



ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

16th Annual Meeting
March 3rd & 4th, 1989
Sheraton Anchorage Hotel
Anchorage, Alaska
Guest Speakers:
Napoleon Chagnon, Michael Jochim

ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
16TH ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 3 AND 4, 1989
SHERATON ANCHORAGE HOTEL

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS

FRIDAY LUNCHEON SPEAKER: Dr. Napoleon Chagnon

Regarded by fellow scholars as an "ethnographer's ethnographer", Dr. Napoleon Chagnon has achieved wide acclaim for his ethnographic studies and films on the Yanomamo, a fierce tribal people of the South American rain forest. The author of a great body of scientific publications, his general ethnography, Yanomamo: The Fierce People, stands out as a modern classic in the field of cultural anthropology. Much of Dr. Chagnon's professional life has been devoted to understanding the causes of human warfare and violence and his in-depth studies of the warlike Yanomamo have given him a rare comparative insight into why humans fight and kill one another. He is also a rigorous student of kinship, demography, and evolutionary biology. Beyond his role as a scientist, Dr. Chagnon has been a strong advocate for the protection of the Yanomamo and other South American tribal people. His luncheon talk is entitled "Warfare and Violence in Primitive Society", and in view of the recent rise in interest in Native Alaskan warfare and violence, Dr. Chagnon's thoughts and findings on this subject should be especially relevant. Dr. Chagnon's public lecture at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art (7:30 p.m., Friday) will present a more popular version of his address to the Association membership. Dr. Chagnon is Professor of Anthropology at the University of California at Santa Barbara. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan.

SATURDAY LUNCHEON SPEAKER: Dr. Michael Jochim

A graduate of the University of Michigan, Dr. Michael Jochim holds the positions of Chair of the Department of Anthropology and Professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Dr. Jochim is recognized as one of the world's leading authorities on early European prehistory. Most of his field research has centered on the economic adaptations of the Mesolithic hunting and gathering societies that emerged in response to a post-Pleistocene Europe. He continues to actively pursue this research interest in the Mesolithic in the context of interdisciplinary investigations at Henauhof NW and other sites in the Federsee region of Germany. A prehistorian of broad anthropological vision, Jochim has made significant methodological and theoretical contributions in settlement archaeology, cultural ecology, and hunter-gatherer studies. His best-known publications include Hunter-Gatherer Subsistence and Settlement: A Predictive Model and Strategies for Survival, Cultural Behavior in Ecological Context. In keeping with his strong advocacy of anthropological archaeology, Dr. Jochim's Saturday luncheon address is entitled "Archaeology as Long-term Ethnography". His public lecture at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art, "The Last Hunters of Central Europe" (7:30 p.m., Thursday), will provide a glimpse of life in Mesolithic Europe.

*request copies of papers
be turned in -*

PROGRAM
16th Annual Meeting
ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Sheraton Anchorage
March 3-4, 1989

Thursday, March 2, 1989

Registration 5:00 pm to 7:00 pm

7:30 pm **PUBLIC LECTURE**

Speaker: Michael Jochim- "The Last Hunters of Central Europe" at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art, 121 W. 7th Avenue.

Friday, March 3, 1989

Registration 7:00 am to 12:00 pm

MORNING

Kuskokwim East

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Bennie Keel and Ted Birkedal, Chairs
Bennie Keel, Discussant

- 8:10 Keel, B.C. "Federal Archaeology Program: Current Status"
- 8:30 Birkedal, T.G. "Historic Context and Archaeological Preservation Planning"
- 8:50 Shaw, R.D. "Office of History and Archaeology Involvement in Statewide Cultural Resources Planning"
- 9:00 Crozier, S.N. "The Bureau of Indian Affairs Archaeology Program in Alaska"
- 9:10 Reynolds, G. "The Alaska District Corps of Engineers' Cultural Resource Program"
- 9:20 Morton, S.D. and S. Shakelton "The Archaeological Resources Protection Act and Alaska"
- 9:40 Knecht, R. "Culture Heritage Preservation Programs at the Kodiak Area Native Association"

- 10:00 Coffee Break
- 10:20 Ditters, C.E. "Going Solo: Cultural Resource Management in an Austere Environment"
- 10:40 King, R.E. "Archaeology of the Bureau of Land Management in Alaska"
- 11:00 Clark, F.P. "Expanding the Sphere of Involvement: Public Archaeology and the Need to Reassess the Proposed Squilantnu Archaeological District"
- 11:20 Pratt, K.L. and D.C. Slaughter "Archaeological Research and the ANCSA 14(h)(1) Project"
- 11:40 Bennie Keel, Discussant

Kuskokwim West

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY I

Nancy Yaw Davis, Chair and Discussant

- 8:40 Wheeler, P. "Land and Property Ownership: A Conceptual Review"
- 9:00 Barsness, K.J. "Issues of Property: The Snail House Collection from Hoonah, Alaska"
- 9:20 Petrivelli, P.J. "Aleut Social Structure at Contact System: Late 18th Century"
- 9:40 Hauck, S.A. "Cultures in Conflict: Dance Intention vs. Dance Interpretation"
- 10:00 Coffee Break
- 10:20 Nowak, M. "Seeking the Good Life: Population Dynamics in a Small Village"
- 10:40 Wooley, C. and R. Okakok "Kiviq: A Celebration of Who We Are"
- 11:00 Wenzel, G.W. "A Cost-Benefit Examination of Harvesting at Clyde River, Northwest Territories"
- 11:20 Discussion

Yukon

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Christine L. Hanson, Chair

- 8:20 Mack, R. "Childhood Obesity: A Preliminary Analysis"
- 8:40 Dale, R.J. "Eskimo Craniology: A Consideration of a Chewing Related Morphological Trait Complex"

- 9:00 Hanson, C.L. and P.L. McClenahan "Stature Reconstruction of a Medieval Norwegian Sample"
- 9:20 Scott, R.G. "Recent Views on the Origins and Dispersal of Modern Humans: Do Genes, Fossils and Stone Tools Tell the Same Tale. Part I. Biology"
- 9:40 Goebel T. "Recent Views on the Origins and Dispersal of Modern Humans: Do Genes, Fossils, and Stone Tools Tell the Same Tale. Part II. Archaeology"
- 10:00 Coffee Break

ETHNOGRAPHY AND ETHNOHISTORY OF THE BERING STRAIT REGION

Linda Ellanna, Chair

- 10:20 Harritt, R.K. "The Metes and Bounds of Late Prehistoric Human Distributions: Prospects for Investigating Prehistoric Ethnohistories by Archaeological Means"
- 10:40 Iutzi-Mitchell, R.D. "Man, Spearman, Bowman, Chief: An Introduction to the Classical Martial Arts of the Asiatic Eskimos"
- 11:00 Ducker, J.H. "Out of Harm's Way: Bureau of Education Efforts to Relocate Northwest Alaska Eskimos, 1907-1917"
- 11:20 Mousalimas, S.A. "An Aleut among the Yup'ik: Iakov Netsvetov's Response to Ancient Yup'ik Ceremonies"
- 11:40 Discussion

12:00 - 1:45 LUNCHEON

Speaker: Napoleon Chagnon, Professor of Anthropology, University of California at Santa Barbara

Topic: "Warfare and Violence in Primitive Society"

AFTERNOON

Kuskokwim East

ANTHROPOLOGY OF BRISTOL BAY: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

James A. Fall, Chair

- ✓ 2:00 Shaw, R.D. "A Shoreline Occupation of Tikchik Lake, Southwest Alaska"
- 2:20 Hoff, R. "A Preliminary Report of an Archaeological Investigation for a Village Site (DIL-003) with Norton/Thule Cultural Affiliations on Lake Beverly in Wood-Tikchik Lake State Park"
- 2:40 Fall, J.A. "Recent Subsistence Harvest Trends in Bristol Bay Region"
- 3:00 Break
- 3:20 Schichnes, J. "Yup'ik Eskimos of the Nushagak River: Continuity and Change in Contemporary Subsistence Patterns"
- 3:40 Wolfe, R.J. "Fish Are Not Suppose to Be Played With: Yup'ik Views of Sport Fishing and Subsistence-Recreation Conflicts along the Togiak River"
- 4:00 Chythlook, M. "When is a 'Dolly' Not a 'Dolly'? Principles of Yup'ik Classification of Freshwater Fish in the Bristol Bay Region"
- 4:20 Discussion

Kuskokwim West

SETTLEMENT PATTERN STUDIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

David Yesner, Chair

Michael Jochim, Discussant

- 2:00 Yesner, D.R. "Settlement Pattern Studies in Archaeology: The Alaskan Framework"
- 2:10 Goebel, T. and R. Powers "A Possible Paleoindian Dwelling in the Nenana Valley: Spatial Analysis at the Walker Road Site"
- ✓ 2:30 Wilson, C. "A Preliminary Report on a Set of 19th Century Sites in the Demarcation Bay Area"
- 2:50 Sheppard, W. "Archaeological Implications of Historic Norton Bay Settlement Patterns"
- 3:10 Staley, D. "Spatial Analysis of House 15, Chagvan Bay, Alaska: Activities, Gender, Seasonality, and House Function"
- 3:30 Break

- 3:50 Clark, F.P. "The Reds Have Run Forever: Culture Change at the Confluence of the Kenai and Russian Rivers"
- 4:10 Johnson, L.L. "A Comparison of Settlement Patterns in the Aleutian Shumagin Islands: Implications for Island Biogeography"
- 4:30 Maschner, H.D. "Site Location and Resource Distributions in Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island, Southeast Alaska"
- 4:50 Moss, M.L. "Settlement and Subsistence of the Angoon Tlingit: The Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Records"
- 5:10 Jochim, M. : Discussant

Yukon

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY I

Richard VanderHoek, Chair

- 2:00 Hanable, W.S. "Arctic Shipwrecks: Preservation Opportunity and Challenge"
- 2:20 Olson, W. "Tlingit Artifacts in the Malaspina Collection: History and Contents"
- 2:40 Griffin, D. "Bubbling Waters and Bivalves- The Bane of Port Moller: A Look at the Current Status of Hot Springs Village, Port Moller, Alaska"
- 3:00 Henrikson, S. "Defensive Armor of the Tlingit People"
- 3:20 Break
- 3:40 Mason, O. and S. Ludwig "Two Controversies in Chronology: Geoarchaeological Re-Interpretations at St. Lawrence Island and Cape Krusenstern Beach Ridges"
- 4:00 Wooley, C. and James Haggarty "Tlingit and Tsimshian Interaction in the Alexander Archipelago"
- 4:20 VanderHoek, R. "A Project Comparing the Holding Ability of the Two Types of Alatl Dart Points"

7:30 pm PUBLIC LECTURE AND RECEPTION

Speaker: Napoleon Chagnon- "Violence and Warfare in Primitive Society" at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art, 121 W. 7th Avenue.

Reception for Napoleon Chagnon and Michael Jochim to follow at 8:45 pm in the Museum Atrium.

Saturday, March 4, 1989

Registration 7:00 am to 12:00 pm

MORNING

Kuskokwim East

MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Julie Sprott, Chair and Discussant

- 8:40 Turner, E. "Working on the Body: The Medical and Spiritual Implications of Inupiaq Healing"
- 9:00 McNabb, S. "Native Health and Native Policy: Current Dilemmas at the Federal Level"
- 9:20 Sprott, J. and C. Craig "A Comparison of Loss/Stress Experiences of Disturbed Alaska Native and White Teens"
- 9:40 Booker, J.M. and C.J. Helleckson "Prevalence of Seasonal Affective Disorder in Alaska"
- 10:00 Coffee Break
- 10:20 Tierney, G. "AIDS: A Potential Problem for Alaska Natives ?"
- 10:40 McClenahan, P. and J. Sprott "Meat Lockers of Early Alaskans: Necessity, Taste, and Risk"
- 11:00 Wainwright, R.B. and N. Shaffer "Food-borne Botulism in Alaska, 1947-1985"
- 11:20 J. Sprott, Discussant

Kuskokwim West

THE CENTRAL YUPIK ESKIMOS

Ann Fienup-Riordan, Chair
James VanStone, Discussant

- 8:40 Fienup-Riordan, A. "The Central Yup'ik Eskimos: Real and Ideal"
- 9:00 O'Leary, M. "Nelson's First Sledge Journey"
- 9:20 Corbett, D. "Ircinrraq'- Shape-shifters of the Yup'ik Spirit World"
- 9:40 Griffin, D. "Nuniwagamiut: Mythology and Folklore"
- 10:00 Coffee Break

- 10:20 Pratt, K.L. "Economic and Social Aspects of Nunivak Eskimo Cliff Hanging"
- 10:40 Hoffman, B. "Bird Netting, Cliff Hanging and Egg Gathering: Traditional Procurement Strategies Employed on the Cliffs of Western Nunivak Island"
- 11:00 Hensel, C. "Collaborating Towards Effective Native Alcohol Education in Southwestern Alaska"
- 11:20 J. VanStone, Discussant

Yukon

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY II

Robert Sattler, Chair

- 8:00 Shepard, R. and D. Redding-Gubitosa "Fishing and a Fish Trap from Kwigiumpainukamiut"
upriver older
- 8:20 Gubitosa, R. "Sediment Deposition at the Kwigiumpainukamiut Site, Southwestern Alaska"
- 8:40 Jackson, L. "Non-Native Ceramics Excavated in Southwestern Alaska c. 1820-1920"
- 9:00 Sattler, R. "Paleoecology of the Birch Interval (14,000-8,000 B.P.) on the Middle Porcupine River Valley, Northeast Alaska"
- 9:20 King, R.E. "Yukon Island, Alaska Revisited: Another Look at the Main Site"
- 9:40 Yesner, D. and R. Mack "Margaret Bay Knoll: A Mid-Holocene Site on Amaknak Island, Eastern Aleutian Islands"
- 10:00 Coffee Break
- 10:20 Reinhardt, G.A. "Wave-Induced Off-Site Artifact Dispersals at Pingasagruk, North Coast, Alaska"
- 10:40 Gal, R. "Found, Mostly Forgotten and Troublesome: Archaeological Sites on the Spit at Kotzebue, Alaska"
- 11:00 Gannon, B. "The Intermediate Kotzebue Site"
- 11:20 Sexton, S. "Computer Mapping of the Intermediate Kotzebue Site"
- 11:40 Davis, S. "Computer Mapping...a Commentary"

12:00 - 1:45 LUNCHEON

Speaker: Michael Jochim, Professor, Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of California at Santa Barbara

Topic: "Archaeology as Long Term Ethnography"

AFTERNOON

Kuskokwim East

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY II

William Schneider, Chair and Discussant

- 2:00 Kaplan, S. "The North Pole Controversy: An Anthropological Perspective"
- 2:20 Wenzel, G.W. "Eastern Arctic Inuit Subsistence: Seals, Snowmobiles and Animal Rights"
- 2:40 Feldman, K.D. "Anthropology and Gender: Is There Female Culture?"
- 3:00 Fienup-Riordan, Ann "Slaviq in Western Alaska: A Yup'ik Elaboration of a Russian Orthodox Tradition"
- 3:20 Break
- 3:40 Schneider, W. "The Cosmopolitan Life of Certain Inupiat Elders"
- 4:00 Okakok, L. "Both Sides Now: Elders, Authors, and the Life History Process"
- 4:20 Blackman, M. "Both Sides Are Different: Gender and the Life History Process"
- 4:40 Discussion

Kuskokwim West

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY III

David Staley, Chair

- 2:00 Slaughter, D.C. "Late 19th Century Firearms Use in Northwest Alaska: An Archaeological Example"
1854-1968
- 2:20 Boraas, A. and J. Klein "Radiocarbon Dates from SEL-010: Kachemak Bay, Alaska"
- 2:40 Hall, E.S. "Confessions of a Hired Gun: Consulting in Alaska"
- 3:00 Break
- 3:20 Harritt, R.K. "Recent Archaeology in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve: The 1988 Field Season at Cape Espenberg"
- 3:40 Yarborough, M.R. "Excavations at Uqciuvit Village, 49 SEW 056"
- 4:00 Yarborough, L.F. "Glass Beads from the Uqciuvit Site"

Yukon

A NEW MODEL FOR ALASKAN ARCHAEOLOGY:
LOCAL CONTROL AND LEADERSHIP IN THE
TANACROSS BACKSCATTER PROJECT (Panel Discussion)

Craig Mishler, Chair

- 2:00 Participants: G. Bacon, J. Isaac, K. Thomas, R. Brean, R. Betts, and C. Mishler.
- 4:00 Break

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ARCTIC RESEARCH

- 4:10 Dixon, M. "Summary: Committee on Arctic Social Sciences of the Polar Research Board-Final Report"

BUSINESS MEETING
Kuskokwim East
5:15 - 6:00 pm

Friday and Saturday

ATRIUM

POSTER SESSION

8:00 AM TO 5:00 PM

Balluta, A., T.G. Birkedal, L. Ellanna, and P.F. Gleeson
"The Lake Clark Sociocultural Project"

Boraas, A. and J. Klein
"Radiocarbon Dates from SEL-010: Kachemak Bay, Alaska"

Crozier, S.N.
"The Bureau of Indian Affairs Archaeology Program in Alaska"

Drozda, R.
"Through Their Words the Land Retains Meaning: ANCSA 14(h)(1) Oral History"

Gleeson, P.F. and C.H. Blee
"Gold Rush Archaeology of Skagway: The American Entrypoint to the Canadian Yukon"

Krieg, T.M. and D.R. Cooper
"BIA ANCSA and the 14(h)(1) Project"

Morton, S.D.
"Archaeological Assistance in Alaska: An Example of Outreach to the Native Community"

Sattler, R.A.
"Paleoecology of a Late-Quaternary Cave Deposit on the Porcupine River, Alaska"

Schaaf, J., D. Gibson, and M. Kunz
"Interdisciplinary Studies in Prehistory and Natural Sciences in Alaska National Parks"

ABSTRACTS

BALLUTA, ANDREW, TED BIRKEDAL, LINDA ELLANNA, AND PAUL GLEESON (Poster)

"The Lake Clark Sociocultural Project"

In 1985, the National Park Service initiated the Lake Clark Sociocultural Project, a four-year study designed to document the past and present lifeways of the Dena'ina Indians of Southwestern Alaska. Lake Clark National Park and Preserve is part of the original homeland of the Dena'ina, an Athabaskan people who continue to use the park and preserve for subsistence and other traditional cultural pursuits. The centerpiece of the project is a full ethnography of the Dena'ina of the Lake Clark Region. It approaches the Dena'ina from a holistic perspective and covers demography, resource use, social and political organization, world view, and religion. Corollary products include an ethnobotany of the Dena'ina by Priscilla Kari(Russell) and an archival-interpretive videotape of traditional Dena'ina fish storage techniques prepared by media specialists from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. The overall project has involved close cooperation between the National Park Service, the University of Alaska, and the Dena'ina community.

BARSNESS, KRISTIN J. (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 9:00 am)

"Issues of Property: The Snail House Collection from Hoonah, Alaska"

This paper draws on archival and field research to examine the role of ceremonial pieces among the Tlingit of southeast Alaska. The research is based on a collection now housed in The University Museum, Philadelphia, and purchased from the "Snail House" families of Hoonah, Alaska, in 1924. The paper first examines traditional Tlingit concepts about property and the role of ceremonial objectives in Tlingit culture. The paper then turns to a discussion of contemporary property issues raised by the Tlingit community in Hoonah during the course of fieldwork.

BIRKEDAL, TED (Kuskokwim East, Friday 8:30 am)

"Historic Context and Archaeological Preservation"

If archaeologists are to be successful in the conservation of archaeological sites, they must participate in the bureaucratic process of preservation planning. For Federal archaeologists, the archaeological staffs of State Historic Preservation Officers, or any archaeologists either directly or indirectly associated with Federal archaeological programs; the primary source document for preservation planning is the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation--a document that resembles the Bible in that it is more often cited than understood. The concept of "historic context" is the cornerstone of the planning process as defined by the Secretary. Historic context is an organizational format that gives meaning to archaeological sites and supplies direction to their preservation. The development of contexts is an open-ended, continuous process which seeks to preserve the broad diversity of resources that represent the archaeological record, rather than a small, biased sample of properties.

BLACKMAN, MARGARET (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 4:20 pm)

"Both Sides are Different: Gender and the Life History Process"

Sadie Neakok and Waldo Bodfish, North Slope Iñupiat from Barrow and Wainwright, respectively, share a common heritage and experience. Both are bilingual elders, the children of white east coast whaler fathers and Iñupiat mothers who became, as adults, cultural brokers serving their communities as mediators of the white man's world. Both married Iñupiat, had large families, and lived off the land, and both, as elders, in the 1980s related their life stories to anthropologists (Margaret Blackman and William Schneider, respectively). Despite the similarity in pattern of their life experiences, their life histories are strikingly different in the way they address topics such as marriage, children, and interpersonal relationships. These differences suggest that gender plays an important, if little examined, role in shaping the expression of life stories. This paper explores how the gender of both narrator and author has affected the production of these two life histories.

BOOKER, JOHN M. AND CARLA J. HELLECKSON (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 9:20 pm)

Seasonal Affective Disorder (S.A.D.), a cyclic fall/winter depression attributed to the diminution of sunlight, has been established as a clinical diagnosis in D.S.M. III-R (p. 224). Winter symptoms of this "atypical" depression include irritability, sleepiness, appetite increase, weight gain, and fatigue. Little is known about the prevalence of S.A.D. in the general population, but among patients in treatment it is four times more common among women than men, and there are reports of alcohol abuse in 20% of the affected families. S.A.D. victims have been shown to respond to phototherapy for relief of winter depressive symptoms, as demonstrated in Alaska and elsewhere, which raises questions about the potential clinical population with S.A.D. who may benefit from this new therapeutic modality.

A cross-sectional study of the prevalence of S.A.D. was conducted in Fairbanks, Alaska, January through March, 1988. This high latitude community (64 degrees, 49') experiences less than four hours of available daylight in mid-winter. One-hour structured interviews of a random sample of 310 residents, aged 21 to 79, provided a retrospective report of symptoms, patterns of behavior, related health problems and behaviors, and respondent's explanations of experienced seasonal variation in mood and activity. Additionally, present mood was evaluated using items from the CES-D. Findings indicate that symptoms of S.A.D. are widely experienced. Twenty-three percent of the respondents reported a "marked" or "extreme" change in energy level from summer to winter months. Sixty-seven percent reported weight gain during the winter months, with half of those gaining 10 pounds or more. And 14% reported increased "irritability" from December through February. Diagnostic criteria are applied to the sample and differences based on demographic, structural and social-psychological variables are examined.

BORAAS, ALAN AND JANET KLEIN (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 2:20 pm and Poster)

"Radiocarbon Dates from SEL-010: Kachemak Bay, Alaska"

Excavations at SEL-010 (Calhoun Point) in 1987-88 unearthed a two component prehistoric site on the south coast of Kachemak Bay on Alaska's Kenai Peninsula.

The upper component is a Late-Prehistoric house depression apparently associated with the Dena'ina (Tanaina) occupation of southern Cook Inlet. Charcoal from the fire hearth within the house depression yielded radiocarbon dates of A.D. 1175+/-60 and A.D. 1440+/-60. These dates, along with those from nearby Seal Beach (SEL-079), indicate a Dena'ina occupation of Kachemak Bay during the early to middle second millennium A.D.

The lower component is assigned to Kachemak III of the Kachemak Tradition based on artifact typology and midden characteristics. Charcoal from the lowest level of the midden produced a radiocarbon date of A.D. 10+/-70 which coincides with other dates for the onset of Kachemak III. Charcoal near the top of the midden produced a date of A.D. 850+/-60, roughly contemporaneous with the Norton influenced Fox Farm Bluff site on Yukon Island and a few hundred years more recent than other Kachemak III radiocarbon dates for Kachemak Bay.

CHYTHLOOK, MOLLY (Kuskokwim East, Friday 4:00 pm)

"When is a 'Dolly' Not a 'Dolly'? Principles of Yup'ik Classification of Freshwater Fish in the Bristol Bay Region"

Although Western scientists distinguish between Dolly Varden and Arctic char based upon the differing number of gill rakers (small, bony, water-straining projections) characteristic of the two species, the Yup'ik people of Bristol Bay classify these fish into three named categories (anerlluak, angyuk, yugyak) using more culturally meaningful features such as schooling behavior, habitat, and, especially, qualities of the flesh which determine which techniques to use when preserving the fish for later use. The purpose of this paper is to explore these Yup'ik principles of fish taxonomy. It will also discuss how attention to this classification system may facilitate resource conservation efforts. The paper is based upon fieldwork in Togiak, Manokotak, Dillingham, Aleknagik, Ekwok, New Stuyahok, Koliganek, and Levelock.

CLARK, FRED P. (Kuskokwim East, Friday 11:00 am)

"Expanding the Sphere of Involvement: Public Archaeology and the Need to Reassess the Proposed Sqilantnu Archaeological District"

The proposed Sqilantnu Archaeological District encompasses land managed by the USFS and the USFWS. Planned modifications of the route of the Sterling Highway in the proposed District injects the involvement of the Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology along with the Alaska Department of Transportation. Cook Inlet Natives, Incorporated has applied for much of the vicinity as an Historic and Cemetery Site under section 14(h)(1) of the ANCSA legislation; this necessitates the involvement of the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As a potential "undertaking" on a historic property, both the road construction and the potential land exchange dictate involvement of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officer. The differences in missions set before each of the government and Native groups produces variations in attitudes and orientations. The Sqilantnu area is presented as an example of the need for cooperative management of a major archaeological property.

CLARK, FRED P. (Kuskokwim West, Friday 3:50 pm)

"The Reds have Run Forever: Culture Change at the Confluence of the Kenai and Russian Rivers"

The vicinity surrounding the confluence of the Russian River and the Kenai River is rich in resources and culture history. It has been both figuratively and literally a crossroads for at least four separate cultures, probably since the early Holocene. A brief history of archaeological research within the site complex is presented. Artifacts and/or radiocarbon dates suggesting Northern Archaic, Early Prehistoric, Kenai Variant, and contact period Eskimo and Tanaina occupations are discussed. Particular attention is given

to the late prehistoric interface between Eskimo and Tanaina Athapaskan populations and to an historic period abandonment scenario for Chunuk'tnu hdakaaq, the Tanaina village at the confluence.

CORBETT, DEBRA G. (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 9:20 am)

"Ircinrraq"- Shape-shifters of the Yup'ik Spirit World"

This paper describes Ircinrraq and their relationship with the Yup'ik Eskimos. Analogous in some respects to Celtic fairies and Slavic shape-shifters, the Ircinrraq are an integral part of Yup'ik life. These beings, human, wolf or whale in form, interact with humans in many ways, beneficial and otherwise. The apparent decline in reported sightings of Ircinrraq in modern times can be attributed to increased contact with foreign cultures, particularly Euro-american. Ircinrraq and other "non-empirical" beings cannot be dismissed by anthropologists as peripheral to Native culture, they are vital to a complete understanding of the Yup'ik world.

CROZIER, S. NEAL (Kuskokwim East, Friday 9:00 am)

"The Bureau of Indian Affairs Archaeology Program in Alaska"

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Archeology program has been in operation for nine years in Alaska. This branch of the BIA is responsible for cultural resource inventories on restricted Native allotments and townsite lots. In the past nine years, 998 allotment parcels and 1,045 townsite lots have been inventoried, 137 archeological/historic sites recorded and 24 sites determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to conducting archaeological investigations, the BIA has initiated six excavations on National Register eligible sites and directed a field school for Native youths on Kodiak. All investigations, reports and consultation comply with the regulations in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This paper summarizes the work of these past nine years and sets forth the short term and long range goals of BIA archaeology in Alaska.

CROZIER, S.NEAL (Poster)

"The Bureau of Indian Affairs Archaeology Program in Alaska"

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Archaeology program has been in operation for nine years in Alaska. This branch of the BIA is responsible for cultural resource inventories on restricted Native allotments and townsite lots. In addition to conducting archaeological investigations, the BIA has initiated a field school for Native youths on Kodiak. All investigations, reports and consultation comply with the regulations in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

DALE, RACHEL JOAN (Yukon, Friday 8:40 am)

"Eskimo Craniology: A Consideration of a Chewing Related Morphological Trait Complex"

Eskimo crania are characterized by small mastoid processes, thickened tympanic plates and the retention of shallow mandibular fossae into later childhood. A number of causes have been sought for this morphological trait complex. Disease, specifically otitis media, was investigated as a possible cause for small mastoid processes. This explanation was eliminated after a review of the pertinent medical literature. An examination of a number of crania indicated that this was not the causative agent. Because this trait

complex is in medieval Icelanders and Greenlanders, a non-genetic cause was sought. The cause presently under consideration is a variation of the hard-chew hypothesis that has been put forward to explain Eskimo craniofacial modifications. The link between anterior tooth use and shallow mandibular fossae already has been established. This study emphasizes the interplay between mandibular fossae depth, tympanic plate thickness, and mastoid process size in relation to the differential mandibular emphases and stresses.

DAVIS, STANLEY D. (Yukon, Saturday 11:40 am)

"Computer Mapping...a Commentary"

A brief critique of the Intermediate Kotzebue Site computer map by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is offered. This is then placed in perspective by highlighting similar mapping projects of the U.S. Forest Service, and elaborating on various techniques, applications and future trends of this technology for agency cultural resource management.

DITERS, CHARLES E. (Kuskokwim East, Friday 10:20 am)

"Going Solo: Cultural Resources Management in an Austere Environment"

The difficulty and scale of the task of managing the full spectrum of cultural resources, from the oldest prehistoric sites to the remnants of World War II, on federal lands in Alaska are immense. The situation is exacerbated by frequent shortfalls in federal program budgets, personnel ceilings, and the vicissitudes of agency priorities. Nowhere can this be more clearly seen than in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Region 7, where a single archaeologist is responsible for some 77,000,000 acres (10.7 % of all federal lands in the United States). This paper examines the avenues, past, present, and future, that are or may be used to provide for the responsible stewardship of the region's cultural resources under the extant restraints.

DROZDA, ROBERT M. (Poster)

"Through Their Words the Land Retains Meaning: ANCSA 14(h)(1) Oral History"

Over the course of the last ten years the ANCSA 14(h)(1) Project has amassed an oral history tape collection of over 1000 recorded interviews representing nearly every region in Alaska. Using maps, photographs and direct quotes, this poster demonstrates the value of eliciting Native accounts of events relating to specific locations. Such personal knowledge facilitates more accurate, detailed and meaningful interpretations of specific site and the landscape in general.

DUCKER, JAMES H. (Yukon, Friday 11:00 am)

"Out of Harm's Way: Bureau of Education Efforts to Relocate Northwest Alaska Eskimos, 1907-1917"

In the Lower 48 Anglo-American land hunger was a primary motive for moving Indians away from white settlers. In Alaska, especially its northwest corner, whites monopolized very little land, but well-meaning authorities in the Bureau of Education encouraged Natives to leave what they saw as the "corrupting" white communities of Nome, Council, Candle, and Deering. In doing so, the agency supported schools which spurred the development of the permanent communities of White Mountain, Buckland, and Noorvik. The Bureau succeeded to varying degrees depending on a number of factors, particularly the economic viability

of the white communities. While the Bureau did not succeed in removing all Natives from the white towns, it did provide the Inupiat with an alternative which allowed them to maintain much of their traditional village life and obtain a western education for their children.

FIENUP-RIORDAN, ANN (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 8:40 am)

"The Central Yup'ik Eskimos: Real and Ideal"

In the development of the image of the Eskimo Other, the Yup'ik Eskimos were something of an anomaly. On the one hand, the Eskimo inhabitants of the Arctic have fascinated the public since their "discovery." As the Western image of the Other changed from bestial and fantastic to romantic, so did their image of the Eskimo. At the same time, since western Alaska was not a part of the "Real Arctic" experienced by the early explorers, it was ignored. Devoid of any real knowledge of the Yup'ik Eskimos, the image of the Eskimo derived from European experience in the High Arctic was subsequently applied to them with impunity. This image's only now being slowly but surely corrected, thanks in part to recent efforts to record and interpret Yup'ik oral history and tradition.

FIENUP-RIORDAN, ANN (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 3:00 pm)

"Slaviq in Western Alaska: A Yup'ik Elaboration of a Russian Orthodox Tradition"

This paper will detail the origins and gradual elaboration of the cross-cultural, multi-denominational, ethnically diverse, and regionally unique celebration of Slaviq in western Alaska, as well as contemporary non-native reactions to it. Westerners put face to face with Slaviq are often perplexed by its repetitious form and sugar-laden content. Indeed, Slaviq makes no sense in terms of western ideology, wherein individuality and moderation are valued over repetition and abundance. Alternately viewed as a squandering of scarce and limited resources or as an unnecessarily tedious series of similar meals, the cultural bounty and creativity that Slaviq embodies is often lost in translation.

FALL, JAMES (Kuskokwim East, Friday 2:40 pm)

"Recent Subsistence Harvest Trends in the Bristol Bay Region"

Since the early 1980s, the Division of Subsistence has conducted "baseline" studies in 20 of the 24 communities of the Bristol Bay Region. One major objective of this research has been quantified harvest data that can be used for comparative purposes. The purpose of this paper is to summarize the findings of these studies, and compare the results with those of a region-wide survey of subsistence harvests conducted by the University of Alaska in 1974. This comparison suggests that in most communities, subsistence harvests, as measured in pounds harvested per capita, have been stable over this 10 to 15 year period, and that harvest levels continue to be relatively high (about 400 pounds or more per person per year in most villages). The paper concludes with a discussion of reasons for this persistence and more recent issues which could modify these patterns in the future.

FELDMAN, KERRY D. (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 2:40 pm)

"Anthropology and Gender: Is There Female Culture?"

Ann Wilson Schaef, in her book "Female Reality," argues from her clinical psychological perspective that there are basic differences in female values in the U.S. compared to the "white male system." Carol Gilligan, a Harvard-based psychologist, argues there is a distinctive female mortality in her book, "In a Different Voice." Do these and numerous other assertions about women's reality by feminist scientists indicate there is "female culture(s)" in the U.S. and elsewhere? This paper explores the question, suggesting an affirmative answer and an evolving explanation for gender-based (sub) culture(s).

GAL, ROBERT (Yukon, Saturday 10:40 am)

"Found, Mostly Forgotten and Troublesome: Archaeological Sites on the Spit at Kotzebue, Alaska"

In 1941 and 1947 J.L. Giddings, Jr. excavated at four locations at Kotzebue, Alaska. In 1951 J.W. Van Stone excavated eight house pits at Kotzebue with the intent of clarifying the cultural position of Kotzebue with regard to other coastal sites and to the Kobuk River sites. Since 1951, the City of Kotzebue has expanded more than tenfold. Significantly, despite well-known archaeological resources and relatively easy access and logistics, with the exception of the relocation of a "whalebone burial," only cursory investigation have been carried out at Kotzebue. The archaeological resources that remain at Kotzebue retain "value" and merit consideration as the City of Kotzebue, a regional hub, continues to grow. Examples of past experiences and foibles, and present and future dilemmas and prospects in conserving Kotzebue's historical resources illustrate issues of state-wide import.

GANNON, BRIAN L. (Yukon, Saturday 11:00 am)

"The Intermediate Kotzebue Site"

A proposed airport access road may cross the Intermediate Kotzebue Site (KTZ-030). The site exhibits numerous house depressions and other features, and is a contributing element to the Kotzebue archaeological district proposed by Gal. The first archaeology at Kotzebue comprised excavations of thirteen houses at KTZ-030 and three other localities in the 1940s by Giddings in developing his local tree-ring chronology. Unfortunately, no maps of these excavations were produced. Since Giddings' work, KTZ-030 has been heavily impacted through looting, vehicular activity and dog tethering. A preliminary site map, identifying 77 features, was prepared in 1986 along with a DOT&PF right of way archaeological survey. In 1988, a refined computer-generated map of KTZ-030 was prepared. Brush cutting prior to mapping enhanced feature visibility, allowing identification of nearly twice the 1986 yield. For agencies with such capability, in-house computer mapping is advantageous where particular cultural resource management tasks are involved.

GLEESON, PAUL AND CATHY BLEE (Poster)

"Gold Rush Archaeology of Skagway"

Special emphasis is placed on developing culture history study themes as part of the archaeological work for downtown Skagway. The cultural processes that are associated with and are exemplified by the culture history are summarized. Four major aspects are addressed: national, regional, local and particularistic.

Information on the culture history of the area derived from a records check and literature search is summarized. The thrust of the summary is analytical and thematic in character. Special emphasis is placed on using existing histories to develop study themes for downtown Skagway. These themes include, but are not limited to, homesteading and exploration, gold rush camp, boom town, and railroad town. Other themes include such topics of anthropological interest as the rise of the middle class at the turn of the century, frontier ethics, the Edwardian frontier, or the road to prohibition.

The cultural processes that are associated with and are exemplified by the culture history are summarized. Three major aspects are addressed: the place of Skagway in the settling of Alaska; the development of a turn of the century town; and the particularistic view of the Gold Rush pioneers of Alaska. As Teague has pointed out historical archaeology looks not to how "...things ought to be..." but to "...the common people and common events which comprise the bulk of culture and the bulk of history."

GOEBEL, TED AND ROGER POWERS (Kuskokwim West, Friday 2:10 pm)

"A Possible Paleoindian Dwelling in the Nenana Valley; Spatial Analysis at the Walker Road Site"

Recent excavations at the Walker Road site in central Alaska have uncovered an 11,500 year old feature not commonly known from other Northern Paleoindian or Clovis sites: the remains of a circular, tent-like surface structure. Spatial analyses have defined what may be the circular outline of a living structure, based on what may be the circular outline of a hearth, an extremely high density of stone tools, and the types of tools found within the confines of the feature. The discovery of this feature at Walker Road adds a new dimension to analyses of Paleoindian subsistence and settlement. Most Clovis and Clovis-aged sites in Alaska have been interpreted as short-term hunting camps and/or kill sites, unlike the relatively long-term Paleoindian occupation seen at Walker Road. This paper will describe the Walker Road excavations and spatial analyses in detail, as well as discuss the relationships of this site to other Nenana Complex occupations and the Late Pleistocene settlement of the Nenana Valley.

GRIFFIN, DENNIS (Yukon, Friday 2:40 pm)

"Bubbling Waters and Bivalves - The Bane of Port Moller: A Look at the Current Status of Hot Springs Village, Port Moller, Alaska"

Hot Springs Village at Port Moller has been the site of nine seasons of archaeological investigations yielding a rich assemblage of stone, bone and antler artifacts suggesting a marine oriented economy. Three distinct occupational areas have been identified with C14 dates ranging from 5000-600 B.P. During the summer of 1987, archaeologists from the Bureau of Indian Affairs ANCSA Office spent six days at Port Moller Hot Springs, conducting a 14(h)(1) site investigation. In light of reports of continuing vandalism at the site and the time lag involved in reporting the results of past investigations, Hot Springs Village was resurveyed and mapped with attention focussed on recording all signs of past subsurface disturbance. One additional occupational area was identified. A summary of information known about the Port Moller site as well as its current status is presented.

GRIFFIN, DENNIS (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 9:40 am)

"Nuniwagamiut: Mythology and Folklore"

The Nuniwagamiut of Nunivak Island have been the subject of investigation by several anthropologists over the past 65 years beginning with Rasmussen in 1924 and followed by Curtis in 1927, Himmelheber in

1936-37, Lantis in 1939-40 and 1946, and Hammerlich in 1950 and 1953. In conjunction with their work, each of these researchers collected myths and legends, told to them by island elders. In 1986, archaeologists from the Bureau of Indian Affairs ANCSA office spent four months on Nunivak Island investigating 14 (h) (1) historic places and cemetery sites. As part of this research, site specific oral history information was collected including over 30 Native myths and legends. This paper examines these myths in light of those previously collected. The influence of mainland Eskimos as detailed in Island mythology is also examined.

GUBITOSA, RICHARD (Yukon, Saturday 8:20 pm)

"Sediment Deposition at the Kwigiapainukamiut Site, Southwestern Alaska"

Excavation of two house pits at Kwigiapainukamiut on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River has exposed a distinct stratigraphic sequence. Samples from selected stratigraphic units are being analyzed for composition, grain size, and vertical trends. The purpose is to determine the environment of deposition of the sediments and reconstruct the influence of the geomorphology on human habitation.

Profiles examined to date consist of silt-sized layers of quartz, micas, and woody organic matter. Most units are thoroughly root-mottled and are stained various shades of brown. Occasional charcoal layers aid in local correlation. A faint fining-upward trend is visible in some units. A probable pre-house sequence can be recognized from an overlying post-house sequence. Most units dip north away from the river, and are parallel with the present ground surface.

The grain size, vertical sequence, and depositional dip of the sediments reveal that they were deposited on a levee during flood stage of the Kuskokwim River. Major flood deposition was very frequent, perhaps every 10-20 years. Although present levee height is over 15 feet above low-water stage, flood waters can easily reach that height during a downstream blockage by ice or logs.

HALL, EDWIN S., JR. (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 2:40 pm)

"Confessions of Hired Gun: Consulting in Alaska"

Seventeen years of anthropological consulting in Alaska, for many quite different clients with a wide range of needs and concerns, has led to casual ruminations on my part about a number of issues. Consulting by anthropologists is big business in Alaska, with the potential to affect government policy and corporation action in ways that may significantly impact cultural resources, natural resources and the lives of contemporary human populations. This discussion of my experience is presented in the belief that more dialogue on what consultants do, how they do it, and the solutions that they develop to meet the problems inevitably encountered would be useful.

HANABLE, WILLIAM S. (Yukon, Friday 2:00 pm)

"Arctic Shipwrecks: Preservation Opportunity and Challenge"

Sunken vessels lying off Alaska's Arctic Coast, wrecks from America's 19th Century whaling fleet, remain as one of the last undisturbed national maritime treasures. In the past, their remote locations and the harsh climate of those locations has protected them. Now new technologies and increased interest in diving and treasure hunting endanger the vessels. The Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 complicates the situation by asserting federal to wrecks lying within the three-mile limit but

by simultaneously transferring that title to the various coastal states. This paper assesses the historical importance of the sunken vessels lying off Alaska's Arctic Coast, describes current legislation and contemporary and planned exploration activity, evaluates the prospective results of that activity, and recommends ways in which the vessels can be protected and preserved.

HANSON, CHRISTINE L. AND PATRICIA L. MCCLENAHAN (Yukon, Friday 9:00 am)

"Stature Reconstruction of a Medieval Norwegian Sample"

Temporal changes in average stature are often used as a measure of a past population's adaptation or lack of it. Traditionally, stature estimates have been calculated using formulae derived from limb proportions of cadavers. However, many authors have noted the problem of regional or populational variation in body proportions of such reconstructed ratios. Before differences in stature can be attributed to environmental adaptation, "ethnic" or populational differences in limb ratios must be taken into account. The present paper calculates stature of medieval Norwegian skeletal sample using archeological plan femur length and dry bone femur length. The authors present a variety of formulae and compare the statures derived from these calculations to stature derived from archaeological plans.

HARRITT, ROGER (Yukon, Friday 10:20 am)

"The Metes and Bounds of Late Prehistoric Human Distributions: Prospects for Investigating Prehistoric Ethnohistories by Archaeological Means"

Methodological approaches recently advanced by Aigner and Black (1985; and Burch (1988) advocate use of ethnographic information to reconstruct late prehistoric sociopolitical boundaries in the Aleutians and on the Seward Peninsula. In a recent study (Harritt 1988), I suggested that the existence of prehistoric societal territories can be discovered by analogues with ethnographic societal characteristics. However, accompanying this approach are problems of establishing contemporaneity of prehistoric occupations on an inter-regional level, upon which evidence for existence of a prehistoric society must be based, and archaeological invisibility of ethnic identity which derives from sampling limitations. On the Seward Peninsula, the broken ethnohistorical thread of the prehistoric-historic interface presents a circumstance in which it likely is not possible to distinguish between the Malemiut and previous occupants of the area (Burch nd), if based on early historical descriptions and attributes of the archaeological remains.

HARRITT, ROGER (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 3:20 pm)

"Recent Archaeology in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve: The 1988 Field Season at Cape Espenberg"

Abstract not available.

HAUCK, SHIRLEY A. (Kuskokwim West, Friday 9:40 am)

"Cultures in Conflict: Dance Intention vs. Dance Interpretation"

In the last issue of Folklore "The Tribe Called Wannabee: Playing Indian in America and Europe" Rayna Green raised a timely, unintended issue. Accusing the "Wannabees" of engaging in mindless Pan-Indianism, or alternatively, selective history remaking, Green, a Cherokee Indian, takes eloquent written offence at cacausians who don Plains Indian costume, mimic dance and war cries, or participate in pseudo Indian rituals. Based upon her remarks regarding insider cultural interpretation, this paper investigates dance intention among adults engaging in similar other-culture play with the racial element controlled. Preliminary findings from an interstate tri-city survey of dancer intention among hobbyists whose weekly recreational clubs meet to do East and West European, Middle Eastern, and Central Asian dance indicate that these other-culture "Wannabees" are innocents who view their activities as complimentary to their referent cultures. The masked issue that emerges from the study concerns viewing dance expression in terms of cultural relativism.

HENRIKSON, STEVE (Yukon, Friday 3:00 pm)

"Defensive Armor of the Tlingit People"

The richly decorated body armor used by the Tlingit of southeast Alaska has received a great deal of acclaim over the years--from early Russian explorers to modern-day museum curators. This paper focuses on the structure of war helmets and defensive body armor, and the use by the Tlingit in the early historic period.

Perhaps the most flamboyant part of the warriors' armor was the carved and painted helmet. A study of over eighty war helmets still in existence revealed symbolic associations between physical warfare and the spiritual warfare practiced by Tlingit shamans. Once firearms made helmets obsolete for protection, they continued to have use as ceremonial crest hats.

Body armor, constructed of wood and leather, provided the warrior with protection from traditional weaponry. Like war helmets, this armor was often decorated with formline painting. Similarities between North American and Asian armor will be explored.

HENSEL, CHASE (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 11:00 pm)

"Collaborating Towards Effective Native Alcohol Education in Southwestern Alaska"

As part of an extensive language and culture curriculum development process for Yup'ik Eskimo-speaking high school students, materials were developed to address substance abuse and related violence. This process required an attempt, through collaboration with Yup'ik researchers, teachers and counselors, to revise current Western models of addiction and abuse in light of Yup'ik cultural knowledge about alcohol and alcoholic behavior. This paper will briefly examine the collaborative effort and lessons learned in the process of design and field-testing. An alcohol and life choices simulation called "Becoming an Elder" (in English translation) will be available for examination and discussion.

HOFF, RICKY (Kuskokwim East, Friday 2:20 pm)

"A Preliminary Report of an Archeological Investigation for a Village Site (DIL-003) with Norton/Thule Cultural Affiliations on Lake Beverly in Wood-Tikchik Lake State Park"

In August of 1988 archaeological excavations were conducted on a certified Native allotment along the south shore of Lake Beverly. The site is situated near the west bank of the Agulupak River, which yields annual salmon runs. Eight charcoal samples provided radiocarbon dates ranging from 250 to 2380 years BP. Artifacts recovered include 113 stone tools and over 120 pottery sherds. From this sample there is a curious lack of artifacts that would be representative of a fishing industry. Ground slate is not found to be replacing the flaked tool industry as found during this same time period in other areas of the Bristol Bay region. In addition, a small collection of microblades may suggest an earlier occupation than what is indicated by the radiocarbon dates. The attempt here will be to make a statement on the technological continuities and changes represented at this site and how these changes compare to other sites in the Bristol Bay area.

HOFFMAN, BRIAN (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 10:40 am)

"Bird Netting, Cliff Hanging and Egg Gathering: Traditional Procurement Strategies Employed on the Cliffs of Western Nunivak Island"

The steep rocky cliffs along the west coast of Nunivak Island sustained phenomenal summer colonies of cliff-dwelling seabirds. These birds and their eggs were annually harvested by the Cupik Eskimos of Nunivak Island through the early 1900s. The techniques and equipment involved in capturing cliff-dwelling seabirds and gathering their eggs are documented in oral history accounts collected from Nunivak elders by BIA ANCSA archaeologists.

IUTZI-MITCHELL, ROY D. (Yukon, Friday 10:40 am)

"Man, Spearman, Bowman, Chief: An Introduction to the Classical Martial Arts of the Asiatic Eskimos"

The Asiatic Eskimos of northeastern Siberia and St. Lawrence Island had a highly developed but little documented martial arts tradition. In this overview of three specialized martial art statuses, based on ethnohistorical interviews with the son of a 19th century spearman, I survey the training regimen, empty hand and weapons techniques, the social organization of warriors and the cultural position of war in Asiatic Eskimo societies. I conclude with a brief review of the archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence for the prehistory of organized warfare on the far north Pacific rim.

JACKSON, LOUISE M. (Yukon, Saturday 8:40 am)

"Non-Native Ceramics in Southwestern Alaska: 1820-1920"

Non-Native ceramics excavated from Crow Village, Nushagak, Akulivikchuk, Tikchik, Kijik and Kolmakovsky Redoubt have been re-examined. Assemblages include Russian, Japanese, American and British wares. In this presentation I will review the collections, focussing on pieces that have been newly identified, differentiating those which can be associated with Russian-American Company supply, and those which arrived under American auspices from 1867 to ca.1920. Particular attention will be paid to transfer-printed patterns of British origin for their chronological potential. These include unpublished Copeland and Garrett examples identified from pattern books in the Spode factory archives in Stoke-on-Trent, as well

as examples from the manufactories of Sewell & Co., Sampson Bridgwood & Sons, Thomas Hughes, W.H. Grindley & Co., W. Baker and Co., E.J.D. Bodley, Emery, Dalehall Pottery Co., George Jones & Son, J. & G. Meakin, Johnson Brothers, and Dunn Bennett & Company.

JOHNSON, L. LEWIS (Kuskokwim West, Friday 4:10 pm)

"A Comparison of Settlement Patterns in the Aleutian and Shumagin Islands: Implications for Island Biogeography"

Allen McCartney's detailed analysis of Rat Island settlement patterns and Bruno Frohlich and David Kopjanski's study of Adak are compared to the author's analysis of settlement in the outer Shumagin Islands. Shumagin Island patterns cannot be explained by the factors of island irregularity and centrality which McCartney used in explaining Rat Island settlement. Rather, proximity to those marine resources which are least prone to disruption during seismic activity appears to be the primary determinant of site location in the Shumagin Islands.

KAPLAN, SUSAN A. (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 2:00 pm)

"The North Pole Controversy: An Anthropological Perspective"

For 80 years explorers, adventurers, scholars, and reporters have continued to debate whether Robert E. Peary reached the North Pole. Most recently, Wally Herbert and Dennis Rawlins captured national attention with reports that Peary failed in his goal and possibly faked his navigational readings. Despite the large and growing body of literature on polar expeditions, the Peary North Pole efforts have not been placed in social or political context, nor have the critical relations between the Polar Inuit and the explorer been examined. This paper will place the North Pole controversy in a social context, examine biases in the Peary literature, and demonstrate how stereotypes about the Arctic have been perpetuated by those writing about Peary's efforts to reach the northernmost place on earth.

KEEL, BENNIE C. (Kuskokwim East, Friday 8:10 am)

"Federal Archaeological Program: Current Status"

A brief historical description of the Federal Archaeology Program will highlight the statutory basis for the programs, the trajectory of the program's development. Information will be presented about current activities such as the National Archaeological Database, computer managed information systems dealing with looting and vandalism, public education activities and other efforts of the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist and the Archaeological Assistance Division, National Park Service to coordinate the Federal Archaeological Program. Information will be provided concerning the 1988 amendments to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and how the Uniform Regulations will be modified to respond. Objectives and goals of the Secretary of the Interior's annual report covering Moss-Bennett and ARPA activities will be explained as well as development of automated data collecting programs for these reports. Examples chosen to illustrate aspects of the current efforts will emphasize the importance of interagency cooperation.

KING, ROBERT E. (Kuskokwim East, Friday 10:40 am)

"Archaeology by the Bureau of Land Management in Alaska"

The archaeology program of the Bureau of Land Management in Alaska effectively began in 1974. Its major responsibilities are in overseeing compliance with Federal laws, and managing known and unknown archaeological and historical resources on its 93 million acres. From the mid-1970s through 1987, about 35,000 acres had been examined intensively for such resources resulting in the discovery of 2,340 sites, of which 180 were formally evaluated with 57 determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Other accomplishments include: 1) cooperative work with the United States Geological Survey in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska; 2) survey or historical documentation at various locations including Valdez Creek, Birch Creek, the Unalakleet River, and the Utility Corridor; and, most recently, 3) development of cultural resource management plans for the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District and Fort Egbert. Also, the program provides the lead for managing the archaeological and historic resources along the Iditarod National Historic Trail. This paper summarizes such work and presents short and long-term future goals of the program.

KING, ROBERT E. (Yukon, Saturday 9:20 am)

"Yukon Island, Alaska Revisited: Another Look at the Main Site"

In 1983, archaeologists employed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) visited the Main Site (SEL-001) on the south side of Yukon Island, about nine miles south of Homer, Alaska. Earlier, during 1930-32, archaeological excavations had been conducted there by Frederica de Laguna. Her work had resulted in a wealth of information leading to the definition of Kachemak Bay culture while setting the broad framework for understanding Cook Inlet prehistory. Subsequently, the importance of this site was formally recognized when it was designated a National Historic Landmark on December 29, 1962. Yet, less than two years later, the great Alaska Good Friday earthquake of 1964 caused subsidence on Yukon Island which allegedly "destroyed much of the Main Site" (de Laguna 1975: v).

But how much? This was one of the questions addressed by the BLM archaeologists in 1983, with conclusions suggesting that much of the Main Site was indeed gone. In 1987, however, a team of BLM and Bureau of Indian Affairs archaeologists took another look. Using photographs made in the 1930s of de Laguna's excavations, new conclusions were made indicating that more of the Main Site is present than previously thought from the 1983 work. This paper will summarize the new findings while showing photographic evidence supporting the new conclusions.

KNECHT, RICK (Kuskokwim East, Friday 9:40 am)

"Culture and Heritage Preservation Programs at the Kodiak Area Native Association"

The Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA), has developed programs in a comprehensive effort to preserve and share Native culture. The programs focus on preservation of oral histories, archival material, archaeological sites, and the Aluttiq language. An ongoing educational outreach program shares the results of research. A Native museum and culture center for Kodiak Island is now in the final planning stages.

KRIEG, THEODORE M. AND COOPER, D. RANDALL (Poster)

"BIA ANCSA and the 14(h)(1) Project"

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971 set in motion a variety of bureaucratic processes concerned with the conveyance of land into Native, as well as state and federal, ownership. The act made Alaska Natives shareholders in one of 12 Native regional corporations. A small part of the act, Section 14(h)(1), provided for the conveyance of "historic places and cemetery sites" applied for by the Native corporations. The United States Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was given the responsibility of investigating such sites, and the BIA ANCSA office was created specifically for this purpose. Working throughout the state, often in very remote areas, and enlisting the help of Native informants whenever possible, BIA ANCSA investigators attempt to gather the information necessary for determining the eligibility of each site for conveyance under the regulations of Section 14(h)(1). Though conceived essentially as a land conveyance project, the BIA ANCSA 14(h)(1) project has amassed a wealth of archaeological and ethnographic information. With some restrictions, this information may soon be available to the academic community.

MACK, ROBERT (Yukon, Friday 8:20 am)

"Childhood Obesity: A Preliminary Analysis"

Anthropometric data on 64 fifth graders of Arizona were collected and studied to assess rates of obesity. Additionally, several physical test performances and blood pressure measurements were correlated with key obesity indices. Preliminary analysis reveals significant discordance in methods used to estimate obesity. BMI (body mass index) shows a much higher frequency of obesity than TSF (tricep skinfold). TSF is considered here as more reliable and BMI, though convenient, should perhaps be limited more to a screening tool. Although true obesity appears low, a notable number of children fall into the 75th-89th percentile for TSF, a potential "danger" zone for future health concerns. These kids and their obese cohorts also performed, with little exception, less effectively on the physical activity tests. However, it appears that some from both these groups achieved proportionately better results in the shorter distance running, and jumping events than in the longer running exercises. Though predictable this fact should be considered when planning programs that encourage more physical activity for both these groups.

MASCHENER, HERBERT D.G. (Kuskokwim West, Friday 4:30)

"Site Location and Resource Distributions in Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island, Southeast Alaska"

Traditionally, archaeologists assume that prehistoric sites will be located at or near areas of resource abundance. A regional archaeological survey was conducted in Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island, Southeast Alaska that demonstrates this is not necessarily an accurate assumption. A total of 59 previously unrecorded sites were found and investigated including winter villages, fish camps, shell middens, potato gardens, stone fish traps and other alignments, fish weirs, and historic sites. A preliminary analysis of the settlement pattern indicates that habitation sites and shell middens are not generally placed in areas of resource abundance but rather are distributed in relation to solar exposure, pebble and gravel beaches, level and well drained topography, and geographic centrality. This may imply that non-subsistence variables are more significant in determining site location than a strict materialist explanation will allow.

MASON, OWEN K. AND STEPHANIE L. LUDWIG (Yukon, Friday 3:40 pm)

"Two Controversies in Chronology: Geoarchaeological Reinterpretations at St. Lawrence Island and Cape Krusenstern Beach Ridges"

Archeological sites on gravel beach ridge plains offer a treacherously facile method of reconstructing cultural chronology based on the assumption that settlements were preferentially situated nearest the sea. Though the initial phase of beach ridge methodology in Alaska dates from its use in the 1930s by H. Collins at St. Lawrence Island, numerous questions of cultural and depositional chronology remain unresolved. At Gambell on St. Lawrence Island, three sets of ridges span the period since about 2000 B.P., with a prominent disconformity after Punuk culture times. The depositional history of the Gambell ridges remains largely undated despite the recent 1960s-1970s cemetery excavations by the Swiss archaeologist, H.G. Bandi. In reviewing Bandi's date list: (1) a consistent 300-400 year correction factor must be applied to anomalously old dates on whalebone, (2) the dates of the Okvik/Old Bering Sea cultures are probably ca. 2100-1400 B.P. and (3) Punuk culture falls ca. 1300-900 B.P. Collins' original (1936) report provides some little appreciated clues on internal ridge stratigraphy. We find that the Gambell sequence broadly parallels that of Kotzebue Sound, with a similar erosional unconformity after 1000 B.P., related to increased storminess in the Bering Sea/North Pacific. The Cape Krusenstern sequence also remains only loosely constrained by C14 dates disproportionately concentrated on seven of the 114 ridge fragments, despite the intensive 1950s-1960s surveys of J.L. Giddings. The dating of early Choris culture is especially problematic, occurring before and after the Old Whaling culture, well dated (n=18) ca. 3000 B.P. on the 53rd ridge. Early Choris, reported on the 53-78 ridges, is said to date to ca. 3500-3000 B.P. However, re-analyzing the depositional sequence, we find that the more easterly 53-78 ridges probably represent erosional events after the Old Whaling occupation. Hence, the early Choris ridges are actually post-Old Whaling and date ca. 2800 B.P., at the same time as the Choris culture of Choris Peninsula. If correct, this re-interpretation calls into question the postulated continuity of Denbigh Flint and Choris cultures.

MCCLLENAHAN, PATRICIA L. AND JULIE SPROTT (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 10:40 am)

"Meat Lockers of Early Alaskans: Necessity, Taste, and Risk"

Food storage was an absolute requirement for survival to provision through the winter months for indigenous native groups in Alaska. The conditions under which food storage was accomplished and the degree to which fermentation was used in processing are primary factors relative to risk for production of botulism toxin. Ethnographic literature and archaeological evidence are used to speculate to what degree pre-contact food storage practices may have posed botulism-poisoning risks to Alaska native groups.

MCNABB, STEVEN (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 9:00 am)

"Native Health Status and Native Health Policy: Current Dilemmas at the Federal Level"

Fifty years ago, a report from the President to the 75th Congress (1938) drew attention to the immense disparity between Native and white mortality rates in Alaska: the white accident mortality rate was twice the Native rate, and the white suicide rate exceeded the Native rate by a factor of eight. In five decades this pattern has been reversed, and Alaska Natives remain disproportionately at-risk for other types of mortality and morbidity as well. Native organizations are now mounting efforts to halt these ominous trends. After Senator Inouye's 1988 visit on behalf of the Joint Interior Subcommittee, the Alaska Federation of Natives commissioned a study to assemble information on these problems. This paper describes key health conditions that the Alaska Federation of Natives seeks to bring to the attention of Congress, and discusses the vulnerability of Native health services in a political economic framework.

MISHLER, CRAIG (Yukon, Saturday 2:00 pm - Panel Discussion)

"A New Model for Alaska Archeology: Local Control and Leadership in the Tanacross Backscatter Project"

In the summer and fall of 1988, a team of oral historians and archaeologists developed a contractual research design for surveying village-selected lands to be impacted by the U.S. Air Force OTH-B Radar Antenna. This research design called for active participation and control of the survey by the Tanacross community. Before the archaeologists ever arrived, the oral history team consulted the elders, the chief, and the village council to develop protocols governing the behavior of the archaeologists. These protocols addressed the collection and disposition of artifacts, the consequences of finding human remains, and other sensitive policy matters. The panel will evaluate how successful these protocols were in managing the project and how the village took an active role in conducting the field work.

MORTON, SUSAN D. (Poster)

"Archaeological Assistance in Alaska: An Example of Outreach to the Native American Community"

The Archeological Assistance Program in the Alaska Region of the National Park Service has opened new lines of communication and cooperation with Native American communities adjacent to or with an interest in Alaskan National Parks and National Historic Landmarks. An unusual degree of cultural continuity and political awareness in these communities along with the controversial issue of shifting land ownership sometimes makes for a complicated relationship between these groups and the National Park Service.

The Archeological Assistance Program has provided a unique opportunity for the National Park Service to extend technical assistance and build new relationships of mutual benefit to both groups. This poster session presents four examples of outreach to different types of Alaskan Native communities.

MORTON, SUSAN D. AND STEVE SHACKELTON (Kuskokwim East, Friday 9:20 am)

"The Archeological Resources Protection Act and Alaska"

Archeological resources located on lands owned/controlled by the federal government have been protected by law since enactment of the Antiquities Act in 1906. The legal basis for the protection and preservation of these resources was further strengthened by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act in 1979. But, has this law really solved the problem? This paper is intended to be a brief overview of the history of this problem, how it effects Alaska, and hopefully offer some suggestions for solutions.

MOSS, MADONNA L. (Kuskokwim West, Friday 4:50 pm)

"Settlement and Subsistence of the Angoon Tlingit: The Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Records"

Archaeologists frequently use ethnographic and historic records to classify archaeological sites into types. In this regional study near Angoon, southeast Alaska, 10 sites, including villages, forts and fishing sites were investigated archaeologically. The pattern of village site selection is ca. 2000 years old, with fort occupation evolving about 1000 years ago. The oldest site investigated was the Favorite Bay fish weir, documenting mass salmon harvesting technology ca. 3000 years ago. Some site attributes, including site setting and the spatial distribution of cultural deposits reflect ethnohistoric site function. The subsistence remains, however, provide surprisingly little evidence for functional specialization. A remarkably consistent suite of invertebrates characterizes most faunal assemblages, with Saxidomus giganteus as the pre-eminent

species. Salmon is the most frequent vertebrate and differences in skeletal representation and bone condition may reflect functional differences among sites. Reasons for the discrepancy between the archaeological and ethnohistoric records are explored.

MOUSALIMAS, S.A. (Yukon, Friday 11:20 am)

"An Aleut among the Yup'ik: Iakov Netsvetov's Response to Ancient Yup'ik Ceremonies"

The paper indicates a relationship between the Yup'ik cosmology of the ancient, pre-contact (or early contact) era and the Orthodox cosmology of ancient Christianity. The paper does this by centering on Fr. Iakov Netsvetov, an Aleut Orthodox priest who lived at Ikogmiut from 1845 to 1853 and who responded with discernment in different ways to different ancient Yup'ik ceremonies.

NOWAK, MICHAEL (Kuskokwim West, Friday 10:20 am)

"Seeking the Good Life: Population Dynamics in a Small Village"

Rural Alaskan Native families today find themselves having to prioritize several basic social and economic variables. These decisions affect where they live and usually also how. This prioritization is a dynamic process and changes in order can sometimes be predicted. Nine families were examined here in an attempt to see how such decisions are made and the consequences that ensue for them.

OKAKOK, LEONA (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 4:00 pm)

"Both Sides Now: Elders, Authors, and the Life History Process"

In the last three years there have been two major life histories written with North Slope Inupiat elders. Life histories based on Oral History have become an increasingly important approach to sharing cultural/historical knowledge. They build on traditional storytelling but they are shaped by the narrator and writer who collaborate to produce a written work. The final product provides the personal perspectives of the narrator reflected over a lifetime of experiences. The perspectives and the experiences are selective in at least two important ways: the narrator chooses what to share with the writer, and the writer plays a major part in shaping the final written product for a reading audience. This paper will discuss life histories as a form of historical/cultural documentation.

O'LEARY, MATTHEW (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 9:00 am)

"Nelson's First Sledge Journey"

This lecture attempts to retrace E.W. Nelson's acclaimed sledge journey in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta during the winter of 1878-79 from a close reading of his 1882 article and from the results of BIA ANCSA fieldwork in this region since 1981. Following some remarks on methodology, will be a site by site commentary which follows as closely as possible Nelson's own itinerary. Since the session is brief, attention focuses primarily on settlements in the Delta proper where Nelson acquired "ethnological series".

OLSON, WALLACE (Yukon, Friday 2:20 pm)

"Tlingit Artifacts in the Malaspina Collection: History and Contents"

The Malaspina Collection at the Museo de America in Madrid includes some of the earliest items collected in Southeastern Alaska. It now appears that the collection may contain other materials besides those obtained by Malaspina at Yakutat in 1792. There will be a brief explanation of the history of the collection and the problems of proveniences and identification by cultural origins, followed by a slide presentation showing some of the materials in the collection.

PETRIVELL, PATRICIA J. (Kuskokwim West, Friday 9:20 am)

"Aleut Social Structure at Contact System (late 18th Century)"

Data on kinship terminology of the Unangan Aleuts were gathered from all known sources dating from early 19th century to the present. Preliminary analysis shows that a Dakota-Iroquois cousin type as defined by Murdock was characteristic of Aleut kinship terminology and that the dominant marriage pattern was that of sister exchange.

PRATT, KENNETH L. (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 10:20 am)

"Economic and Social Aspects of Nunivak Eskimo 'Cliff-Hanging'"

Oral history accounts about a previously undocumented subsistence activity known as "cliff-hanging" provide important data on pre-1900 Nunivak Eskimo economy, population and land tenure. This activity was employed as one method for harvesting migratory seabirds (especially murre) along the west coast of Nunivak Island. Individual cliff-hanging sites were held in private ownership and discrete social groups had exclusive rights of use to specified sections of the cliffs on which this activity occurred. This presentation describes the importance of cliff-hanging in Nunivak Eskimo economy and society, and its implications for future research in Southwest Alaska.

PRATT, KENNETH L. AND DALE C. SLAUGHTER (Kuskokwim East, Friday 11:20 am)

"Archaeological Research and the ANCSA 14(h)(1) Project"

During the past 10 years a significant amount of archaeological work has been conducted under the regulations of Section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Originally implemented by two separate organizations, since 1983, the project has been the sole responsibility of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office. The 14(h)(1) project is known to most members of the anthropological community in Alaska, but few understand that the work performed on it differs fundamentally from academic research. A brief history of the 14(h)(1) project And the BIA ANCSA Office is presented to correct this misconception and show that, despite bureaucratic restraints and anti-academic attitudes at upper management levels, the project has produced a large body of data that is potentially useful to a wide range of researchers.

REINHARDT, GREGORY A. (Yukon, Saturday 10:20 am)

"Wave-Induced Off-Site Artifact Dispersals at Pingasagruk, North Coast, Alaska"

At Pingasagruk, a sand bar site 43 km northeast of Wainwright, comparisons of on site artifact densities with those off the site suggest post-depositional differences that probably relate to dispersal by surging waves. A computer mapping program (SYMAP) shows notable on-site isoline concentrations at two loci. One at the site's western tip corresponds with subsurface occupational evidence and is paralleled by artifact clustering off-site. However, a second concentration to the east, which reflects two visible house pits there, clearly lacks equivalent numbers of off-site artifacts. Various lines of evidence seem to depict and/or support such a model of wave-washed artifact dispersal and sorting.

REYNOLDS, GEORGIE (Kuskokwim East, Friday 9:10 am)

"The Alaska District Corps of Engineers' Cultural Resources Program"

The Alaska District, Corps of Engineers, administers one project area, the Chena River Lakes Flood Control Project, in North Pole. This brief presentation describes the Chena Project's Cultural Resources Management Plan and the known cultural resources of the project. Incorporation of cultural resources investigations into engineering projects is described. An overview of the Corps' major administrative divisions and how each responds to cultural resources requirements is given.

SATTLER, ROBERT A. (Yukon, Saturday 9:00 am)

"Paleoecology of a Late-Quaternary Cave Deposit on the Porcupine River, Alaska"

Lower Rampart Cave-1 is a small cave in a limestone/dolomite belt along the Porcupine River, northeast Alaska. The cave may have obtained its configuration by fluvial processes when the Porcupine River was approximately 30 meters above its present base-level, perhaps during a catastrophic flood at the end of the last glacial interval. The cave began to fill with unconsolidated sediment around the end of the last glacial stage and has continued to fill through the Holocene. In the late Wisconsin one or more glacial lakes in the northern Yukon territory, Canada, breached the upper Ramparts of the Porcupine River and drained, leaving a scabland in the lower Ramparts.

LRC-1 contains a heterogeneous deposit consisting of inorganic sediment and fossil bone. The late-Pleistocene large mammal fauna consists of Mammuthus, Equus, Bison, Ovis, Rangifer, and possibly Ursus; the Holocene fauna consist of Rangifer and Ursus. The fossil large mammal bones were brought to the cave by carnivores: probably by Vulpes and Canis during the Pleistocene. Extensive carnivore gnawing on the bones suggests that the cave may have been utilized as a rendezvous site during the spring and early summer seasons. Deciduous bear canines indicate that the cave was a bear den throughout the Holocene and perhaps in the late-Pleistocene. A pedogenic calcite in the lower part of the section, and below the drip-line may represent a stratigraphic marker of the early-Holocene thermal maximum, dated to approximately 9-11,000 years ago. The first dated archaeological material appears about 3500 years ago and consists of a hearth and several lithic flakes. Lower Rampart Cave-1 contains a stratigraphic record spanning the last 25,000 years and offers an unique opportunity to better understand the environment of the late-Wisconsin glacial/interglacial transition.

SATTLER, ROBERT A. (Poster)

"Paleoecology of the Birch Interval (14,000-8,000 B.P.) on the Middle Porcupine River Valley, Northeast Alaska

The middle Porcupine River valley is a complex glaciofluvial scoured landscape consisting of stepped terraces, extensive alluvial deposits, and several frost-pocket caves. Vertebrate fossils and sediments from Lower Rampart Cave-1 and fossil pollen from lake cores indicate that the glacial/interglacial transition was characterized by a drastic shift in the biotic and abiotic components in the paleoecology of the middle Porcupine River valley. The speculative model to be presented is a first approximation of the paleoecology of the middle Porcupine River valley during the glacial/interglacial transition.

SCHAAF, JEANNE, DOUGLAS GIBSON, AND MICHAEL KUNZ (Poster)

"Interdisciplinary Studies in Prehistory and Natural Sciences in Alaska National Parks"

Cultural resource inventories in three northern Alaska parks have disclosed an interesting and comprehensive array of archeological sites. Adjunct studies conducted include volcanic history, thaw lake deposits as repositories of paleoenvironmental information, obsidian hydration, lake bathymetry, vegetation history, coastal erosion characteristics and sand ridge geomorphology.

SCHICHNES, JANET (Kuskokwim East, Friday 3:20 pm)

"Yup'ik Eskimos of the Nushagak River: Continuity and Change in Contemporary Subsistence Patterns"

This paper will examine continuity and change in subsistence harvest patterns in four Nushagak River villages during the past twenty-five years and present possible implications for the future. Van Stone's fundamental work in the mid-1960s noted a steady decline in the importance of subsistence activities, yet subsequent research indicated that subsistence harvest levels and participation rates continued to be significant in the 1970s and 1980s in spite of continuing rapid social change. In response to perceived threats from increased recreational use of traditional hunting areas, village leaders are actively participating in a land planning effort designed to minimize user conflicts. This paper will highlight the village leaders' frustration and concern as they try to grapple with the complicated state land use system in an effort to maintain traditional subsistence practices.

SCHNEIDER, WILLIAM S. (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 3:40 pm)

"The Cosmopolitan Life of Certain Inupiat Elders"

Before regular airplane service to Nome, Kotzebue, and Barrow, steamships, Revenue Cutters, and trading ships played a vital role supplying villages and transporting people within the region and to west coast ports. The men who ran these ships and the personnel who travelled north were an important communication link for local Inupiat. They brought goods, administered vital services, and provided basic transportation. While access to these services may have been generally available, two conditions which seem to have been very important in facilitating the interaction were command of English and relationship to a shore based trader. In this paper, I examine the experiences of two Inupiat elders, Waldo Bodfish, Sr. and Sadie Neakok, and discuss their access to Jim Allen, the Wainwright trader called "the Big Outside". I point out the special nature of their access to "outside" opportunities and explain how I think this influenced their individual lives.

SCOTT, G. RICHARD AND TED GOEBEL (Yukon, Friday 9:20 and 9:40 am)

"Recent Views on the Origins and Dispersal of Modern Humans: Do Genes, Fossils and Stone Tools tell the same Tale"

After a two decade preoccupation with hominid origins and Australopithecine fossils, paleoanthropology has once again refocused on the origins of modern humans (Homo sapiens sapiens). This interest has been stimulated by the discovery of new fossils and sites, and the development of new methods in molecular biology for estimating dates of phylogenetic divergence (e.g. use of mitochondrial DNA). Regarding the origins of anatomically modern humans, there are adherents to both the (1) candelabra model [local evolution of Homo sapiens from earlier H. erectus ancestors in Asia, Africa, Europe, and the East Indies/Australia], and (2) Noah's Ark model [origins of modern sapiens in a geographically restricted area and their subsequent dispersal, including replacement of regionally autochthonous hominids, e.g. Neanderthals in western Europe]. While problems remain (e.g. dating key fossils), disparate lines of evidence are brought together to generate a "peopling of the world" scenario in this two part presentation.

SEXTON, R. SCOTT (Yukon, Saturday 11:20 am)

"Computer Mapping of the Intermediate Kotzebue Site"

A detailed computer-generated contour/feature map of the Intermediate Kotzebue Site (KTZ-030) was prepared in 1988. Survey equipment comprised a Wild T2000 Total Station and corresponding data collector. Topics of discussion include: preliminary logistics, collection of original field data, organization of raw data, transfer of data to the computer, editing procedures involved in creating both maps, problems encountered, advantages and limitations.

SHAW, ROBERT D. (Kuskokwim East, Friday 8:50 am)

"Office of History and Archeology Involvement in Statewide Cultural Resources Planning"

The Office of History and Archeology is developing a statewide plan for cultural resources management. The scheme used is based on "themes" and "contexts". Themes for the historical portion of the plan have been developed and context documents for World War II and Mineral Extraction are in draft. A public workshop has been held for the archaeological portion of the plan and the theme listing is under consideration. No archaeological contexts have yet been developed. This statewide plan will require several years for full development of contexts, but will make cultural resources significance assessments more definable even at the early stage in which only the theme listing exists.

SHAW, Robert D. (Kuskokwim East, Friday 2:00 pm)

"A Shoreline Occupation of Tikchik Lake, Southwest Alaska"

Tests of an archaeologically promising granite knob along the shore of Tikchik Lake in southwest Alaska during 1983 confirmed the presence of a culture bearing level. This single component was in close stratigraphic association with two volcanic ash layers. The few diagnostic artifacts recovered in the test suggested a Denbigh - Early Norton cultural association. More extensive excavations in 1988 indicated the locality was the site of short duration camps. Definite activity area artifact concentrations occur in the site which are one to three meters in dimension. Fire-cracked rock and charcoal flecks occur through the 10 cm thick cultural band over the entire site, but collecting a datable sample from a single cultural

event is difficult. The single clearly identifiable hearth encountered dates to 2,700 years B.P. A scattering of charcoal over the entire site area dates to 1,500 B.P. and a sample stratigraphically low in the site dates to 3,700 B.P.

SHEPARD, RITA AND DONNA REDDING-GUBITOSA (Yukon, Saturday 8:00 am)

"Fishing and a Fish Trap from Kwigiumpainukamiut"

Ethnographic and historical documents indicate that fish held an important place in the subsistence base of the peoples inhabiting Alaska's central Kuskokwim River throughout the last century. During the 1988 field season at Kwigiumpainukamiut, we excavated a house containing material which indicated fishing activities, the most notable being an intact, splitwood fish trap funnel. Although fish traps are known archaeologically as early as the Mesolithic in Scandinavia, their antiquity and degree of use is uncertain in the Alaskan subarctic. The Kwigiumpainukamiut discoveries have enabled us to combine ethnography and history with archeological evidence and recent Native observations. As our investigations continue, we expect data such as the fish trap to help clarify the complex problems of ethnicity, chronology, and specific subsistence practices at Kwigiumpainukamiut.

SHEPPARD, WILLIAM L. (Kuskokwim West, Friday 2:50 pm)

"Archaeological Implications of Historic Norton Bay Settlement Patterns"

Using historic Norton Bay settlement patterns as an example, this paper focuses on problems in interpreting prehistoric settlement systems. Diversity in household residence choices, as well as year to year variability in the Norton Bay example, present potential complications in interpreting site-use, population, and overall ecological relationships. Some methodological observations are made regarding possible approaches to these problems.

SLAUGHTER, DALE C. (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 2:00 pm)

"Late Nineteenth Century Firearms Use in Northwest Alaska: An Archeological Example"

Rifle cartridges and related materials excavated at Siraagruk in northwest Alaska are analyzed. Siraagruk is a late nineteenth century Native settlement that was heavily influenced by the commercial whaling industry. The data indicate that a staggering variety of firearms was available, but that ammunition was more difficult to obtain. The Siraagruk data, supplemented by published sources, are used to examine the introduction, use and proliferation of firearms in northwest Alaska. Particular attention is given to the modification of weapons and/or ammunition so weapons could be used when appropriate ammunition was unavailable. Lastly, the firearms inventory of Siraagruk is compared to inventories from contemporaneous Native settlements that did not participate in the commercial whaling industry.

SPROTT, JULIE E. AND CAROL CRAIG (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 9:20 am)

"A Comparison of Loss/stress Experiences of Disturbed Alaska Native and White Teens"

This collaborative project between a nurse anthropologist and a Director of patient care services of a psychiatric hospital in Anchorage was designed to assess differences between Alaskan Native and White teens, aged 11 to 17, on life stress experiences and significant losses. Would presumed social stressor

differences at the population level be mirrored within this group of vulnerable children?

Based on a literature review, the co-investigators constructed and tested a loss experiences inventory of 18 items. In general, losses were weighted from 0 (not present) to 2 (multiple episodes). From all hospital discharges of White and Native teens during a two year period, 96 charts were randomly selected within residence and gender categories, then were evaluated by a research assistant.

Results of Chi-square comparisons by ethnic group indicated significant differences ($p < .002$) along the expected direction: Native teens were more likely to have attempted suicide, experienced the death of a close family member or friend, to have an alcoholic parent or close family member, to have diminished contact with siblings, and to have been the victim of multiple physical or sexual abuse.

STALEY, DAVID P. (Kuskokwim West, Friday 3:10 pm)

"Spatial Analysis of House 15, Chagvan Bay, Alaska: Activities, Gender, Seasonality, and House Function"

A simple distributional analysis of artifacts and features has identified particular activities and activity areas within a Proto-historic house. The analysis hints toward gender and household composition, as well as seasonality and the position of the house in the settlement system. The analysis compares the distribution of various artifact combinations with expected associations of features, artifacts, and debris as derived from ethnographic sources. Ethnographies also provide a basis for the association of activities and tools with age, gender, and ultimately a context for the house within the larger settlement system.

TIERNEY, GERRY (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 10:20 am)

"AIDS: A Potential Problem for Alaska Natives?"

This paper discusses the association between certain behaviors and high risk for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) among Alaska Native people. Epidemic diseases have periodically swept through the Native population. Most of these life threatening diseases were caused by viruses, notably smallpox, measles and influenza. The AIDS virus has the potential to be as destructive as any of the other diseases which have threatened the existence of Alaska Native people. High rates of sexually transmitted disease, in particular Gonorrhea and Syphilis, are indicative of actual sexual behavior and practice. There is currently no cure for AIDS except for prevention/education, therefore, it is imperative to understand those behavioral factors which put Alaska Native people at risk. Alcohol has long been a curse for Native people, fostering all kinds of destructive behavior. Rape and incest are two behaviors often associated with drug and alcohol abuse. High rates of teenage pregnancies also suggest a strong association between alcohol use and sexual activity. These factors, along with Alaska Natives' high mobility between villages and urban areas suggest a real danger for the spread of this deadly virus through the Native population.

TURNER, EDITH (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 8:40 am)

"Working on the Body' The Medical and Spiritual Implications of Inupiaq Healing"

Inupiaq healers consciously employ other gifts than those of the masseuse and herbalist alone. Their hands do indeed manipulate diseased or injured body parts but there are elements of spirituality in the exercise of the healing are. During the author's year long study under Point Hope healers some of the detail of this process became apparent, and is discussed in the paper. How medical doctors work is compared to how Inupiat Eskimos work. The scale and complexity of Western medicine is set against the different

philosophy and different style of power of the Eskimo healer. Eskimo and white opinions as to their possible combination are considered, in the light--on the one side--of Eskimo national consciousness, and on the other, of the concerns of the medical profession, whose humanistic aims many feel ought to predominate.

VANDERHOEK, RICHARD (Yukon, Friday 4:20 pm)

"A Project Comparing the Holding Ability of Two Types of Aiatl Dart Points"

Since more toggling harpoon heads than barbed dart heads for sea mammal hunting are found in archaeological sites in areas of Alaska with pack ice, and more barbed (dart) heads are found in the more southerly ice-free areas, an experiment was set up to compare the holding power of the two points. Replicas were constructed of a barbed point, a toggling harpoon point with foreshaft, an aiatl, and two throwing darts. A test medium was made of meat, Crisco and leather. Each point was thrust into this medium, the force needed to withdraw it being measured on a spring scale. The toggling harpoon had approximately three times the holding power of the barbed point, the hide providing the major resistance to withdrawal. Thus, it seems that the toggling harpoon was the most common point to be used when loss of the animal was feared.

WAINWRIGHT, ROBERT B. AND NATHAN SHAFFER (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 11:00 am)

"Foodborne Botulism in Alaska, 1947-1985"

We reviewed records of all reported foodborne outbreaks of botulism in Alaska from 1947 through 1985. Fifty-nine confirmed or suspected outbreaks with 156 cases were reported. All outbreaks occurred in Alaska Natives and were associated with eating traditional Alaska Native foods. Forty-four (75%) of all the outbreaks were laboratory-confirmed and involved 133 persons. The overall annual incidence of confirmed or suspected botulism was 8.6 cases/100,000 population. Seventeen persons died for an overall case-fatality ratio of 11%. Of the 41 botulinal toxin-positive persons, 38 (93%) had at least three of the commonly recognized pentad of signs or symptoms - nausea and vomiting, dysphagia, diplopia, dilated and fixed pupils, or dry mouth and throat; and 20 (49%) required respiratory assistance. Sixty-two percent of the cases were associated with traditional fermented foods. Preliminary studies indicate that changing food preparation methods may account for increasing numbers of cases and outbreaks of botulism in Alaska.

WENZEL, GEORGE W. (Kuskokwim West, Friday 11:00 am)

"A Cost-Benefit Examination of Harvesting at Clyde River, Northwest Territories"

Recent international events (the disappearance of sealskin markets; a vocal, if limited, opposition to Native consumptive use of wildlife) have raised questions in Canada about the economic viability of Inuit subsistence practices. The matter of economic viability is compounded by the fact that few Inuit land-based activities produce measurable amounts of money. This paper analyses the mixed species harvesting activities of five Clyde River hunters during August, 1984, based on the imputed, as well as actual, monetary relations of their activities. Data from these hunts suggest that, while harvester cash outlays are substantial, the return in consumable products, and subsequent savings on imported foodstuffs, more than offsets the apparent imbalance between their monetary investment and the non-monetary return.

WENZEL, GEORGE W. (Kuskokwim East, Saturday 2:20 pm)

"Eastern Arctic Inuit Subsistence: Seals, Snowmobiles and Animal Rights"

Canadian Inuit subsistence, for at least the last 100 years, has been predicated on a mixture of wildlife harvesting for direct use and the exchange of renewable resource byproducts (narwhal ivory; fox pelts; sealskins) for European goods and, more recently, money. Beginning in the mid-1970s, this mixed economy adaptation came under attack from a coalition of European and North American social activists, broadly termed here as the animal rights movement, opposed to commercial seal hunting. The culmination of this conflict was a 1983 European Community ban on seal products. This paper explores the ramifications of this conflict for Canadian Inuit and, especially, its implications for the maintenance of wildlife harvesting as the cornerstone of village economy in the Eastern Arctic.

WHEELER, POLLY (Kuskokwim West, Friday 8:40 am)

"Land and Property Ownership: A Conceptual Review"

In this paper I examine different concepts and ideas of land and property ownership. Following a review of western legal ideology (in terms of property ownership), I examine a variety of indigenous perspectives, focussing specifically on the North. I conclude with a discussion of the implications of these ideas for land settlements.

WILSON, CURTIS J. (Kuskokwim West, Friday 2:30 pm)

"A Preliminary Report on a Set of 19th-Century Sites in the Demarcation Bay Area"

A set of probable 19th-Century sites from the Demarcation Bay area is described and discussed. Preliminary analysis suggests that one of these sites (Lorenz Overlook) has early and late components and is a spring/summer caribou hunting village that was occupied by a complete social unit consisting of an extended family and, possibly, additional relatives that traveled to the region for the hunt. Additional sites include several tent rings and two 'caribou fences' that could have been used to divert caribou near enough to the village to make transport of harvested animals a relatively minor problem. Data sets include human and other skeletal remains; stone, metal, ivory, bone, and wood artifacts; and features such as fire pits, graves and activity loci. A brief discussion of the possible relations between residents of the Bay area and other components of the later 19th-Century cultural system of northern Alaska and Canada including, speculations about the effects of Euroamerican trade goods and disease, concludes the paper.

WOLFE, ROBERT J. (Kuskokwim East, Friday 3:40 pm)

"Fish are Not Supposed to be Played With': Yup'ik Views of Sport Fishing and Subsistence-Recreation Conflicts along the Togiak River"

This paper describes emerging conflicts between the traditional Yup'ik subsistence fishery and a new non-Native recreational fishery along the Togiak River in southwest Alaska. The report derives from field research along the Togiak River in 1987. The conflicts between the subsistence fishery and sport fishery were found to be based in part on profound differences between the traditional Yup'ik world view of fish as sentient beings, and the non-Native sport view of fish as fair game for recreational use. These basic contradictions in world views lead to different economic and social behavior in regard to use of land and resources, which resulted in political conflict along the Togiak River. How this political conflict was

negotiated between the Yup'ik community, the sport guiding industry, and governmental agencies is described and analyzed.

WOOLEY, CHRIS AND JAMES C. HAGGARTY (Yukon, Friday 4:00 pm)

"Tlingit-Tsimshian Interaction in the Southern Alexander Archipelago"

In 1987, British Columbia Provincial Museum researchers conducted archaeological survey and biological research on Zayas and Dundas Islands, in Dixon Entrance west of Prince Rupert, B.C. The discovery of remains of a large well preserved Northwest Coast village site in the area prompted the author to compile ethnohistoric data related to the area. Preliminary research focuses on MacDonald's statement that ca. 1720 "the Tsimshian pushed out of the Skeena estuary and dislodged the Tlingit, possibly from Prince Rupert Harbor as well as from such islands as Dundas at the mouth of the Nass River." This paper establishes prehistoric and historic settlement patterns in the outer islands. The paper also investigates ethnographic data collected by Swanton and Olson, as well as protohistoric oral traditions collected by Beynon. The paper concludes that an understanding of the Zayas/Dundas Island area is of critical importance to an understanding of central and northern Northwest Coast history and prehistory.

WOOLEY, CHRIS AND REX OKAKOK (Kuskokwim East, Friday 10:40 am)

"Kivgiq: A Celebration of Who We Are"

Kivgiq, (also known as the "Messenger Feast" of the North Slope Iñupiat), was re-born in Barrow in January of 1988. The event had not been held formally for 75 years, although some of the elements of the Messenger Feast have been incorporated into local Christmas and New Year's celebrations.

The modern Kivgiq celebration is the revitalization of an event which combines many important Inupiat values such as gift giving, traditional drumming and dancing, visiting with relatives, and food sharing. The excitement and enjoyment which have characterized the "new" Kivgiq have made it a very popular and fulfilling annual event among North Slope Iñupiat. This year's celebration featured box drum dances (Kalukaq) from all village dance groups, and a special performance of songs and dances (Utuqqaqtaq) by the Point Hope group. This paper documents the rebirth of Kivgiq and describes the festivities. Elements of the "old" Messenger Feasts which are incorporated into the "new" Kivgiq are listed, and modern Iñupiat attitudes toward Kivgiq are described. The paper presents current data on a modern North Slope Iñupiat cultural revitalization event.

YARBOROUGH, LINDA FINN (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 4:00 pm)

"Glass Beads from the Uqciuvt Site"

Over 1,600 glass trade beads were recovered during recent excavations at the Uqciuvt Village site in northwest Prince William Sound. The beads, all found together in single feature, form the bulk of the artifacts from the site's historic component. They are compared with other southern Alaska archeological bead assemblages. Historical references to trade beads in Prince William Sound are summarized, and dating of the collection is discussed.

YARBOROUGH, MICHAEL R. (Kuskokwim West, Saturday 3:40 pm)

"Excavations at Uqciuvit Village, 49 SEW 056"

Uqciuvit Village is a large, stratified, archaeological site located in northwestern Prince William Sound. The earliest deposits at the site date to approximately 2,000 B.P. There are also later prehistoric and early historic components. Uqciuvit Village was partially excavated during the summer of 1988 by Cultural Resources Consultants under a contract with the U.S. Forest Service. This paper is a preliminary report on this project, the first large scale excavation to be undertaken in Prince William Sound since De Laguna's work at Palugvik in the early 1930s.

YESNER, DAVID R. (Kuskokwim East, Friday 2:00 pm)

"Settlement Pattern Studies in Archeology: the Alaskan Framework"

For three decades settlement pattern studies have figured prominently in archeological method and theory. Refinements in methodology have included more rigorous spatial analyses and the application of techniques such as refitting studies. Refinements in theory have included the adaptation of models from geography and biology to explain human spatial behavior, and attempts to link archeological observations. Alaskan archaeologists have generally made eclectic and somewhat erratic use of these techniques and concepts; however, a perusal of current research indicates the existence of some exciting new approaches to settlement pattern analyses.

YESNER, DAVID R. AND ROBERT MACK (Yukon, Saturday 9:40 am)

"Margaret Bay Knoll: a Mid-Holocene Site on Amaknak Island, eastern Aleutian Islands"

As part of a planning for a wharf construction project, reconnaissance and test excavation of the Margaret Bay knoll site on Amaknak Island was undertaken during 1988 for the Ounalashka Corporation. The northeastern portion of the knoll, ca. 20m above the bay, contains the remnants of a multi-component site in a matrix similar to the nearby Amaknak Bridge site. An upper shell midden containing whalebone house structures, overlies a shell-free clayey zone with poor bone preservation. Basal dates for the two components are 3620 ± 110 and 5470 ± 140 yr BP, respectively. Both components exhibit artifact assemblages with large bifaces, small stemmed points, and some unifacial materials. However, the lower component contains larger bifaces, a much larger number of blades, blade-like flakes, and other unifacial materials, and more conoidal cores. In general, the lower component, underlain by a sandy ash, is comparable to the Sandy Beach Bay site on Ummak Island.

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ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

16TH ANNUAL MEETING

March 3 and 4, 1989

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The organizing committee wishes to thank President Jean Aigner; board members Steven Langdon, Douglas Veltre, Douglas Reger, Steven Klingler, James Fall; our colleagues who organized symposia or chaired sessions of contributed papers; Keith Hoofnagle for an outstanding poster; and all of the individuals who assisted with conference planning, registration, publicity, and generally made this conference possible: Georgeie Reynolds, Paul Gleeson, Jim Payne, David Yesner, Kerry Feldman, Bob Shaw, Jack Lobdell, Jeanne Schaaf, Joan Dale, Pat McClenahan, Kristin Griffin, Judy Rush, John Snyder, Kathy Davis, John Quinley, Patty Ross, Suzy Page, Susan Anderson, Velva Fowler, Ken Schoenberg, Rich VanderHoek, David Staley, the Alaska Convention and Visitors Bureau, and Mollie Jones and the Sheraton Anchorage.

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ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 16TH ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM GUIDE

FRIDAY

EAST KUSKOKWIM ROOM		WEST KUSKOKWIM ROOM		YUKON ROOM	
8:10 am	Public Archaeology	8:40 am	Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology I	8:20 am	Physical Anthropology
10:00	BREAK	10:00	BREAK	10:00	BREAK
10:20	Public Archaeology (continues)	10:20	Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology I (continues)	10:20	Ethnography and Ethnohistory of the Bering Strait Region
LUNCHEON 12:00 - 1:45 pm Napoleon Chagnon, "Warfare and Violence in Primitive Society"					
2:00 pm	Anthropology of Bristol Bay: Continuity and Change	2:00 pm	Settlement Pattern Studies in Archaeology	2:00 pm	Contributed Papers in Archaeology I
3:00	BREAK	3:30	BREAK	3:20	BREAK
3:20	Anthropology of Bristol Bay (continues)	3:50	Settlement Pattern Studies (continues)	3:40	Contributed Papers (continues)
PUBLIC LECTURE AND RECEPTION 7:30 pm Napoleon Chagnon, "Violence and Warfare in Primitive Society" Anchorage Museum of History and Art, 121 W. 7th Ave. Reception for Napoleon Chagnon and Michael Jochim follows at 8:45 pm, Museum Atrium.					

SATURDAY

8:40 am	Medical Anthropology	8:40 am	The Central Yup'ik Eskimos	8:00 am	Contributed Papers in Archaeology II
10:00	BREAK	10:00	BREAK	10:00	BREAK
10:20	Medical Anthropology (continues)	10:20	The Central Yup'ik Eskimos (continues)	10:20	Contributed Papers (continues)
LUNCHEON 12:00 - 1:45 pm Michael Jochim, "Archaeology as Long Term Ethnography"					
2:00 pm	Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology II	2:00 pm	Contributed Papers in Archaeology II	2:00 pm	A New Model for Alaskan Archaeology: Local Control and Leadership in the Tenacross Backscatter Project
3:20	BREAK	3:00	BREAK	4:00	BREAK
3:40	Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology II (continues)	3:20	Contributed Papers in Archaeology II (continues)	4:10	Current Developments in Arctic Research
BUSINESS MEETING 5:15 - 6:00 pm Kuskokwim East					