Friday morning)

"Recent Excavations at a Late Prehistoric Ahtna Site Near Gulkana, Alaska"

Salvage excavations at a late winter/early spring camp (GUL 077) which yielded 74 native copper artifacts and an organic inventory featuring multibarbed bone points, beamers, and ornamental pins are described. Flaked stone implements were endscrapers, simple flake burins, minimally retouched flakes and stone wedges. This assemblage and associated features are placed in areal context and reasons for attributing this site to ancestral Ahtna are advanced.

Wyatt, Mary Pat, read in absentia by M. Firmin (Aleutian Room - Friday)

"Conservation techniques for Northern Ethnographical Objects"

This is a report on my experiments and findings during the past year, working at the Smithsonian Institute on experimentations with conservation techniques for northern ethnographical objects. The paper will also include a report on the possibilities of increased recovered archaeological specimens through in-field conservation. Before and after slides of ethnographical objects will also be included.

Yarborough, Linda (Alaska Room - Saturday morning)

"Minimizing Adverse Effects of Short-term Anthropological Studies"
This presentation focuses on recent work with Koniag, Inc., summarizing the work of another "hit and run" anthropologist. Community spin-offs which have developed or might be developed in dealing with the ongoing documentation of the history and prehistory of the area are presented. Such spin-offs may be viewed as ways in which the effects of 'hit and run' might be minimized.

Yesner, David R. (Aleutian Room - Saturday morning)

"Patterns in Prehistoric Exploitation of Aleutian Fauna"
Faunal data are examined from archaeological sites on Akun, Unalaska, Umnak, Atka, Amchitka, Kiska, and Attu Islands. Frequencies of exploited species are correlated with distances from the mainland, the nature of inter-island upwelling systems, and other biotic factors related to species diversity and abundance. Faunal frequencies are in turn correlated with local human population sizes and settlement pattern complexity. Temporal fluctuations in settlement patterns can be attributed to changes in population/resource ratios.

Clark, Gerald H. (Alaska Room - Friday Morning)

"Archological Survey and Excavations in the Copper River Basin, Alaska, in 1974"

Survey and excavations undertaken by Alaska Methodist University, under contract with Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., resulted in the discovery of 31 sites and collection areas in the Tiekel and Little Tonsina River valleys, near the confluence of the Copper and Gulkana Rivers, and on Hogan Hill, about 40 miles north of Glennallen. Seventy-nine artifacts, primarily retouched flakes and scrapers but including microblades and a wedge-shaped microblade core, were recovered from surface sites. An additional 22 artifacts, including items of bone, copper, chipped stone, wood vessels, and woven basketry, were recovered during excavation of one site on the Gulkana River. Radio-carbon dates from this latter site indicate an occupation at least between AD 1250-1400.

Cline, Michael S. (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"The Ideal and Real Worlds of Implementing an Alaskan Bush High School"

This paper briefly describes some crucial elements in the implementation of a new high school program in an Alaskan bush community. Ideal expectations and plans are compared with what actually took place.

Collins, Raymond L. (Aleutian Room - Saturday Morning)

"Linguistic Clues to the Proto-Athabaskan Homeland"

A comparison of twenty Athabaskan languages enable us to reconstruct a number of flora and fauna terms common to the Proto-Athabaskans. This gives us a fairly clear picture of the habitat then occupied before dispersal.

Conn, Stephen (Turnagain Room - Saturday Morning)

"Bicultural Legal Education in Village Schools"

Law as a dynamic force in village life is the sum of many variables including its historical and social interplay with traditional approaches to disputes. Education about law must relate to the interplay of law and custom in the rural environment if that educational process is to vest new understanding and new control of the process into the hands of native consumers of justice services. In his presentation, Conn will describe the approach of the Alaska Legal Education Project of Alaska Legal Services as it created and tested bicultural legal education materials for primary and secondary schools in village Alaska.

Dauenhauer, Richard (Aleutian Room - Saturday Morning)

"Yuwaan Gaageets: A Russian Fairy Tale in Tlingit Oral Tradition"

The paper is an examination of social structure and folklore reciprocity. The theoretical framework proceeds from discovery of a rare instance of a European borrowing in Tlingit oral tradition--the "Frog Princess" fairy tale. The paper also sheds light on the diffusion of the Russian versions, because the Tlingit evidence suggests that the Tlingit version derives not from the standard versions of the fairy tale, but from a much rarer variant discussed by Soviet scholars but not documented in the published sources presently available.

Dumond, Don E. and Winfield Henn (Aleutian Room - Saturday Morning)

"Archaeology and Prehistory on the Alaska Peninsula"

Research between 1960 and 1975 permits the definition of an areal archaeological sequence that obtains on the Bering Sea slope of the Alaska Peninsula from the Kvichik River to the Ugashik River, and that begins as early as 9000 radiocarbon years ago and ends with the Thule tradition of the second millennium A.D. Survey and preliminary testing in the Chignik vicinity in 1975, on the other hand, have revealed a long-lived tradition of Port Moller affiliation that is not represented on the northern Peninsula, and that was superseded only around A.D. 1000 or later by aspects of the Thule tradition. Among significant results are (1) the demonstration that portions of the Alaska Peninsula were inhabited as early as 7000 B.C. by a people making use of an Akmak-like technology, and (2) the suggestion that in at least the first millennium A.D. an ethnic frontier existed somewhere between the Ugashik and Chignik Rivers.

Ellanna, Linda J. and Mary Alexander (Commodore Room - Saturday Morning)

"Bering Strait Village Population Structure: A Preliminary Analysis of Current Demographic Data and Some Notes on Methodology"

This paper will present an initial analysis of demographic data from Bering Strait Eskimo villages gathered during the winter of 1975-76. These data are the most recent and comprehensive available on the population structure of contemporary Bering Strait Eskimo villages. The potential importance of these data for temporal and/or interregional and intraregional comparisons of Alaskan Eskimo village population structure will be discussed. In addition, these data were gathered by village residents under the auspices of a localized Native organization (Kawerak, Inc.). The impact of the "insider" as census taker on these data is examined as it raises some important methodological questions.

Ellanna, Thomas J. and Moses L. Dirks (Commodore Room - Saturday Morning)

"Trade in the Harpoon for a Shopping Cart: New England Views on Eskimo Subsistence Hunting"

During the winter of 1974 and spring of 1975 the authors conducted field research in the State of Connecticut under the guidance of Dr. Pertti Pelto (U. Conn.) in order to determine: (1) prevalent opinions in the area about Eskimo sea mammal hunting; (2) what kinds of differential response could be elicited from informants if the interviewer was perceived as being Eskimo as opposed to responses elicited from an interviewer perceived as being Caucasian; (3) what "factual" bases were behind these opinions. Opinions were elicited from a random sample using both visual and verbal stimuli. One author was perceived to be Caucasian and elicited responses without correcting this perception. The other author made all informants aware of his Eskimo identity and elicited an equal number of randomly selected responses. These responses are compared and contrasted and an analysis of the "factual" bases behind these responses is attempted.

Funk, James (Aleutian Room - Saturday Morning)

"Late Quaternary History of the Western Alaska Peninsula and Possible Effects on the Ancestral Aleuts"

Timing of movements by ancestral Aleuts into the eastern Aleutians can be inferred from the late Quaternary history of the southern margin of Beringia. An understanding of the glacial chronology, climatic and sea level changes,

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