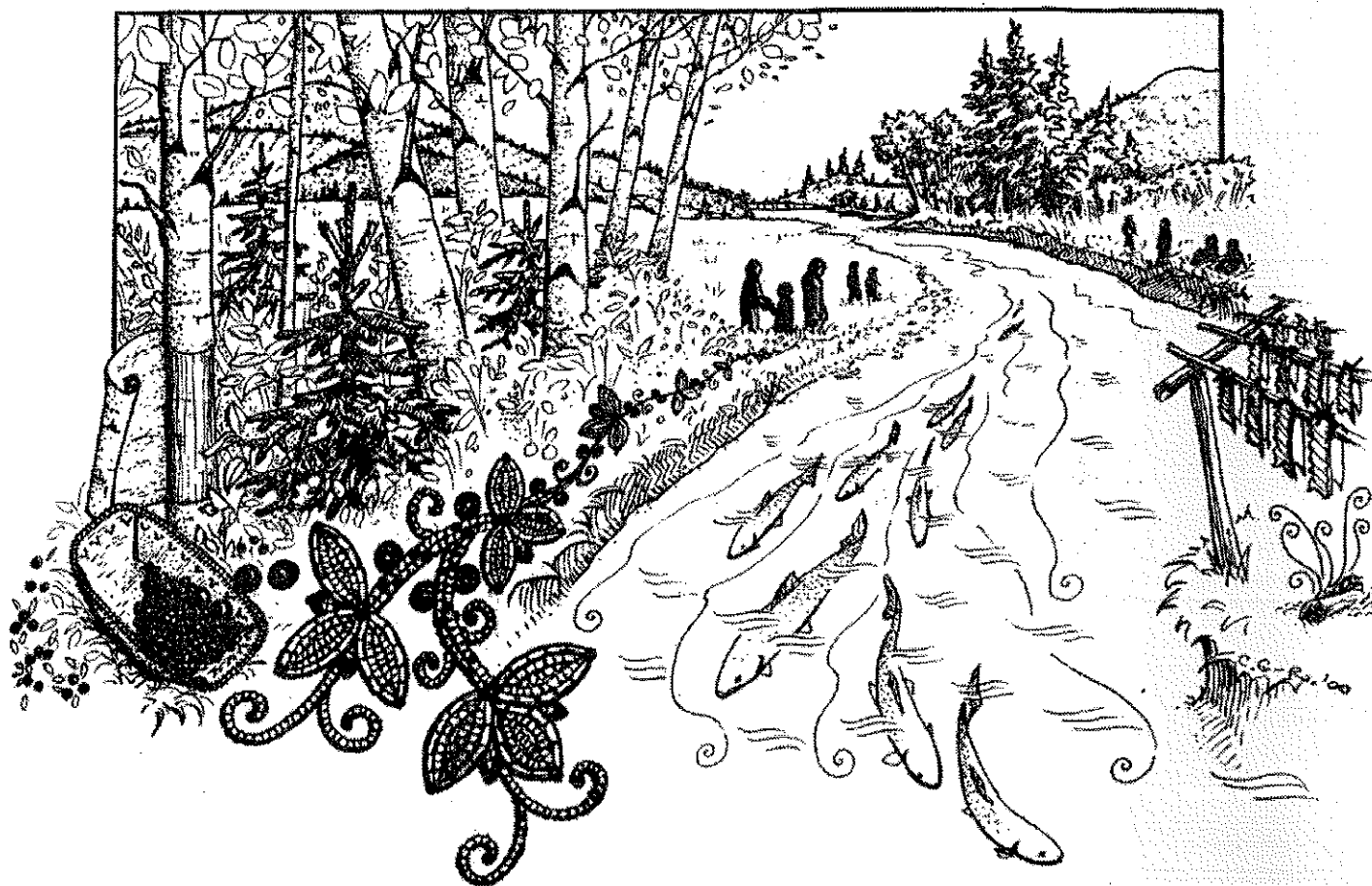


**28TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**

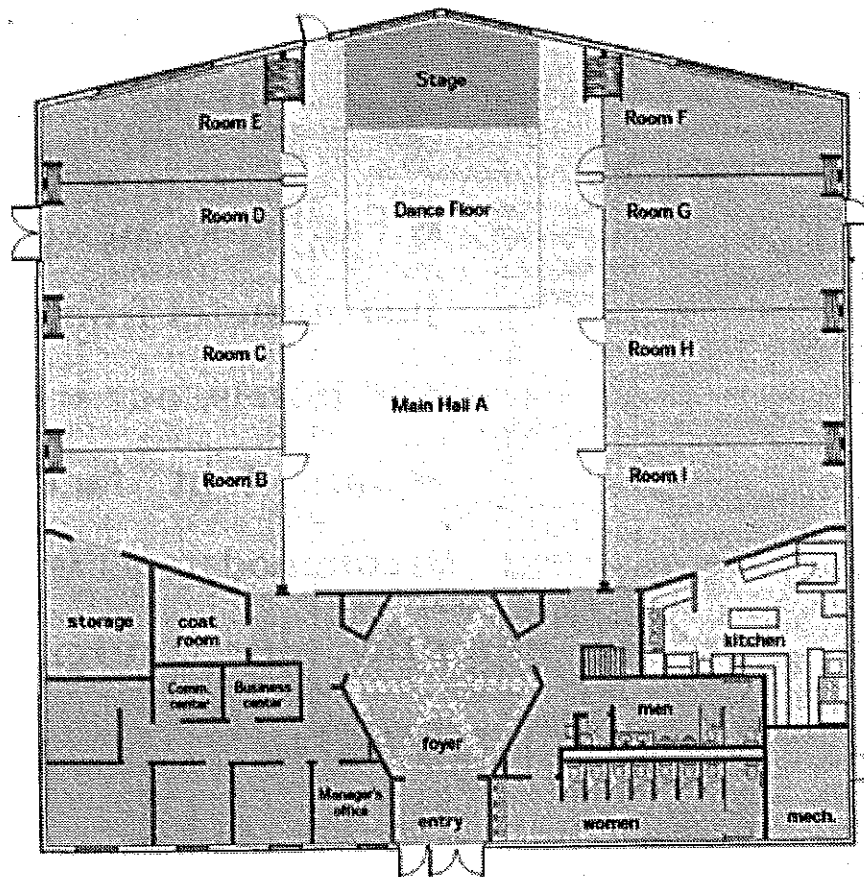
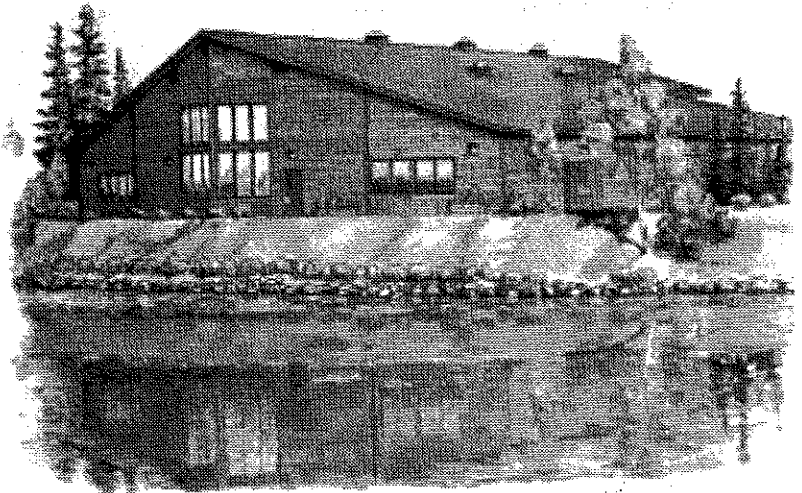
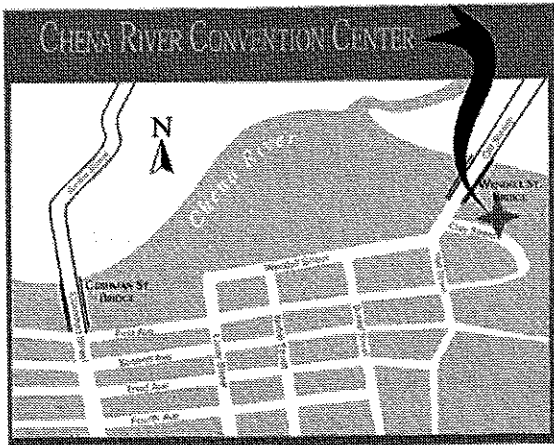


MARCH 21-24, 2001

**TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.
CHENA RIVER CONVENTION CENTER
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA**

HOSTED BY:
STEVE GINNIS, PRESIDENT
TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.
CHENA RIVER CONVENTION CENTER

**ON THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE CHENA RIVER,
ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE CHIEF PETER JOHN TRIBAL BUILDING**



FLOOR PLAN

**28TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
MARCH 21-24, 2001
SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE**

Wednesday, March 21, 2001; Westmark Gold Room

- 9:00 Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists Shellfish Identifications Workshop
- 3:00 Roundtable: Developing UA Museum Repository Fees
- 5:00 Planning Meeting for the American Folklore Society Meeting on October 17-21, 2001
- 6:00 Opening Reception with cash bar and hors d'oeuvres.
- 7:30 Public Lecture: Journeys on the Land: Essays from Anaktuvuk Pass
- 8:30 Continuation of Opening Reception

Thursday, March 22, 2001, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.'s Chena River Convention Center

- 8:00 Resources for the Study of Athabascan History and Culture at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. DOWN RIVER ROOM
Roundtable on Use and Management of the ANCSA 14(h)(1) Collection. UP RIVER ROOM
- 9:40 Papers in Honor of William Roger Powers. UP RIVER ROOM
- 10:20 History and Anthropology in Northern Athabascan Studies. DOWN RIVER ROOM
- 12:00 LUNCH
- 1:30 Book Signing (Koyukon Dictionary) with Eliza Jones. ROOM B
- 1:40 Forum on Subsistence in Alaska. DOWN RIVER ROOM
- 1:40 Papers in Honor of William Roger Powers-continued. UP RIVER ROOM
- 4:00 Retirement Party for W. Roger Powers. UP RIVER ROOM
- 7:00 Public Lecture: Out of Africa Into Europe: Dating the Earliest Human Occupation of Europe. MAIN HALL

Friday, March 23, 2001, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.'s Chena River Convention Center

- 8:00 Contributed Papers in Alaskan Archaeology. UP RIVER ROOM
- 8:50 The Role of Language Pedagogy in Language Revitalization. DOWN RIVER ROOM
- 12:00 LUNCH
- 1:40 Athabascan Plenary Session. MAIN HALL
- 6:00 Reception with Cash Bar. MAIN HALL
- 7:00 Awards Banquet. MAIN HALL
- 8:30 Keynote Address: Reflections on Biculturalism, Cross-Cultural Communication, and Elder-Anthropologist Partnership. MAIN HALL

Saturday, March 24, 2001, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.'s CRCC

- 8:00 Adamagan: A 1st Millennium BC Aleut Town on the Western Alaska Peninsula. UP RIVER ROOM
- 8:40 What is Government-to-Government Consultation? Applying Cross-Cultural Communication Studies to Tribal-Agency Consultations. DOWN RIVER ROOM
- 11:00 Forum on NAGPRA: Lessons Learned from Implementing NAGPRA in Alaska. UP

RIVER ROOM

- 12:00 Luncheon Keynote Address by Will Mayo. MAIN HALL
2:00 Contributed Papers in General Anthropology. DOWN RIVER ROOM
Revisiting the Thule Culture: Its Origins, Interrelationships and Fate. UP RIVER ROOM
5:15 Alaska Anthropological Association Business Meeting. DOWN RIVER ROOM
7:00 Belzoni Society Party. Big I, 122 N Turner ST, 456-6437

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Wednesday, March 21, 2001, | 6:00 – 9:00 pm (WESTMARK) |
| Thursday, March 22, 2001, | 8:00 am – 12:00 pm (Chena River Convention Center) |
| | 1:00 – 5:00 pm (Chena River Convention Center) |
| Friday, March 23, 2001, | 8:00 am – 12:00 pm (Chena River Convention Center) |
| | 1:00 – 5:00 pm (Chena River Convention Center) |
| Saturday, March 24, 2001 | 8:00 am – 12:00 pm (Chena River Convention Center) |

BOOK & POSTER ROOM

ROOM B & MAIN HALL, CRCC

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| March 22-24, 2001 | 8:00 am – 12:00 pm |
| | 1:00 – 5:00 pm |

MESSAGE BOARD: NEXT TO REGISTRATION DESK IN FOYER OF CRCC.

SLIDE PREVIEWS: ROOM I, CRCC

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Conference Co-Chairs: | Bob Sattler and Jim Simon (TCC) |
| Registration Database Design | Will Putman (TCC) |
| Registration Desk | Michael James and Sheri Hardman (TCC) |
| Program | Jim Simon (TCC) |
| Conference Artwork | Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (Fbks) |
| Poster Production | Stacie McIntosh (NLUR) & Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (Fbks) |
| Hotel Reservations (Westmark) | Dawn Harmon |
| Catering (Westmark) | Susan Kramer |
| Chena River Convention Center | Audrey Ranstead (TCC) |
| Catering (CRCC) | Barbara Chalmstrom (The Works Creative Catering) |
| Book & Poster Room(s) | Chuck Ditters (USFWS) |
| Audio-visuals | Steve Howdeshell, Allen Rinker, Scott Stewart (TCC) |
| Volunteers: | Sveta Yamin, Brenden & Julie Raymond-Yakoubian, Ron L. Mancil, Pete Kriz,
Jennie Newton, Susan Paskvan, Elizabeth Cook, Carol Gelvin-Reymiller |

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David R. Yesner, University of Alaska Anchorage

INTEREST GROUPS:

Education Interest Group

Becky Saleeby and R. Joan Dale (co-presidents)

Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists

Susan Bender (President)
Becky Saleeby (Vice-President)
R. Joan Dale (Secretary/Treasurer)

COMMITTEES:

Scholarships Committee: William Workman, Madonna Moss, David Koester

Awards Committee: Karen Workman, Becky Saleeby, Jim Fall, Jim Kari, Theresa Thibault

Student Paper Competition Committee: Christine Hanson, Roy Iutzi-Mitchell, Rachel Mason, Becky Saleeby

**ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
28TH ANNUAL MEETING
PROGRAM**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 2001

- SESSION 1**
9:00 am-2:00 pm Westmark Gold Room (East)
Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists Shellfish Identifications Workshop, organized by Susan Bender (NPS), President of the Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists. Contact Susan at (907) 257-2433 or Susan_Bender@nps.gov to sign up.
- SESSION 2**
3:00 pm-5:00 pm Westmark Gold Room (East)
Roundtable: Developing UA Museum Repository Fees, organized by Molly Lee and James Whitney (UA Museum, UAF).
- SESSION 3:**
5:00 pm-6:00 pm Westmark Gold Room (East)
Planning Meeting for the American Folklore Society Meeting in Anchorage on October 17-21, 2001, moderated by Amy Craver (Alaska Native Science Commission). Come prepared to discuss ideas for panels. For more information contact Amy Craver at ANAJC@uaa.alaska.edu or (907) 786-7736.
- SESSION 4**
6:00 pm-7:30 pm Westmark Gold Room
Opening Reception, hosted by the Alaska Anthropological Association, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc., the Department of Anthropology, and the Office of the Provost, University of Alaska Fairbanks. Cash bar and hors d'oeuvres will be available.
- 7:30 pm-8:30 pm** **Public Lecture: Journeys on the Land: Essays from Anaktuvuk Pass**, by Margaret Blackman (Northern Momentum Scholar, Anth UAF).
- 8:30 pm-10:00 pm** **Opening Reception-continued.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 2001

MORNING SESSIONS

- SESSION 5:** Room B and the Main Hall, CRCC
May 22-24, 2001 **Book Room & Poster Session**, organized by Chuck Diters (US FWS).

Heavy Liquid Chemical Flotation and Small Fraction Recovery: A Method for Reducing Sorting Time, by Barbara Bundy (Lake Clark Katmai Studies Center, NPS).

Early Maritime Adaptations on the Northwest Coast of North America: Excavations at 49-PET-408, by E. James Dixon (U Colorado Boulder).

The International Kuril Island Project: Archaeological Perspectives on Island Biogeography, Quaternary Geology, and Maritime Settlement of Southern Beringia, by Ben Fitzhugh, Scotty Moore, Chris Lockwood, Cristie Boone (Anth, U Wash), Yoshihiro Ishizuka (Hokkaido U), Carole Mandryk (Peabody, Harvard), Valery Shubin (Sakhalin Regional Museum), Kaoru Tezuka (Historical Museum of Hokkaido), and Theodore Pietsch (Fisheries, U Wash).

Freshwater Mussels in Interior Alaska Wetlands: Linguistic, Archaeological and Taphonomic Perspectives, by Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (Fairbanks).

August 2000 Minto Village Fieldschool for Young Students, by Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (Fairbanks).

Prospecting the New Millennium?, by J. David McMahan, Rachel Joan Dale, Marc Haughaboo (AK, Office of History and Archaeology), and Robert A. Sattler (TCC).

Preliminary Results of 2000 Analyses at the Gerstle River Site, Tanana Basin, by Ben A. Potter (Anth, UAF & NLUR).

Noatak Paleoindians: New Data on Stone Tool Technology and Radiocarbon Chronology, by Jeffrey T. Rasic (Washington State U & NPS).

Community by Community: Reaching Out to the Public, Alaska Anthropological Association Public Education Committee, by Becky Saleeby (US NPS).

SESSION 6: Down River Room (C-E), Chena River Convention Center (CRCC)
8:00-10:00 am **Resources for the Study of Athabascan History and Culture at the University of Alaska Fairbanks**, organized by Rose Speranza (Archives, UAF) and Dave Krupa (Oral History, UAF).

8:00 "A Dump without the Seagulls" – Fact or Fiction?, by Rose Speranza (Archives, UAF).

8:20 Voices of Alaska, by Dave Krupa (Oral History, UAF).

8:40 Creativity and Functionality: The Athabascan Collection at the University of Alaska Museum, by Angela Linn (UAM, UAF).

9:00 Past, Present, Future: The Alaska Native Language Center Archives as a Source for Continued Language Maintenance and Appreciation, by Gary Holton (ANLC, UAF).

9:20 The Alaska Native Knowledge Network, by Sean Topkok (ANKN, UAF).

9:40 Uncovering a Cultural Resource: Archaeology Collections at the University of Alaska Museum, by James W. Whitney (UAM, UAF).

SESSION 7: Up River Room (F-H), Chena River Convention Center (CRCC)
8:00-9:30 am **Roundtable on Use and Management of the ANCSA 14(h)(1) Collection**, moderated by Bob Sattler (TCC) and Ken Pratt (BIA).

SESSION 8: Down River Room (C-E), Chena River Convention Center (CRCC)
10:20 am-12:00 pm **History and Anthropology in Northern Athabascan Studies**, moderated by Bill Simeone (ADFG).

10:20 Getting to Know the Neighbourhood: Upper Tanana Navigation in the Scottie Creek Valley, Yukon-Alaska Borderlands, by Norman A. Easton (Yukon College).

10:40 Suggestions For Using the Koyukon Athabascan Dictionary (bring your book; read pp. xxx-xxxv), by Jim Kari (Dena'inaq' Titaztun).

11:00 "They left their teacups full and their Zeniths in the house:" The 1963 Migration from Holikachuk Village to Grayling, by Julie Raymond-Yakoubian (Anth, UAF).

11:20 The Holikachuk Stick Dance, by Brenden Raymond-Yakoubian (Anth, UAF).

11:40 Northern Dene Gatherings, by Craig Mishler (Vadzaih Unlimited).

SESSION 9: Up River Room (F-H), Chena River Convention Center (CRCC)
9:40 am-12:00 pm **Papers in Honor of William Roger Powers**, organized by John F. Hoffecker (U Colorado Boulder) and Ted Goebel (U Nevada Las Vegas).

9:40 East European Environments and the Ecology of the Neanderthals, by John F. Hoffecker (U Colorado Boulder).

10:00 Paleolithic Atlatl Weights and Their Decoration—Insights into Their Underlying Function and Fancy, by R. Dale Guthrie (IAB, UAF).

10:20 On the Road Again... by Tom Lynch (Brazos Valley Museum and Texas A&M).

10:40 BREAK

11:00 Reflections on the Utility of the Coastal Migration Hypothesis in Understanding the Peopling of the New World, by William Workman (Anth, UAA).

11:20 Caribou Hunting on Alaska's Seward Peninsula: Strategies and Socio-Territorial Change, by Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Foundation).

11:40 Early Microblade Cores from the Kodiak Archipelago: A Technological Evaluation, by Elizabeth Pontti Eufemio, Patrick G. Saltonstall, and Amy F. Steffian (Alutiiq Museum).

12:00-1:30pm **LUNCH ON YOUR OWN**

1:30-3:00pm Book signing with Koyukon Elder, Eliza Jones, regarding her recently completed Koyukon Dictionary.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

SESSION 10: Down River Room (C-E), Chena River Convention Center (CRCC)
1:40-5:00 pm **Forum on Subsistence in Alaska**, moderated by Polly Wheeler (ADFG).

- 1:40 Geographic Information Systems and Subsistence Research, by Brian L. Davis (ADFG).
- 2:00 Seagull Eggs and Mouse Food: Indigenous Management Strategies and Alaskan Subsistence Management, by Rachel Mason (NPS).
- 2:20 Pollutants in the Beluga Whale, *Delphinapterus leucas*, by Amy J. Bergdale (Iowa State U & UAS).
- 2:40 "Creating" a Problem by Attending to It: Brown Bear Research in South-western Alaska, by Chase Hensel (People Awakening Project, UAF).
- 3:00 The Challenge of Conserving Local Subsistence Economies amid Globalization, by Tom Thornton (UAS).
- 3:20 Social Geography of Glacier Bay, by Kenneth Frank Austin (Glacier Bay NPS).
- 3:40 "Alaska Native Culture" or "Rural Socioeconomic System"?: The Politics of Recognizing Subsistence Halibut Fishing in Alaska, by Robert J. Wolfe (ADFG).
- 4:00 The Indigenous Aleutian Commercial Economy: Analyzing Perceptions of the "Traditional," by Katherine L. Reedy-Maschner (U Cambridge & Idaho S U).
- 4:20 Effects of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) on Alaska Native Subsistence Traditions, by Mike Turek (ADFG).
- 4:40 "The Cooler Ring:" Reciprocity, Sharing, and the Implications of the Subsistence Debate for Urban Alaska Natives, by Molly Lee (UAM, UAF).

SESSION 11: Up River Room (F-H), CRCC
TIME SLOT **Papers in Honor of William Roger Powers**, organized by John F. Hoffecker (U Colorado Boulder) and Ted Goebel (U Nevada Las Vegas).

- 1:40 Saint Lawrence Island: Center of the Thule Universe?, by Owen K. Mason (AQC, UAF).
- 2:00 Ethnoarchaeological Research with Nomadic Reindeer Herders in the Yamal Peninsula, Russia, by Sven D. Haakanson, Jr. (Alutiiq Museum).

2:20 Vegetational Change in Central Alaska: Time-Slice Maps of the Pollen and Archaeological Records 14,000-9,000 cal yr BP, by Nancy H. Bigelow (AQC, UAF) and W. Roger Powers (Anth, UAF).

2:40 BREAK

3:00 The Ushki Paleolithic Sites (Kamchatka) and the Pleistocene Peopling of America, by Ted Goebel (U Nevada Las Vegas), Michael R. Waters (Texas A&M), and Margarita Dikova.

3:20 The Nenana Culture in the Central Tanana Valley and Colonization of Interior Alaska, by Georges A. Pearson (Kansas U) and David R. Yesner (Anth, UAA).

3:40 A Reassessment of Nenana, by Frederick Hadleigh West (Vermont).

SESSION 12: Up River Room (F-H), CRCC
4:00 – 6:00 pm **Retirement Party for William Roger Powers**, hosted by the Department of Anthropology and the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, University of Alaska Fairbanks. Cash bar and hors d'oeuvres will be available.

SESSION 13: Main Hall, CRCC
7:00 – 9:00 pm **PUBLIC LECTURE: Out of Africa Into Europe; When and Why? Or Dating the Earliest Human Occupation of Europe**, by Thijs von Kolfschoten (U Leiden).

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 2001

MORNING SESSIONS

SESSION 14: Down River Room (C-E), CRCC
8:30 am-12:00 pm **The Role of Language Pedagogy in Language Revitalization**, organized by Patrick Marlow (ANLC, UAF) and Susan Paskvan (TCC, ANLC-UAF).

8:30 Cultural Context in the Interpretation of Yupiaq Verbal Art: Some Sacred Cows and Other Significations, by George Charles (Kanaqlak)(ANS, UAF).

8:50 Language and Culture, by Jeffry Collins and Kathy Sikorski (ANLC, UAF).

9:10 A Problem of Revival and Teaching of Aboriginal Languages on the Example of Itelmen Language in Kamchatka, by Valentina Uspenskaya and Victoria Churikova.

9:30 The Dolgan of Northern Russia: Native Language in School and Community, by John P. Ziker (Anth, UAF).

9:50 The Sugtestun Immersion Program in Nanwalek, by Jeff Leer and Sperry Ash (ANLC, UAF).

10:10 Discussion

10:30 BREAK

10:45 Teaching Native Language in a University Setting: Practices, Expectations, and Goals, by Irene Solomon Arnold and Gary Holton (ANLC, UAF).

11:05 Language Teaching and Language Shift: Contradictory Forces Affecting Alaska's Native Languages, by Lawrence D. Kaplan (ANLC, UAF).

11:25 Beyond Guesswork: An Investigation of Attitudes in the Native Language Classroom, by Patrick E. Marlow and Joan Parker Webster (ANLC, UAF).

11:45 Discussion

SESSION 15: Up River Room (F-H), CRCC

8:00 am–12:00 pm **Contributed Papers in Alaskan Archaeology**, moderated by Stacie J. McIntosh (NLUR).

8:00 Analysis of Clothing and Personal Adornment from Castle Hill, by Margan Grover.

8:20 Pictograph Cave in Southeast Alaska: Expanding Our Cultural Understanding of the Rock Art, by George Poetschat (Oregon Arch Society), James D. Keyser (USFS), and Terry Fifield (Tongass National Forest).

8:40 "Lost Villages" of the Outer Kenai Coast: A Collaborative Archaeology and Oral History Program, by Aron L. Crowell (Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center), Jeff Leer (ANLC, UAF), and Ronald T. Stanek (ADFG).

9:00 The Tanginak Spring Site: Update on the Archaeology of the Early Ocean Bay on Kodiak, by Ben Fitzhugh (U Washington).

9:20 4000 Years of Fishing: Archaeological Investigations Along Buskin River, Kodiak Island, Alaska, by Patrick G. Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum), Robert Kopperl (U Washington), and Amy F. Steffian (Alutiiq Museum).

9:40 Pre-Contact Salmon Fishing, Kenai River, Alaska, by Alan Boraas, Joe Girves, and Rebecca Lambourn (Kenai Peninsula College).

10:00 Micromorphology as a Method for Archaeological Interpretation: A Case Study from Katmai National Park, Alaska, by Michael R. Hilton (UCLA & Lake Clark Katmai Study Center, NPS).

10:20 Prehistoric Sea Mammal Hunting in the Eastern Aleutian Islands, Alaska: An Archaeofaunal Study of Subsistence System Resilience, by Brian L. Davis (ADFG).

- 10:40 Exploring the Relationship of Microcore Morphology and Microblade Morphology: Initial Results, by Alecia M. Spooner (Washington State U).
- 11:00 The Batza Tena Obsidian Source: Physical Description and Resource Availability, by Michael L. Kunz (BLM), Constance M. Adkins (BLM), and Richard E. Reanier (Reanier & Associates).
- 11:20 Precise Autonomous GPS Positioning in the Post-SA Era, by Richard E. Reanier (Reanier & Associates).
- 11:40 Twenty Years of Bank Erosion Along the Tanana River in Interior Alaska: Implications for Cultural Resource Management, by Robert A. Ott (TCC Forestry), Gordon T. Worum (AKDNR, Forestry), Marc A. Lee (AKDNR, Forestry), William E. Putman (TCC Forestry), David N. Burns (AKDNR, Forestry), and Owen K. Mason (AQC).

12:00-1:30 pm LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

AFTERNOON PLENARY SESSION

SESSION 16: Main Hall, CRCC
1:40 pm-5:00 pm Athabaskan Plenary Session

- 1:40 Welcome and Introductory Comments, by TCC President, Steve Ginnis.
- 2:00 Nulato Massacre, by Miranda Wright (Doyon Foundation).
- 2:20 A Discussion of the Koyukon Dictionary, by Eliza Jones (ANLC, UAF).
- 2:40 Inuksuk: Northern Koyukon, Di'haii Gwich'in, and Lower Tanana, 1800-1901, by Adeline Peter Raboff (Fairbanks).
- 3:00 Life History Documentation on the Yukon and Tanana Rivers: An Example of Tribal Elder-Student Partnership, by Agnes Moore (Tanana) and Tara Fallat (English, UAF).
- 3:20 BREAK
- 3:40 Finding a Path: Gwich'in Women's Strategies, by Phyllis Fast (ANS, UAF).
- 4:00 Elders as Teachers: Indigenous Math and Science Curriculum, by Victoria Hildebrand (AIPA).
- 4:20 Distance Education in Alaska: The Rural Development Program at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, by Gordon Pullar (Rural Dev, UAF).

4:40 Alaska Rural Systemic Initiative/Alaska Native Knowledge Network, by Ray Barnhardt (UAF).

SESSION 17: Main Hall, CRCC
6:00-10:00 pm Annual Awards Banquet and Keynote Address

6:00 Reception with No-Host Bar

6:30 Dinner

7:00 Awards Banquet, hosted by Debra Corbett, Association President.

8:30 Keynote Address: Reflections on Biculturalism, Cross-Cultural Communication, and Elder-Anthropologist Partnership, by Rev. David Salmon (2nd Traditional Chief, TCC Region) and Tom O'Brien (Anth, UAF).

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 2001

SESSION 18: Down River Room (C-E), CRCC
8:40 am-12:00 pm **What is Government-to-Government Consultation? Applying Cross-Cultural Communication Studies to Tribal-Agency Consultations,** organized by Jim Simon (TCC) and Julie Sprott (Anchorage).

8:40 Controlling Discourse: Cross-Cultural Communications in Institutional Settings, by Pat Kwachka and Charlotte Basham (Anth & Ling, UAF)

9:00 Anthropological Consulting in the Alaskan Legal System, by Phyllis Morrow (Anth, UAF).

9:20 Self-Governance Processes as They Pertain to Government-to-Government Relations for the Loudon Tribal Council of Galena, Alaska: Documenting Their Story in a Booklet, by Pat Sweetsir (TCC & Loudon Tribal Council), Ragine Attla (Loudon Tribal Council), and Julie Sprott (Anchorage).

9:40 BREAK

10:00 Consultation: Being Experienced in New Ways, by Herbert Anungazuk (NPS).

10:20 Consultation Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act from the Perspective of a Federal Agency Manager, by Karlene Leeper (611th Air Force).

10:40 Government to Government Consultation: An Outsider's Perspective, by Michele Jespersen (Anth, UAF).

11:00 Discussion

SESSION 19: Up River Room (F-H), CRCC
8:00 am-11:00 am **Adamagan: A 1st Millennium BC Aleut Town on the Western Alaska Peninsula**, organized by Herbert D. G. Maschner (Idaho State U).

8:00 Why Adamagan is Critical to Our Understanding of Eastern Aleut Prehistory, by Herbert D. G. Maschner (Idaho State U).

8:20 The Palynology and Geomorphology of the Adamagan Landscape, by James Jordan (Antioch NE Grad School).

8:40 Mapping Adamagan, by Rick N. Holmer and Sharon R. Plager (Idaho State U).

9:00 Anthropogenic Vegetation Regimes at Adamagan, by David Johnson (Idaho State U).

9:20 BREAK

9:40 The Adamagan Stone Tool Technology, by Tara Gauthier (Idaho State U).

10:00 Fishing Technology at Adamagan in Regional Perspective, by Garrett L. Knudsen (Minneapolis MN) and Herbert D. G. Maschner (Idaho State U).

10:20 The Adamagan Subsistence Economy, by Laura Smith (Idaho State U).

10:40 Discussion

SESSION 20: Up River Room (F-H), CRCC
11:00 am-12:00 pm **Forum on NAGPRA: Lessons Learned from Implementing NAGPRA in Alaska**, moderated by Bob Maguire (Denakkanaaga, Inc.).

SESSION 21: Main Hall, CRCC
12:00 pm-2:00 pm **Luncheon Keynote Address**, by Will Mayo (Senior Advisor on Rural Policy to Governor Tony Knowles & former TCC President).

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

SESSION 22: Down River Room (C-E), CRCC
2:00 pm-5:00 pm **Contributed Papers in General Anthropology**, moderated by David C. Koester (Anth, UAF).

2:00 Distance Activism and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, by Julie Raymond-Yakoubian (Anth, UAF).

2:20 Narrative's Healing Power, by Wendy H. Arundale (IAB, UAF).

2:40 Economic Stability in a Southwestern Alaskan Village, by Michael Nowak (Colorado College).

- 3:00 Shadowy Figures in 1890s Native Artists' Drawings: Invited Guests or Unfinished Figures?, by Deanna M. Kingston (Oregon State U).
- 3:20 BREAK
- 3:40 Household Complexity Among the Inupiat: An Ethnographic Study Aimed at Improving US Census Enumeration and Categories, by Amy Craver (Alaska Native Science Commission, UAA).
- 4:00 The Exhibition, by Margaret B. Blackman (Anth, UAF).
- 4:20 The Barrow Journal of John Simpson, 1852-54, by Ernest S. Burch, Jr. (Smithsonian Institution).
- 4:40 Cross the Boundaries: The National Science Foundation, Science, and Society, by Fae L. Korsmo (Arctic Social Sciences, NSF).

SESSION 23: Up River Room (F-H), CRCC

2:00 pm-5:00 pm **Revisiting the Thule Culture: Its Origins, Interrelationships and Fate**, organized by Owen K. Mason (GeoArch Alaska) and John F. Hoffecker (U Colorado Boulder).

- 2:00 Henry B. Collins and the Northern Maritime Tradition, by Don E. Dumond (U Oregon).
- 2:20 Thule Origins and Okvik Whale Hunters, by Michael Lewis (Maxwell Museum, UNM).
- 2:40 High Waves, Cold Water: Implications for Locating and Explaining the Thule Expansion, by Owen K. Mason (GeoArch Alaska).
- 3:00 An Analysis of Late Prehistoric Faunal Remains from Tin City, Alaska, by Elizabeth Grover (ENRI, UAA).
- 3:20 BREAK
- 3:40 Late Western Thule House Construction in Northwest Alaska: The "Kobuk Type" House, by Christopher E. Young (Washington State U).
- 4:00 Uivvaq: Thule Settlement and Climate Change During the Second Millennium AD, by John F. Hoffecker (U Colorado Boulder), Georgeanne L. Reynolds, Scott A. Elias (U Colorado), Diane K. Hanson (US Army Corps of Engineers), Owen K. Mason (GeoArch Alaska), Jana Harcharek, Karlene Leeper (611th Air Force), and Chris Savok.
- 4:20 Archaeological Deposits at the Uivvaq Site (Cape Lisburne) in a Regional Perspective, by Georgeanne Lewis Reynolds (US Army Corps of Engineers).

4:40 Thule at Point Barrow, by Anne M. Jensen (Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation).

SESSION 24: Down River Room (C-E), CRCC
5:15 pm-?? **Alaska Anthropological Association Business Meeting**

SESSION 25: **Big I(nternational bar), 122 N Turner ST, Fairbanks, 456-6437**
7:00 pm-?? **BELZONI SOCIETY PARTY**, organized by Northern Land Use Research, and hosted by Chuck Deters. Pizza will be available at the bar. The Big I is located on the north side of the Cushman Street Bridge, across the street from Denali State Bank, located at 119 N. Cushman.

ABSTRACTS

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Blackman, Margaret (Anth UAF). **Journeys on the Land: Essays From Anaktuvuk Pass.**

Public Lecture Abstract: What happens when an anthropologist turns her research efforts to writing creative non-fiction and personal essays? The author will read from a collection of essays she has authored about Anaktuvuk Pass, a Nunamiut village in the Brooks Range of North Alaska. **SESSION 4, Wednesday, March 21, 2001, Westmark Gold Room, 7:30-8:30pm.**

von Kolfschoten, Thijs (U Leiden), Speaker. **Out of Africa Into Europe: Dating the Earliest Human Occupation of Europe.**

Public Lecture Abstract: The human migration into Europe is the subject of an ongoing debate, which had a revival some years ago when a rather "extreme" scenario, the so-called "Short Chronology" was launched. A hypotheses which assumes a first migration into Europe about 500 Ka ago and rejects claims for an earlier occupation (up to 2,5 Ma). The hypotheses was based on a reassessment of artifactual and dating (mainly biostratigraphical) evidence from a large number of European sites, carried out in the early 1990s. New claims for older indications have been presented since and a pan-European value of the hypotheses has been falsified. The Mediterranean seems to have seen some earlier hominid presence. Exactly how much earlier is difficult to say, though. However, full acceptance of the Lower Pleistocene age of the Spanish site Atapuerca TD6 is not unproblematic for paleontologists. The dating evidence is not entirely consistent with the evidence from the wider setting of the site, as its fauna contains species, which elsewhere in Europe commonly appear above the Brunhes-Matuyama boundary.

SESSION 13, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Main Hall, Chena River Convention Center, 7:00-9:00 pm.

Mayo, Will (Senior Advisor on Rural Policy to Governor Knowles & former TCC President). **Alaska Native Issues and Anthropology.**

Keynote Address Abstract: Will Mayo is a Tribal leader from the village of Tanana in Interior Alaska. Throughout much of the 1990s, Mr. Mayo served as the President of Tanana Chiefs Conference and, currently, is the Senior Advisor on Rural Policy to Alaska's Governor, Tony Knowles. Mr. Mayo was instrumental in negotiating the Millennium Agreement between Alaska Native Tribes and the State of Alaska, which formally recognized the need for closer consultation and coordination between the State of Alaska and Tribal governments. He will speak on issues regarding Alaska Natives and anthropology. **SESSION 21, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Main Hall, Chena River Convention Center, 12:00-2:00 pm.**

Salmon, David, Rev. (2nd Traditional Chief, TCC region) and Tom O'Brien (Anth, UAF). **Reflections on Biculturalism, Cross-Cultural Communication, and Elder-Anthropologist Partnership.**

Keynote Address Abstract: Gaining further understanding and awareness of people and their regions truly benefits us all. The contributions made by elders in this task are beyond measure. The distinguished Athabascan Elder, Reverend David Salmon of Chalkyitsik, Alaska, will share his perspectives involving a lifetime of cross-cultural interaction. Reverend Salmon will highlight his own experiences, as well as relate historic narratives pertaining to his family and

region. His presentation will demonstrate why he feels there has been "a clean history" regarding Native and non-Native cultural interaction in Interior Alaska. Thomas O'Brien has worked extensively with Reverend Salmon for the past six years, resulting in a long term collaborative partnership. O'Brien will discuss this engaging work and briefly detail their current ongoing collaborative projects. This philosophy and ethics embraced for this collaborative effort will be emphasized. **SESSION 17, Friday, March 23, 2001, Main Hall, Chena River Convention Center, 8:30 pm.**

SYMPOSIA/ROUNDTABLES/WORKSHOPS

Bender, Susan (US NPS), Workshop Organizer. **Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists Shellfish Identifications Workshop.**

Workshop Abstract: The Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists hold workshops geared towards archaeology students of all levels who are interested in learning techniques and methods of zooarchaeological analysis. This year the workshop will focus on shellfish identifications. **SESSION 1, Wednesday, March 21, 2001, Westmark Gold Room, 9:00 am – 3:00 pm.**

Diters, Chuck (US FWS), Book & Poster Rooms Organizer. **Book Room & Poster Session**
Symposium Abstract: Members of the association are encouraged to present a poster at this year's meeting, especially if you are planning to give more than one paper. Posters have not previously been emphasized at the Alaska Anthropological Association meetings, but posters provide a good forum for presenting and discussing current research. In addition to the standard book tables for vendors, we will have a table set up for a book signing with Eliza Jones on Thursday, March 22, 2001 between 1:30-3:00pm. **SESSION 5, Thursday, March 21, 2001, Room B & Main Hall, 8:00 am-5:00pm.**

Hoffecker, John F. (U Colorado Boulder) & Ted Goebel (U Nevada Las Vegas), Symposium Organizers. **Papers in Honor of William Roger Powers.**
Symposium Abstract. On the occasion of his retirement in 2001, former students and colleagues have prepared a set of papers in honor of Professor William Roger Powers. The papers reflect topics and themes articulated by Prof. Powers during three decades of teaching and research at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks. The broader themes include a strong emphasis on environmental archaeology and human paleoecology in the Holarctic. Individual papers address issues in the Paleolithic settlement of European Russia and Siberia, colonization of Beringia, and Holocene adaptations in Alaska. **SESSIONS 9 & 11, Thursday, March 22, Up River Room, 9:40am-4:00pm.**

Lee, Molly & James Whitney (UA Museum, UAF), Roundtable Organizers. **Roundtable: Developing UA Museum Repository Fees.**

Roundtable Abstract: The University of Alaska Museum, Archaeology Department wants to develop repository fees for federal and state collections curated in our facility. Costs for the curation of archaeological material have increased dramatically with heightened professional standards for storage procedures and materials. In order to develop a mutually agreeable plan, we would like to meet with all archaeologists who work with federal and state collections, as well as all other interested individuals. **SESSION 2, Wednesday, March 21, 2001, Westmark Gold Room (East), 3:00-5:00pm.**

Maguire, Bob (Denakkanaaga, Inc.), Forum Moderator. **Forum on NAGPRA: Lessons Learned from Implementing NAGPRA in Alaska.**

Forum Abstract: In the decade since the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, numerous projects have been initiated in Alaska. This session will feature updates on NAGPRA projects and issues in Alaska, including specific repatriation projects, Tribal consultations, policy issues, among others. **SESSION 20, Saturday, March 24, Up River Room, 11:00am-12:00pm.**

Marlow, Patrick (ANLC, UAF) and Susan Paskvan (TCC, ANLC-UAF), Symposium Organizers. **The Role of Language Pedagogy in Language Revitalization.**

Symposium Abstract: Contributed papers (20 min., with 10 min. discussion) are invited on: (1) community involvement in language teaching; (2) school involvement in language revitalization; (3) Language pedagogy and informal teaching settings (e.g., mentor/apprentice, community language gatherings, etc.); (4) language attitudes across the community; (5) school/community partnerships for language planning. Submission of proposals for individual papers, on topics related to the areas of emphasis, as well as topics in Alaska Native Languages and Linguistics more generally, are welcomed. **SESSION 14, Friday, March 23, 2001, Down River Room, 8:30am-12:00pm.**

Maschner, Herbert (Idaho SU), Symposium Organizer. **Adamagan: A 1st Millennium BC Aleut Town on the Western Alaska Peninsula.**

Symposium Abstract: The massive village site of Adamagan, at the head of Morzhovoi Bay on the western Alaska Peninsula, was intensively investigated by a crew from Idaho State University during the summer 2000. A suite of 40 AMS dates indicates that this village was occupied primarily between 1000 BC and AD 100. Over 790 surface depressions and many thousands of buried house floors scattered over 140,000 sq. meters demonstrate that this was probably one of the largest villages in Alaska during the 1st millennium BC. The lithic technology shows relationships to both the east and west. The faunal assemblage includes nearly every possible sea mammal, terrestrial mammal, and bird, but the fish are mostly cod and salmon. The geomorphic setting and sea level history place this village site at the very tip of the Alaska Peninsula during its occupation. Our preliminary data and analyses will be presented. **SESSION 19, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 8:00-11:00 am.**

Mason, Owen K. (UAF) & John F. Hoffecker (U Colorado Boulder), Symposium Organizers. **Revisiting the Thule Culture: Its Origins, Interrelationships and Fate.**

Symposium Abstract: Ever since the era of Therkel Matthiassen, in the 1920s, arctic archaeologists have looked to Bering Strait as the homeland for the Thule culture, usually considered the ancestors of modern Inupiat and Inuit. The quest for the Thule homeland in Alaska remains controversial; some favor Birnirk as its progenitors, others see Punuk culture as its godparents, while still others combine both Birnirk/Punuk into one single entity. Intense coastal erosion during Thule bedevils the search for the earliest Thule sites that are about 1,000 years old. This symposium seeks participants who will define Thule and/or present new data and synthesize old data anew! **SESSION 23, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 1:40-4:40pm.**

Sattler, Bob (TCC) & Ken Pratt (BIA ANCSA), Roundtable Moderators. **Roundtable on Use and Management of the ANCSA 14(h)(1) Collection.**

Roundtable Abstract: Section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) provides Alaska Native Regional Corporations the opportunity to obtain title to historical places and cemetery sites across the state. Implemented by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the resulting "ANCSA 14(h)(1) Program" is one of the largest public anthropology (ethnohistory & archaeology) projects ever undertaken in Alaska. Since the mid-1970s program staff have documented some 2,300 ANCSA 14(h)(1) sites, as well as hundreds of "non-ANCSA sites." This effort has produced a nationally unique collection of archaeological, ethnohistorical, ethnographic and linguistic data. Key participants' descriptions of work based on this collection will illustrate its future research potential, practical applications, and associated management challenges. **SESSION 7, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 8:00-9:30am.**

Simeone, Bill (AK Dept Fish & Game), Symposium Organizer. **History and Anthropology in Northern Athabascan Studies.**

Symposium Abstract: The Interior region in Alaska is large and diverse and this session will consolidate papers on Athabascan topics into one coherent session. Papers in this session will interface history and anthropology. **SESSION 8, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 10:20am-12:00pm.**

Simon, Jim (TCC) & Julie Sprott (Anch), Symposium Organizers. **What is Government-to-Government Consultation? Applying Cross-Cultural Communication Studies to Tribal-Agency Consultations.**

Symposium Abstract: New federal and state policies and regulations calling for government-to-government consultations with federally-recognized Tribes may represent a major paradigm shift in the way federal and state agencies and programs interact with Alaska Native communities. Government-to-government consultation (G-G) is required under the new regulations of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, representing the first case in which G-G policy was codified under statutory regulation. This symposium will address the question, "What is government-to-government consultation?" Cross-cultural communication studies and Tribal-agency consultation experiences will be presented as case studies to highlight needs in implementing government-to-government relations among Tribes and agencies. **SESSION 18, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 8:40am-12:00pm.**

Speranza, Rose and Dave Krupa (Alaska & Polar Regions, UAF), Symposium Organizers. **Resources for the Study of Athabascan History and Culture at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.**

Symposium Abstract: The University of Alaska Fairbanks holds a number of collections related to Athabascans of the Interior of Alaska, including ethnographic and archaeological collections in the University Museum, books, oral histories and photographs in Elmer E. Rasmuson Library and linguistic materials in the Alaska Native Language Center. These collections represent an important source of information for students, scholars, and Native people. This session will discuss the collections – what they are, how they can be accessed, and their value to researchers and Tribes. **SESSION 6, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 8:00-10:00am.**

Wheeler, Polly (AKDF&G Subsistence), Forum Organizer. **Forum on Subsistence in Interior Alaska.**

Symposium Abstract: To many Alaska Natives, subsistence is a way of life, plain and simple. It is how and why people live. As written in federal law, subsistence is essential to Native physical, economic, traditional and cultural existence. To many observers, however, subsistence is a political quagmire, attracting increasingly contentious debate in recent years. The political rhetoric often focuses on rural-urban issues, and competing uses (i.e., sport, commercial, and subsistence). While not always explicit, racism and racist ideologies also drive the debate. This session will focus on these and other issues surrounding the subsistence debate in Alaska.

SESSION 10, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 1:40-5:00pm.

POSTERS

Bundy, Barbara (Lake Clark Katmai Studies Center, NPS). **Heavy Liquid Chemical Flotation and Small Fraction Recovery: A Method for Reducing Sorting Time.**

Poster Abstract: This poster presents a new method for sorting certain types of small-size waterscreen fraction. The research is based on waterscreen fraction recovered from a site located on the coast of Katmai National Park & Preserve, the Mink Island site (XMK-030). In 1999 alone more than 225 liters of 1/16" waterscreen fraction were sent back to the lab from excavations at the site. Approximately one-third of the waterscreen fraction was from midden areas. Midden waterscreen is typically heterogeneous and very difficult to sort by hand. Chemical flotation with a low-toxicity heavy liquid, solution of Lithium Heteropolytungstates in Water (LST) exploits the differences in density among the different materials to separate them. The recovery of very small artifacts and fauna is important and rewarding, but hand sorting can be prohibitively time consuming. LST flotation reduces sorting time by 75-80%. **SESSION 5, March 22-24, 2001, Room B & Main Hall.**

Dixon, E. James (U Colorado Boulder). **Early Maritime Adaptations on the Northwest Coast of North America: Excavations at 49-PET-408.**

Poster Abstract: 49-PET-408 (On Your Knees Cave), is a multicomponent archeological site located on Prince of Wales Island, Southeast, Alaska. Bone and shell tools from different chambers of the cave are ^{14}C AMS dated to 10,300 \pm 50 BP (CAMS-42381), 5780 \pm 40 (CAMS-42382), and 1,760 \pm 40 BP (CAMS-64540) and document several periods of use/occupation of the cave. The most extensive use of the cave occurred approximately 9,200 ^{14}C years ago. Human remains of an adult male dated to 9,880 \pm 50 BP $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -12.1 o/oo (CAMS-32038) (pelvis) and 9,730 \pm 60 BP $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -12.5 o/oo (CAMS-29873) (mandible) have been recovered from the site (Dixon et al, 1997, Dixon 1999). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values document a diet based on marine foods and suggest that the ^{14}C age should be adjusted to c. 9,200 based on the regional marine carbon reservoir extrapolated from the Queen Charlotte Islands (Fedje et al. 1996). The human remains appear to be contemporary with a cultural occupation containing microblades, bifaces, and other tools. An undated underlying stratigraphic unit contains bone fragments, charcoal and lithic flakes; possible evidence of an earlier human occupation. This evidence indicates that by c. 9,200 BP humans along the Northwest Coast of North America were coastal navigators with an economy based on maritime subsistence. The existence of established trade networks for obsidian and other exotic materials implies even earlier human occupation of the region in order to establish this broad regional adaptation by 9,200 BP and

strengthens the theory that humans may have first entered the Americas using watercraft along the Northwest Coast of North America during the late Pleistocene (Fladmark 1979). **SESSION 5, March 22-24, 2001, Room B & Main Hall.**

Fitzhugh, Ben, Scotty Moore, Chris Lockwood, Cristie Boone (Anth, U Wash), Yoshihiro Ishizuka (Hokkaido U), Carole Mandryk (Peabody, Harvard), Valery Shubin (Sakhalin Regional Museum), Kaoru Tezuka (Historical Museum of Hokkaido), and Theodore Pietsch (Fisheries, U Wash). **The International Kuril Island Project: Archaeological Perspectives on Island Biogeography, Quaternary Geology, and Maritime Settlement of Southern Beringia.**

Poster Abstract: In the summer of 2000, the International Kuril Island Project (IKIP) united American, Russian, and Japanese archaeologists, ethnohistorians, biologists, and geologists in a quest to understand the biogeographical consequences of Quaternary processes in the remote and almost unknown Kuril Islands (south from Kamchatka). IKIP biologists have now completed surveying the contemporary biodiversity of the Kuril chain. Ongoing archaeological and related research seeks to bring archaeological, ethnohistorical, paleoecological, and geological data into this picture to build an understanding of (1) the evolution of Kuril biodiversity and biogeography and the human role in this evolution and (2) the human maritime migration and settlement history of Beringia and the Northwest Pacific (possibly as far back as the late Pleistocene). This poster presents the preliminary results of the prehistoric/historic research and the future goals of an expanded project, including a web based data sharing system now under development and a larger multi-year field project beginning in 2002. **SESSION 5, March 22-24, 2001, Room B & Main Hall.**

Gelvin-Reymiller, Carol (Fairbanks). **Freshwater Mussels in Interior Alaska Wetlands: Linguistic, Archaeological and Taphonomic Perspectives.**

Poster Abstract: This research explores Athabascan knowledge of the large freshwater mussel, *Anodonta beringiana*, present today either as shells or as live mollusks in many slow moving rivers and shallow lakes in the Yukon and Tanana River drainages. Linguistic evidence suggests the shells were utilized as spoons or bowls, and early ethnographic accounts corroborate this use. Two archaeological sites, Dixthada and Old Fish Camp, contain mussel shells, while taphonomic studies of natural *A. beringiana* shell accumulations in Minto Flats provide data that may be useful in expanding knowledge of microclimatic changes in Interior Alaska wetlands. **SESSION 5, March 22-24, 2001, Room B & Main Hall.**

Gelvin-Reymiller, Carol (Fairbanks). **August 2000 Minto Village Fieldschool for Young Students.**

Poster Abstract: Joint efforts by Robert Charlie's Minto Cultural Heritage and Education Institute (CHEI), the Minto Village Council, and one volunteer archaeologist, led to a successful five-day fieldschool to acquaint Minto village youth with archaeological methods and techniques. The fieldschool was held on a point of land just northeast of Minto village overlooking the North Fork of the Tolovana River, an easy stroll from downtown Minto, and indicated by Elders as having a long history of use. **SESSION 5, March 22-24, 2001, Room B & Main Hall.**

McMahan, J. David, Rachel Joan Dale, Marc Haugaboo (AK, Office of History and Archaeology), and Robert A. Sattler (TCC). **Prospecting the New Millennium?**

Poster Abstract: The value of forensic anthropology in determining the physical characteristics of an individual has been shown time and time again. With Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) Case number H01-001 a slightly different approach was taken. Upon examination, the assemblage of artifacts associated with the skeletal remains yielded a remarkable amount of additional, pertinent data. Subsequently, these additional findings prevented the possible inclusion of this individual among recent missing persons. This presentation examines the artifact assemblage as well as the physical remains in order to present a more clear, concise image of this individual. **SESSION 5, March 22-24, 2001, Room B & Main Hall.**

Potter, Ben A. (Anth, UAF & NLUR). **Preliminary Results of 2000 Analyses at the Gerstle River Site, Tanana Basin.**

Poster Abstract: This poster presents the preliminary results of field investigations (May-June, 2000) and stratigraphic correlation efforts at the Gerstle River Site. Efforts at stabilizing the site and expanding the activity area samples are presented. A possible cobble feature associated with Component I and two additional hearths with associated lithics and fauna in Component III are examined. Detailed integration of stratigraphy, radiocarbon dates, and archaeological components are presented. **SESSION 5, March 22-24, 2001, Room B & Main Hall.**

Rasic, Jeffrey T. (Washington State U & NPS). **Noatak Paleoindians: New Data on Stone Tool Technology and Radiocarbon Chronology.**

Poster Abstract: The Tuluaq Hill site, located in Noatak River basin of northwest Alaska, is a prehistoric stone tool workshop and hunting station that dates to the late Pleistocene or early Holocene. An important activity at this location was the production of bifacial blanks and large, oblong-shaped projectile points from chert obtained at nearby bedrock outcrops. Another major activity was the maintenance of hunting equipment, namely the replacement of broken or worn out projectile points. Charcoal recovered from probable hearth features at the site produced radiocarbon dates of $7,950 \pm 40$, $11,110 \pm 80$, $11,180 \pm 80$, and $11,200 \pm 40$ B.P. Sites in the region with similar artifact assemblages are dated to between 9,500 and 10,000 B.P. **SESSION 5, March 22-24, 2001, Room B & Main Hall.**

Saleeby, Becky (US NPS). **Community by Community: Reaching Out to the Public, Alaska Anthropological Association Public Education Committee.**

Poster abstract: This poster highlights educational programs sponsored by members of the Alaska Anthropological Association, Public Education Committee in various communities. Reaching out to many groups, ranging from school kids to adult audiences, we provide the public with something of real value by sharing with them our knowledge and commitment to Alaskan archaeology. We ask you to join with us and plan educational programs for your own communities. **SESSION 5, March 22-24, 2001, Room B & Main Hall.**

PAPERS

Anungazuk, Herbert (NPS). **Consultation: Being Experienced in New Ways.**

Paper Abstract: The attempt to balance consultation on an even keel in cross-cultural terms has been generated into a high priority status among many sparring parties with the diplomatic

structures of federal, state, and Native governments in the state of Alaska. Consultation is not a simply affair and all parties have lived with it long enough where they can realize that difficulties can arise if some balance is not afforded diplomatic affairs. Although there is no shift in how the Native part shuffles their communication between the federal and state entities, it has been a learning process to them on the almost daily changes in life-ways issues they encounter. Since the dawn of who must use and how it must be used began there is beginning to be some questions asked from the Native community in regards to the continuances of life functions that drives the indigenous people of this great land. Some of these questions ask whether certain laws or Acts are indeed legal documents or whether they parlay with the Constitution of the United States. This session recognizes that a proper, efficient method must be developed in the fine arts of consultation that will be suitable to all sides. **SESSION 18, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 10:00-10:20 am.**

Arnold, Irene Solomon and Gary Holton (ANLC, UAF). **Teaching Native Language in a University Setting: Practices, Expectations, and Goals.**

Paper Abstract: For more than two decades Athabascan language instruction has been available as part of the regular curriculum at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. Unlike courses in Eskimo or foreign languages, Athabascan language courses are not offered as part of a degree program but instead tend to focus on fluency for students whose ancestral language is Athabascan. However, there has always been some question as to whether the teaching practice and course structure effectively serve the students and the wider community with an interest in learning Native language. In this paper we report on a recent effort to offer an Athabascan language class outside the traditional university structure, emphasizing accessibility for community members outside the university. We note some spectacular success with a small cadre of students but also remain aware that a number of people are not being well served by this new format. We discuss several strategies by which the university might better address the expectations and goals of the Fairbanks community in the realm of Athabascan language teaching. **SESSION 14, Friday, March 23, 2001, Down River Room, 10:45-11:05 am.**

Arundale, Wendy H. (Institute of Arctic Biology, UAF). **Narrative's Healing Power.**

Paper Abstract: Storytelling, oral history, and other forms of narrative can have important healing powers. Healing can occur at several different levels, ranging from the individual, to the family, community, and the cultural group. Healing through narrative can also take place in many different ways. It may involve gaining or regaining a stronger sense of identity. It may provide knowledge of cultural practices that give comfort and support in times of stress. Or it may contribute to resiliency in the face of trauma or death. And these are only a few of many possible examples. Northern Native people have long understood narrative's healing power and valued stories and other forms of narrative. Increasingly, psychologists are also articulating some of the ways narrative can heal. Knowledge gained from both these realms can support recognition of narrative's healing potential, particularly with respect to intergenerational trauma. This knowledge can also aid in developing steps that will help promote such healing. **SESSION 22, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 2:20-2:40pm.**

Austin, Kenneth Frank (Glacier Bay NPS). **Social Geography of Glacier Bay.**

Paper Abstract: Landscape and place names are central to culture in human societies, from the production and maintenance of cultural materials to the formation of individual and group

identity. But glaciation in the past thousands of years destroyed cultural materials, making it difficult for archaeologists to read the cultural landscape of Glacier Bay. Another way to reveal it was to look at the social geography by "reading" place names of landscapes, waterways, legends, regalia, and songs. About 20,000 years ago, northern North America, Europe, and Asia (and Glacier Bay included) were covered with ice sheets. This happened again during the Little Ice Age. The advance and retreat of glaciers in Glacier Bay caused the Lingits to leave and return to the bay. Although the glaciers destroyed or buried cultural material evidence of human presence, the inhabitants returned to the bay and continued to develop their human history until the turn of the 20th century. Place names. Since glaciers destroyed cultural material evidence, another approach was needed to substantiate human presence in Glacier Bay. The other approach is using place names. "Place names not only define 'place'. They evoke actions and events which have occurred there. And they also evoke emotions and mental associations that are tied to those places, actions, and events. Tom Thornton, the anthropologist, postulates, "...as potent descriptive symbols, place names provide important clues to the natural and cultural history of Glacier Bay..."Whereas the English bestow biographical names to land and marine features, Lingits tend to name only specific features of interest to them, while the places in between are not named. Although names evoke events of the mytho-historical past, thus creating a living history that can be read on the contemporary landscape, other benchmarks such as Native legends, regalia, and songs provide a prehistoric human presence in Glacier Bay.

SESSION 10, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 3:20-3:40 pm.

Barnhardt, Ray (UAF). **Alaska Rural Systemic Initiative/Alaska Native Knowledge Network.**

Paper Abstract: The underlying purpose of the Alaska Rural Systemic Initiative/Alaska Native Knowledge Network has been to implement a set of initiatives systematically documenting the indigenous knowledge systems of Alaska Native people and to develop pedagogical practices and school curricula that appropriately incorporate indigenous knowledge and ways of knowing into the formal education system. The central systemic reform focus of the AKRSI reform strategy is the fostering of connectivity and complementarity between two functionally interdependent but historically disconnected and alienated complex systems - the indigenous knowledge systems rooted in the Native cultures that inhabit rural Alaska, and the formal education systems that have been imported to serve the educational needs of rural Native communities. Within each of these evolving systems is a rich body of complementary scientific and mathematical knowledge and skills that, if properly explicated and leveraged, can serve to strengthen the quality of educational experiences and improve the academic performance of students throughout rural Alaska. The focus of this presentation will be on AKRSI activities in the Athabaskan region. **SESSION 16, Friday, March 23, 2001, Main Hall, 4:40-5:00pm.**

Bergdale, Amy J. (Iowa State U & UAS). **Pollutants in the Beluga Whale, *Delphinapterus leucas*.**

Paper Abstract: The population of the beluga whale, *D. leucas*, in the Arctic is estimated to be between 65,000-80,000. *D. leucas* is a species that is not considered endangered. The Canadian, Greenland, and Alaskan populations of *D. leucas* inhabit the areas of Bristol Bay, Baffin Island, Norton Sound, the East Chucki, the East Beaufort Sea, and the St. Lawrence River and Gulf. *D. leucas* is faced with threats from subsistence hunting and toxic pollutants. The management of subsistence hunting of *D. leucas* is being effectively managed, the toxic pollutants that *D. leucas*

is facing is another story. To effectively manage and conserve the *D. leucas* population, the harm that toxic pollutants represent need to be acknowledged. Toxins are in the water, food, air, and ground. The reason why *D. leucas* is such an effective indicator of toxins in the water column is their diverse food chain. It is the accumulation of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) that is currently, or in the future generations, altering the demographics of *D. leucas*.
SESSION 22, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 2:20-2:40pm.

Bigelow, Nancy H. (AQC, UAF) and W. Roger Powers (Anth, UAF). **Vegetation Change in Central Alaska: Time-slice Maps of the Pollen and Archaeological Records 14,000-9,000 Cal Yr BP.**

Paper Abstract: Time-slice maps of pollen and archaeological records provide a unique opportunity to correlate paleovegetation (and climate) with prehistory. During the course of this study, significant differences between the conventional and AMS-dated vegetation records became apparent, making vegetation interpretations somewhat difficult. Despite this, some general conclusions can be made. 1) At about 14,000 cal yr BP, the initial peopling into Alaska occurred during a period of rapid climatic amelioration and vegetation change. 2) The Younger Dryas had only a small effect on the vegetation and probably affected the people not at all. 3) The early Holocene is marked by a decrease in site occupancy, it is unclear if this is related to vegetation (expansion of spruce), climate (maximum solar insolation), or neither. **SESSION 11, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 2:20-2:40pm.**

Blackman, Margaret B. (Anth UAF). **The Exhibition.**

Paper Abstract: Three villagers from Anaktuvuk Pass Alaska, the anthropologist author of this essay and her daughter met up in the fall of 1998 at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, brought there by an exhibit of Anaktuvuk Pass masks at the Peary McMillan Arctic Museum. The villagers demonstrated the art of mask-making, the anthropologist gave the keynote lecture at the opening of the exhibit, and the high school age daughter checked out Bowdoin as a possible college. As this essay reveals, much more transpired as this little group explored Brunswick, Maine and its environs. **SESSION 22, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 4:00-4:20pm.**

Boraas, Alan, Joe Girves, and Rebecca Lambourn, (Kenai Peninsula College). **Pre-Contact Salmon Fishing, Kenai River, Alaska.**

Paper Abstract: Summer, 2000 excavations at the Riverine Kachemak tradition site of KEN-147 indicate the primary method of fishing involved utilizing drift nets in the main body of the Kenai River targeting red (sockeye) salmon. Site locations and river hydrology of other Riverine Kachemak sites on the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers also suggest drift net fishing. Ethnographically, this method of fishing seems closest to that employed by Middle Kuskokwim Yup'iks and analogies are drawn to that area and time period. Drift net fishing contrasts with the subsequent Dena'ina weir style fishing in tributary streams involving an organization of labor and distribution of resources through a corporate kin structure and targeting early-run king (chinook) and late-run silver (coho) salmon. This shift represents a cultural evolution toward a more energy intensive and culturally complex system coinciding with Medieval Warm Period climatic changes. **SESSION 15, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 9:40-10:00am.**

Burch, Ernest S., Jr. (Smithsonian Inst). **The Barrow Journal of John Simpson, 1852-54.**

Paper Abstract: John Simpson was a surgeon in the Royal Navy who spent several years in Chukotka and northwestern Alaska during the Franklin Search expeditions of the mid-19th century. The last two of those years, 1852-54, were spent at Pt. Barrow, Alaska, where Simpson kept a detailed journal the main emphasis of which is the life and affairs of the Natives. He was able to investigate these subjects with some sophistication because of the knowledge of the Iñupiaq language he had acquired during two earlier years spent in western Alaska. Simpson's papers are now accessible in the archives of Duke University, Durham, N.C. In this paper, I compare his 1852-54 journal to the published account of his captain, Rochefort Maguire, for the same period, and summarize some of Simpson's more interesting ethnographic observations.

SESSION 22, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 4:20-4:40pm.

Charles, George (Kanaqlak)(ANS, UAF). **Cultural Context in the Interpretation of Yupiaq Verbal Art: Some Sacred Cows and Other Significations.**

Paper Abstract: The clashing of cultures between the "Kass'aq with the Yupiaq Nation has brought to light some interesting examples of hegemony, significations, representations, and the development of "sacred cows" where once there were none. This statement needs clarification from the perspective of a Yupiaq researcher looking at his own cultural from within, an insider's micro level interpretation of specific Yupiaq verbal art, or what some call, micro-ethnography from a participant observer who has some competency in his own language. The etymology of the word Yup'ik has some questionable roots. Yupiaq placenames, as they exist on official maps, also need to be critiqued or at least opinions need to be expressed by the living members of the Yupiaq Nation. A look at how the "academy" continues to create misnomers needs to be addressed and how we as responsible researchers need to support relevant issues important to our First Nations, not just being the usual window dressing for the "academy." **SESSION 14, Friday, March 23, 2001, Down River Room, 8:30-8:50am.**

Collins, Jeffry P. (Howard Luke Academy, FNSB School District) and Kathy R. Sikorski (ANLC, UAF). **Language and Culture.**

Paper Abstract: Teaching students about the nature and practice of culture appears to enhance the teaching and learning of language. In January 2001, UAF linguist Kathy Sikorski and Howard Luke Academy anthropologist and social studies teacher, Jeffry Collins, began to co-teach a Gwich'in Language and Culture class. The goal of this class was for students to begin to understand and speak the Gwich'in language while at the same time learning about culture as it relates to the Gwich'in, and other Alaskan Native groups. As the class progressed, the "culture" portion of the class has turned comparative in nature. Students are now examining how Gwich'in culture relates and compares to the various other Alaskan Native cultures and cultures from around the world. **SESSION 14, Friday, March 23, 2001, Down River Room, 8:50-9:10am.**

Craver, Amy (Alaska Native Science Commission, UAA). **Household Complexity Among the Inupiat: An Ethnographic Study Aimed at Improving US Census Enumeration and Categories.**

Paper Abstract: If Inupiaq households are categorized solely in terms of the US Census Bureau's definition of household, which defines households in terms of residence in a physical structure, then Census data collected from Inupiaq households will be inaccurate and incomplete because the Census definition does not account for Inupiaq Eskimos' special understanding of

household, family and domestic functioning. Drawing on twenty-five case studies in two Northwest Alaska rural communities, this project examines the emerging diversity of household types and explores the unique factors that influence Inupiaq household dynamics. Typically, Inupiaq households are composed of individuals (or an individual) who occupy a structure (or structures) and share some form of domestic function. In terms of the Inupiat, the concept of domestic function is crucial to defining household and may include activities outside the shared residence, such as baby-sitting, the sharing of income and food, and other reciprocal behaviors. **SESSION 22, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 3:40-4:00pm.**

Crowell, Aron L. (Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center), Jeff Leer (ANLC, UAF), and Ronald T. Stanek (ADFG). **"Lost Villages" of the Outer Kenai Coast: A Collaborative Archaeology and Oral History Program.**

Paper Abstract: During 2001-2003, the villages of Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia will work with the Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center, National Park Service, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Pratt Museum to document the cultural landscape of Kenai Fjords National Park. Archaeological surveys have identified numerous camps and settlements along this coast that correspond to Alutiiq oral traditions and historical data. The archaeological record extends from the recent historic period back to about A.D. 1200. Planned investigations over three years will include excavations at historic and pre-contact sites, documentation of oral traditions and subsistence uses of the study area, development of an Alutiiq place names map, community exhibits, and educational programs. **SESSION 15, Friday, March 23, 2001, Up River Room, 8:40-9:00 am.**

Davis, Brian L. (AK Dept Fish and Game). **Geographic Information Systems and Subsistence Research.**

Paper Abstract: The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, has several research projects that use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in storing, analyzing, and reporting subsistence hunting and fishing data in Southeast Alaska. Harbor seal harvest locations have been plotted and described, baseline subsistence resource use areas for several communities have been mapped, and community harvests for state-permitted subsistence salmon streams are represented. These projects use ESRI ArcView 3.2 software. **SESSION 10, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 1:40-2:00pm.**

Davis, Brian L. (AK Dept Fish and Game). **Prehistoric Sea Mammal Hunting in the Eastern Aleutian Islands, Alaska: An Archaeofaunal Study of Subsistence System Resilience.**

Paper Abstract: At the Margaret Bay archaeological site (UNL-048) on Unalaska Island in the East Aleutian Islands, the abundance of polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*) and ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*) bones indicate the presence of a sea ice environment in that region sometime between 4,700 and 4,100 years ago. Fluctuations in weather, habitat, and hunting conditions deduced from the archaeofaunal evidence contrast with the halcyon conditions usually associated with the "maritime stability model." Sea mammal age-class profiles from the Margaret Bay assemblage are comparable to those of more recent Eastern Aleutian Islands sites, indicating that hunting activities have remained stable over a 4,000 year period of changing sea ice, habitat, and weather conditions. **SESSION 15, Friday, March 23, 2001, Up River Room, 10:20-10:40am.**

Dumond, Don E. (U Oregon). **Henry B. Collins and the Northern Maritime Tradition.**

Paper Abstract: Henry Collins approached northern Eskimo prehistory through his experience around St. Lawrence Island (1928-31), gained reinforcement through his own excavations at Wales (1936) and James Ford's results near Barrow, and arrived at his interpretation of a progression from Old Bering Sea through Punuk and Birnirk to Thule culture. The result was the conceptualization of a "northern maritime tradition" basic to the adaptation of essentially all later northern Eskimo people - an idea which has been the single most influential guiding notion of regional prehistory into the present century. In the light of present knowledge, however, the once-brilliant conceptualization can be shown to have a skewed emphasis that leads to substantial misunderstanding. **SESSION 23, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 2:00-2:20pm.**

Easton, Norman Alexander (Yukon College). **Getting to Know the Neighbourhood: Upper Tanana Navigation in the Scottie Creek Valley, Yukon-Alaska Borderlands.**

Paper Abstract: Place names provide a means of geographical reference to locate position on the landscape. However, as Kari has noted, there is considerable reduplication of place names within the Upper Tanana language territory. There are numerous "Duck" lakes and "Moose" creeks, for example. This reduplication may be related to reducing the total number of place names within the semantic domain of geography, but presents the problem of distinguishing one Duck Lake from another in speech. The Upper Tanana of the Scottie Creek valley solve this problem through the identification of distinctive "neighbourhoods" or "blocks" which provide a secondary geographical referent to these common place names. Based on collaborative research with Mr. Tommy Johns of Beaver Creek, Yukon, this paper will provide examples of place name reduplication and identify the "neighbourhoods" in the Scottie Creek valley, as well as discuss more generally place name research in the borderlands region. **SESSION 8, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 10:20-10:40am.**

Eufemio, Elizabeth Pontti, Patrick G. Saltonstall, and Amy F. Steffian (Alutiiq Museum). **Early Microblade Cores from the Kodiak Archipelago: A Technological Evaluation.**

Paper Abstract: Microtechnology is a hallmark of Alaska's earliest coastal assemblages. From the Alaska Peninsula to Puget Sound, sites with microcores, microblades, and tools made on microblades occur in deposits dating to the archaeologically elusive period from 9,200 to 7,500 B.P. Archaeologists have long argued that coastal microtechnologies demonstrate an ancestral tie with interior foragers; that people of the American Paleoarctic tradition inhabiting interior Alaska gradually adapted to coastal life while maintaining the use of microblades. This paper examines the technological characteristics of early microblade cores from the Kodiak Archipelago and compares these findings with the well-documented characteristics of microblade cores from interior Paleoarctic assemblages, particularly those of the Denali Complex. The results indicate that coastal microblades were produced differently from their interior counterparts. Although all microtechnologies share their ultimate roots in the Siberian Paleolithic, Alaska's coastal and interior microtechnologies cannot simply be equated. They appear to reflect different manifestations of a very broadly used technology. **SESSION 9, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 11:40 am-12:00 pm.**

Fast, Phyllis (Alaska Native Studies, UAF). **Finding a Path: Gwich'in Women's Strategies.**

Paper Abstract: For several decades Gwich'in Athabascan women have been in the forefront in building bridges between their communities and agencies in state, national, and international venues. Their areas of influence are most obvious in language studies, family safety, and coalitions with environmentalists. Gwich'in men are equally interested and involved in these areas, although male areas of influence have tended toward politics and educational leadership. This blurred division of interests has arisen along cross-cultural pathways, which have made it easier for people in some professions, such as linguists, to work with Gwich'in women. Environmentalists target activities which are traditionally central to northern Athabascan women's lives, such as preparation and protection of the areas immediately adjacent to the home sites. This paper touches on each of these areas briefly, making particular emphasis on family safety issues. **SESSION 16, Friday, March 23, 2001, Main Hall, 3:40-4:00pm.**

Fitzhugh, Ben (Anth, U Wash). **The Tanginak Spring Site: Update on the archaeology of the early Ocean Bay on Kodiak.**

Paper Abstract: This paper presents the preliminary findings from the Tanginak Spring Site, Sitkalidak Island, Kodiak. The University of Washington Archaeological Field School has completed two seasons of excavation (1998 and 1999) at this site, which dates to the earliest known occupation on Kodiak (ca. 6600 BP uncalibrated). In this paper, I will evaluate an argument that the Tanginak Spring site was colonized by newcomers to the Kodiak archipelago. I will also discuss evidence of early lifeways and the landscape of the site. **SESSION 15, Friday, March 23, 2001, Up River Room, 9:00-9:20am.**

Ganley, Matt (Bering Straits Foundation). **Caribou Hunting on Alaska's Seward Peninsula: Strategies and Socio-Territorial Change.**

Paper Abstract: Caribou procurement sites have been found in many archaeological and topographic contexts across Alaska's Seward Peninsula. Locations used for mass harvesting prior to the mid-19th century, the time of the presumed extinction of the "Seward Peninsula" herd, have not been analyzed to reveal the various strategies employed by Native residents. Additionally, the effect of the herd's population and movement on indigenous socio-territorial groups is not yet fully understood. This paper will discuss the extent and types of caribou drive sites on the Seward Peninsula and propose plausible explanations for the herd's "disappearance" as well as the changes that occurred among the groups occupying the area in the 18th and 19th centuries. **SESSION 9, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 11:20-11:40am.**

Gauthier, Tara (Idaho S Univ). **The Adamagan Stone Tool Technology.**

Paper Abstract: Fieldwork during the summer of 2000 at Adamagan (XCB-105), on the Lower Alaska Peninsula, has uncovered a wide array of lithic artifacts. Stone tools from this site, including projectile points, hafted knives, end blades, retouched flakes and scrapers, are accompanied by many thousands of pieces of debitage. While many of these tools are broadly similar to types found elsewhere in the region, some are very different and present us with a unique opportunity to better understand stone tool technology in this region. Using data collected from this summer's work, a preliminary analysis of the stone tools from Adamagan will be presented and then compared with data from other sites in the area. **SESSION 19, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 9:40-10:00am.**

Goebel, Ted (U Nevada Las Vegas), Michael R. Waters (Texas A&M), and Margarita Dikova. **The Ushki Paleolithic Sites (Kamchatka) and the Pleistocene Peopling of America.**

Paper Abstract: In fall 2000, we initiated a joint-Russian-American field project at the well-known Ushki sites, central Kamchatka, Russia. The focus of our first field season was Ushki-1, a stratified site with multiple cultural components spanning the late Pleistocene-early Holocene period, 14,000 to 8,000 years ago. This paper presents initial results of this research, including new data on (1) the age and stratigraphic context of the earliest Ushki cultural components, (2) geomorphic situation of the site, (3) character of early lithic industries, and (4) integrity of associated faunal assemblages and other perishable materials. **SESSION 11, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 3:00-3:20pm.**

Grover, Elizabeth (ENRI, UAA). **An Analysis of Late Prehistoric Faunal Remains from Tin City, Alaska.**

Paper Abstract: Archaeological mitigation excavations near Wales, Alaska of two sites at Tin City were conducted during the 2000 field season by archaeologists from ENRI, University of Alaska Anchorage. Designated as TEL-155 and TEL-156, these sites offer a glimpse into late prehistoric and early historic Thule Eskimo activities in the area. This paper will focus on the examination of the faunal remains, which include fish, shellfish, bird, terrestrial mammals, and sea mammals. The predominance of adult, female *Phoca largha/vitulina* specimens and limited neonatal seal specimens are of particular interest. The faunal remains offer unusual insight into seasonal subsistence activities. The analysis suggests that seals targeted by the late pre-contact humans were selected on the basis of sex and age. *Phoca* behavior patterns and cohort groupings based on sex and age, are likely explanations for the pattern of seal exploitation in the Tin City area. **SESSION 23, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 3:00-3:20pm.**

Grover, Margan Allyn (SHPO). **Analysis of Clothing and Personal Adornment from Castle Hill.**

Paper Abstract: Excavations at Sitka's *Baranof Castle State Historic Site* recovered a wide variety of materials including unusual quantities of leather, hair, feathers, basketry and textile fragments. This study provides an ethnohistorical approach to the quantification and correlation of historical and archaeological data with a focus on the clothing and adornment of the site's occupants. Results of the analysis were compared to Russian American Company records, as well as textile industry resources and ethnographic data. The analysis was used to date the deposits at the site and reconstruct the unique clothing practices of Russian America. The large percentage of woolen fabrics and the variety of beads, buttons and other adornment provides inferences in regard to economics and preferences of company workers, an area as yet largely unexplored in Russian America. **SESSION 15, March 23, 2001, Up River Room, 8:00-8:20 am.**

Guthrie, R. Dale (IAB, UAF). **Paleolithic Atlatl Weights and Their Decoration--Insights into Their Underlying Function and Fancy.**

Paper Abstract: Weights play an important role in spear-thrower, "atlatl," function, by more optimally magnifying the amount of resistance stored from the beginning of the throw to the final phases. As a result it tunes the atlatl flex in relation to the spine of the dart, a direct function of the latter's length, weight, balance, and stiffness. Because of this tuning requirement, great care is usually taken in atlatl design and construction. And, as such a permanent tool, they are

often more deliberately ornamented than other more expendable tools. In this paper I lean on the idea that artifacts with so much time and thought incorporated into their making might allow us clearer access into the minds of the artists. The typical stone weights for New World atlatls are separate pieces, typically ground stones that used to be called "bannerstones" or "charm stones," before their function was known. New World atlatls, and in fact most all Holocene atlatls, (and/or weights) are usually decorated with rather abstract designs, varying around culturally distinct "types." In contrast, Paleolithic atlatl weights are normally sculpted as an integral part of the atlatl body itself. Also, unlike Holocene atlatls, those from the Paleolithic incorporate a diverse array of individualistic "figurative" designs—though there are a few cases of repeated themes. This variation is part of the same freedom that is such a consistent pattern throughout all preserved Pleistocene visual art. I make use of this variation—the variation of subjects portrayed as weights for these Paleolithic weapons—to reconstruct the targets they fancied. **SESSION 9, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 10:00-10:20am.**

Haakanson, Sven D., Jr. (Alutiiq Museum). **Ethnoarchaeological Research with Nomadic Reindeer Herders in the Yamal Peninsula, Russia.**

Paper Abstract: For six months in 1996 and seven months in 1997 I conducted ethnoarchaeological research for my doctoral dissertation in the Yamal Peninsula, Russia. Data gathered during my stay with the nomadic Nenets Reindeer Herders revealed information about site formation processes that otherwise might be over looked by archaeologists conducting research in the northern regions. Thanks to the opportunity to extensively live, travel and work with these nomads, I was able to document how sites were created and abandoned during the winter and summer months, and observe how Nenets traditions influenced the formation of their sites. Questions I addressed include how archaeologists can use their data to better help them interpret archaeological sites, and what we can learn from extant peoples creating actual sites in the High Arctic. **SESSION 11, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 2:00-2:20 pm.**

Hensel, Chase (People Awakening Project, UAF). **"Creating" a Problem by Attending to It: Brown Bear Research in South-western Alaska.**

Paper Abstract: This paper will discuss how arbitrary research interests, in a situation of limited prior information about resource use, may have untold effects on local subsistence harvesters. In the early 1990's, a new manager, trained as large mammal biologist, came to the Yukon Delta Wildlife Refuge. As a result, research on local brown bear populations and subsistence harvests suddenly became a priority, with a concern that subsistence harvests were unsustainable. Villages that would be affected were notified, but not involved in developing this research. As the collaring project was about to begin, local awareness erupted in lawsuits and local media attention. While the lawsuits were unsuccessful and, at the regional level, USFWS refused to scale down the project, political pressure at the national level led to a moratorium. Eventually, the Refuge Manager moved on, research interest shifted back to waterfowl, and six years later USFWS cannot even find copies of the cooperative research reports they paid for. **SESSION 10, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 2:40-3:00pm.**

Hildebrand, Victoria (Alaska Indigenous Peoples Academy (AIPA)). **Elders as Teachers: Indigenous Math and Science Curriculum.**

Paper Abstract: This session will introduce the rationale of Alaska Indigenous Peoples' Academy (AIPA). The AIPA Coordinator will present curriculum based on indigenous knowledge

acquired at AIPA. The AIPA Project Director will provide a brief introduction on power point about Project AIPA. AIPA is a camp in which Elders teach certified educators. Themes include the Birch Bark Basket, Spruce Root Basket, Toh (walking stick), Birch Bark Canoe, Moose, and Fish Skin Boots. The educators use the knowledge to develop lessons that incorporate the Koyukon Language, Alaska State Standards and Cultural Standards. The presentation will incorporate display of drafts, picture albums, and handouts. The objective is to share our ideas and to gather feedback from the attending audience about Project AIPA. **SESSION 16, Friday, March 23, 2001, Main Hall, 4:00-4:20pm.**

Hilton, Michael R. (U California, LA & Lake Clark Katmai NPS). **Micromorphology as a Method for Archaeological Interpretation: A Case Study from Katmai National Park, Alaska.**

Paper Abstract: Accurate assessment of the mechanisms responsible for site formation can be elusive despite the most favorable field conditions. Thin section micromorphology is proving to be a valuable technique capable of revealing site formation details inaccessible or overlooked in the field. Resin impregnation of undisturbed sediments preserve indefinitely, ambiguous stratigraphic contexts for repeated reexamination. This paper demonstrates how the technique can illuminate site formation processes at a resolution unattainable using standard excavation techniques. Micromorphology has been underutilized in coastal shell midden contexts. I assess site structure by examining a deeply stratified, multicomponent midden site located on the Pacific coast of Katmai National Park, Alaska. Thin section analysis is utilized to clarify interpretations and counter misconceptions formulated in the field. **SESSION 15, Friday, March 23, 2001, Up River Room, 10:00-10:20am.**

Hoffecker, John F. (Inst Arctic Alpine Res, U Colorado Boulder). **East European Environments and the Ecology of the Neanderthals.**

Paper Abstract: Isolated from the moderating influence of the North Atlantic, climates in Eastern Europe are significantly cooler and drier than those of Western Europe. The Neanderthals, who evolved in Western Europe during the cooler phases of the late Middle Pleistocene, were the first hominids to settle widely across Eastern Europe. However, they appear to have abandoned much of the East European Plain during the coldest phases of the Late Pleistocene. Although morphologically adapted to cold climates and consuming a diet high in meat, the Neanderthals seem to have lacked both the foraging range and complex technology of modern humans in very cold environments. **SESSION 9, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 9:40-10:00am.**

Hoffecker, John F. (Inst Arctic Alpine Res, U Colorado Boulder), Georgeanne L. Reynolds, Scott A. Elias, Diane K. Hanson (US Army Corps of Engineers), Owen K. Mason (GeoArch Alaska), Jana Harcharek, Karlene Leeper (611th Air Force CES), and Chris Savok. **Uivvaq: Thule Settlement and Climate Change during the Second Millennium A.D.**

Paper Abstract: During 2000, excavations were begun at Uivvaq, which is located at Cape Lisburne on the coast of the Chukchi Sea. Uivvaq was occupied by families with ties to Tikigaq prior to A.D. 1950, members of whom are providing an oral history of the site. A trench excavated into the second deepest midden revealed a sequence of occupations that appear to span much of the last millennium. Past climate change in the sequence is being reconstructed primarily from the analysis of insect remains, which are also providing chronological control

(AMS radiocarbon dating of insect fragments). Rich inventories of artifacts and vertebrate remains are being studied in an effort to better understand technological and organizational responses to past climate change, and more clearly elucidate the differences between Early and Late Thule. **SESSION 23, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 4:00-4:20pm.**

Holmer, Rick N. & Sharon R. Plager, (Idaho S Univ). **Mapping Adamagan.**

Paper Abstract: A detailed map of Adamagan was produced using a combination of Laser Tech Inc.'s survey equipment: the Impulse 200, the MapStar, enCampo mapping software, and HP data collector. The strengths of laser-survey are its reasonable price, the speed in which field data can be collected, the ability to collect data in adverse weather conditions, and the ease in which maps can be produced, reviewed, and field-checked on a daily basis. Surfer, ArcView and enCampo software were employed in the field to create a map from nearly 5800 x, y, z coordinate readings collected over a period of 20 days across approximately 550,000 square meters. It depicts the topography, location, and orientation of 798 cultural features with reasonable accuracy. The specifics of conducting the survey, including hardware and software selection, and a comparison of the surface mapping systems software will be presented. **SESSION 19, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 8:40-9:00am.**

Holton, Gary (ANLC, UAF). **Past, Present, Future: The Alaska Native Language Center archives as a source for continued language maintenance and appreciation.**

Paper Abstract: The Alaska Native Language Center (ANLC) maintains an archive of more than 10,000 documents and 3,000 recordings, including nearly everything written in or about the twenty Native languages of Alaska. As the most complete record of the past and current state of Alaska Native languages, the ANLC archive provides an important source of information for community members wishing to learn more about their languages or to develop language teaching materials. This presentation (i) provides an overview of the types of materials available and discusses potential applications of these materials for language teaching and revitalization; and (ii) discusses current and proposed approaches for facilitating continued community access to the resources. As an archive, ANLC has always had to balance the competing goals of preservation and access. Preservation necessitates that original materials not circulate outside the archive, but this limits access by requiring users either to visit the archive in person or to receive photocopies by mail. Fortunately, new technologies will make it possible to address both the preservation and access issues simultaneously. ANLC is currently working to create digital copies of the collection, with the ultimate goal of making the entire archive available electronically. Achieving this goal will require that ANLC develop partnerships with other organizations who share similar goals. **SESSION 6, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 9:00-9:20am.**

Jensen, Anne M. (Ukpeagvik Iñupiat Corporation). **Thule at Point Barrow.**

Paper Abstract: Events over the past several years have lead to a renewed concern with the Nuvuk ("Nuuk" – BAR 0011) site at the very tip of the Point Barrow spit. The site was believed to be the remains of a pre-contact through 1930s Iñupiat village. Coastal erosion, surface traffic, and recreational excavation by Naval Arctic Research Laboratory staff members were believed to have destroyed the site, and indeed most surface indications were gone. Ongoing coastal erosion recently exposed some intact subsurface structural elements, as well as a series of human remains. The structural remains appear to date from the pre-contact through

1930s village, but one set of human remains was a burial with grave goods including two Sicco harpoons and four other early types, suggesting a Classic Thule date. Two of the other burials were similar in style, state of preservation and stratigraphic position, although no grave goods were found. Several human skeletal elements have also been recovered in the vicinity, apparently churned up by vehicular traffic. Attempting to record and recover these cultural resources after erosion led to exposure and discovery is not satisfactory to Inupiat people and researchers, as the site is in unconsolidated gravel overlying a melting ice lens, making it extraordinarily unstable. A Small Grant for Exploratory Research enabled an attempt to characterize the site, and determine if sufficient cultural resources are present and intact to warrant a program of excavation. Although the results are preliminary, it appears that the Nuvuk site is in far better shape than people had believed, although, sadly, in far worse shape than it was twenty or so years ago. **SESSION 23, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 4:40-5:00pm.**

Jesperon, Michele (Anth, UAF). **Government to Government Consultation: An Outsider's Perspective.**

Paper Abstract: Working in the review and compliance section of the State Historic Preservation Office, my primary task is to be an advocate for the State of Alaska's cultural resources. My job advises and ensures that federal and state agencies fulfill their legislative responsibilities when their projects impact these resources. The National Historic Preservation Act and the Alaska Historic Preservation Act guide our counsel. However, we field many questions concerning other cultural resources legislation that is not under our purview. In particular, we receive many questions and voiced concerns from all parties over what is working and what is not working in the government-to-government consultation process. As this consultation is a federal responsibility, I have the opportunity to observe an evolving process as an outsider and not as an agent of the state. This paper addresses the frustrations, misconceptions, and mistrust evolving out of a process with varying degrees of guidance from each federal agency. It is however developing into a creative process, establishing rules of communication and respect. A process that is long overdue. **SESSION 18, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 10:40-11:00am.**

Johnson, David (Idaho S Univ). **Anthropogenic Vegetation Regimes at Adamagan.**

Paper Abstract: The affect of aboriginal people upon the ecological community within which they live is well documented. However, a positive affect on primary productivity and a subsequent increase in local diversity are seldom thought of as results of prior occupation. Changes in plant community composition subsequently affect other aspects of the biota. An increase in primary productivity changes the diversity and densities of fauna available for food, and increases the availability of edible plants. As part of the Lower Alaska Peninsula Project a measure of the ecological affects of Aleut occupation could change the way we approach anthropogenic disturbance processes. **SESSION 19, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 9:00-9:20am.**

Jones, Eliza (ANLC, UAF). **A Discussion of the Koyukon Dictionary.**

Paper Abstract: Eliza Jones is a Koyukon Elder from the village of Koyukuk in Interior Alaska. She spent the past 30 years researching and compiling the Koyukon dictionary among numerous speakers of the language, colleagues at the Alaska Native Language Center at the University of

Alaska Fairbanks, and the works of the early 20th century Jesuit priest, Father Jules Jette. She will talk about the process of compiling the Koyukon Dictionary during her talk on Friday afternoon, and will be available for a book signing on Thursday afternoon.

Jordan, James (Antioch NE Grad School). **The Palynology and Geomorphology of the Adamagan Landscape.**

Paper Abstract: Pollen analysis of a sediment core on the western Alaska Peninsula indicates a sequence of four vegetation zones representative of trends in postglacial climate. Treeless tundra dominated by shrubs, herbs, and grasses is present throughout the Holocene. Cool, relatively dry conditions prevailed from 9000 – 6200 yr B.P. (14C years); warmer, moister conditions from 6200 – 3200yr B.P.; cool, moist conditions from 3200 – 2100 yr B.P.; and cool, wet conditions from 2100 – 0 yr B.P. The Cold Bay core supports regional pollen evidence of a shift in vegetation about 3000 yr B.P. The transition to cooler moister conditions after 3200 yr B.P. is also recorded by coastal dune stabilization in the area and is broadly correlative with Neoglacial indicators in southern and western Alaska. Changes in solar radiation and shifts in the position and intensity of the Aleutian low and North Pacific high-pressure centers are the dominant mechanisms of postglacial climate change. The indirect affects of shifts in coastal climate may have influenced Aleut settlement and subsistence patterns more than changes in precipitation or temperature. **SESSION 19, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 8:20-8:40am.**

Kaplan, Lawrence D. (ANLC, UAF). **Language Teaching and Language Shift: Contradictory Forces Affecting Alaska's Native Languages.**

Paper Abstract: This paper will look at the effects on language teaching of language shift, looking specifically at the situation of Inupiaq in Alaska. Second language teachers have similar goals whatever language they teach, but the social and political situations of languages vary enormously and can influence teaching efforts. When the factor of language shift is present, language teachers may find themselves working towards a goal that contradicts a trend in the language community. While the Native language is being promoted in the classroom, the community of speakers may be going in a different direction, using more and more English. In this respect Native language teachers face a greater challenge than foreign language teachers, who are generally not coping with language shift. Recognition of this contradictory situation may help Native language teachers develop strategies to address the special needs of their classes. **SESSION 14, Friday, March 23, 2001, Down River Room, 11:05-11:25am.**

Kari, James (Dena'inaq' Titaztun). **Suggestions For Using the Koyukon Athabaskan Dictionary (bring your book; read pp. xxx-xxxv).**

Paper Abstract: The Koyukon Athabaskan Dictionary is a large reference work on Koyukon language and culture. The book has many format and design features that strive to make information accessible to a wide audience of readers. This presentation will summarize the organization of the book and the functions of the three indexes for looking up words. Also we will look at a few key concepts in Athabaskan grammar that can aide in the study of Koyukon verbs and the typographic and page format features of the KAD. To get the most out of the session, bring your dictionary and some Post-It-Notes™ and read the "Guide to Using the KAD" on pp. xxx-xxxv. **SESSION 8, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 10:40-11:00am.**

Kingston, Deanna M. (Oregon SU). **Shadowy Figures in 1890s Native Artists' Drawings: Invited Guests or Unfinished Figures?**

Paper Abstract: The ethnographic literature of Yup'ik and Inupiaq peoples documents the significance of their ceremonies. Generally, these rituals are performed not only to entertain participants, but also to entertain the spirits of animals and deceased community members. Several stories told by King islanders demonstrate that these guests continue to be present in contemporary dance performances. Based upon the literature and these stories, the shadowy figures seen in the Phebus' 1890s drawings of the Messenger Feast are postulated to be spirits of deceased community members. Finally, using information gathered by Molly Lee, the provenance of these drawings is proposed. **SESSION 22, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 3:00-3:20am.**

Knudsen, Garrett L. (Minneapolis, MN) & Herbert D. G. Maschner (Idaho SU). **Fishing Technology at Adamagan in Regional Perspective.**

Paper Abstract: The fishing technology represented at Adamagan is dominated by notched net sinkers that are distributed in huge numbers across the site. No fish hook or leister parts, plummets, or perforated stones have been found. At the Russell Creek Site, dating approximately 500-1000 years earlier, the opposite is true, with a number of fish hook parts and plummets. A review of the literature on the Hot Springs Site in Port Moller, which overlaps both of these sites in time, indicates that there is indeed a transition from a fishing technology based on fish hooks, plummets, and perforated net weights, to one based on net weights of notched stones. The implications of this transition are discussed in light of changes in the paleoecological and social landscapes. **SESSION 19, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 10:00-10:20am.**

Korsmo, Fae L. (Arctic Social Sciences, NSF). **Cross the Boundaries: The National Science Foundation, Science, and Society.**

Paper Abstract: Established in 1950, the National Science Foundation funds basic, fundamental research in biological, physical, and social sciences. This presentation outlines current trends in science, such as interdisciplinary research, integration of research and education, and connections between science and society. **SESSION 22, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 4:40-5:00 pm.**

Krupa, Dave (Oral History, UAF). **Voices of Alaska.**

Paper Abstract: The Oral History Program at the Alaska and Polar Regions Department of the University of Alaska Fairbanks consists of the largest archive of audio recordings in the world relating to the history and cultures of Alaska's Native people. With over 8000 recordings stretching back nearly half a century, the archive represents an incredible—and largely untapped—resource for researchers and interested public alike. Moreover, beginning almost fifteen years ago, "Project Jukebox" was launched as a means of making audio recordings more accessible to the public by putting them on a computer along with pictures, text, and maps. To date, almost 400 hours of recordings from around the state have been digitized and enhanced in this way. This presentation will survey the range of materials and projects at the Oral History Program, with a special focus on the resources available for Athabascan studies. Attention will also be given to ways that internet technology can enhance public access and use of these invaluable and rare materials. **SESSION 6, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 8:20-8:40am.**

Kunz, Michael L., Constance M Adkins (BLM), and Richard E. Reanier (Reanier & Assoc.).

The Batza Tena Obsidian Source: Physical Description and Resource Availability.

Paper Abstract: While the native population of interior and northern Alaska has been aware of the Batza Tena obsidian source since the end of the Pleistocene, the first recorded Euro - American notice did not occur until 1899. That year F.C. Schrader reported obsidian cobbles in the gravels of the middle section of the Koyukuk River Valley. Obsidian had been noted in archaeological sites in interior and northern Alaska since the 1930s, but the source for the volcanic glass was unknown. In 1958, W.W. Patton confirmed Schrader's observation, but it wasn't until 1967 that Patton actually located and examined the source of the obsidian. Archaeologists D.W. and A.M. Clark investigated the source area in 1969, 1970, and 1971. However, most of their time was spent conducting archaeological survey west and north of the source locale and little work was actually conducted at the source. From 1991 through 1997 the Bureau of Land Management conducted fieldwork at the source local. This paper presents details concerning the physical aspects of the source and the availability of the obsidian to the prehistoric residents of the region. **SESSION 15, Friday, March 23, Up River Room, 11:00-11:20am.**

Kwachka, Pat and Charlotte Basham (Anth & Linguistics, UAF). **Controlling Discourse: Cross-Cultural Communications in Institutional Settings.**

Paper Abstract: Agencies, like other kinds of western institution, develop distinct cultures which differ in predictable ways from that of the surrounding majority culture. Institutional cultures are characterized by: 1) specialized communication styles; 2) organizational structures emphasizing hierarchy; and 3) a belief system based on the value of quantification. The cumulative effect of these characteristics can create a communicative disjunct between agency goals and intentions and those of the clientele whom they wish to serve, particularly when that clientele does not belong to the majority culture. Drawing on our own research investigating the communicative patterns of a medical institution and its Alaska Native clientele we discuss specific examples of these institutional characteristics as they affect both professional anthropologists working with agencies and the clientele served by agencies working in Alaska. **SESSION 18, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 8:40-9:00am.**

Lee, Molly (UA Museum, UAF). **The Cooler Ring: Reciprocity, Sharing, and the Implications of the Subsistence Debate for Urban Alaska Natives.**

Paper Abstract: For Alaska Natives, subsistence – the hunting, preparation and consumption of wild foods – is a key symbol of ethnic identity. Today, however, Alaska-Native access to these resources is threatened by a stalemate between federal law, which grants a rural priority for subsistence activities, and the state constitution, which gives all Alaska residents equal access to natural resources regardless of ethnicity or domicile. Whichever side prevails, the 20% of Alaska Natives living in urban centers stand to lose access to the wild foods near their home villages that many return annually to harvest. This paper argues that subsistence is central to urban Alaska Natives' identity by documenting the activities of one Anchorage resident, my long-term Alaska-Native collaborator. On our yearly field trips to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta of her birth she up her oversized Coleman cooler with donuts and, as we move from village to village, gives them away to family and friends and replaces them with gifts of walrus, seal, fish, duck, and other rural delicacies. I argue that access to the totality of these foods, not abundance

of any one, is emblematic of Alaska Nateness. A product of globalization, such food giving links rural and urban Alaska Natives in a single "cooler ring", recalling the symbolic dimension of the Kula-gimwali trade complex connecting Malinowski's Trobrianders to their neighbors.

SESSION 10, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 4:40-5:00pm.

Leeper, Karlene (US Air Force, 611th Air Support Group). **Consultation Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act from the Perspective of a Federal Agency Manager.**

Paper Abstract: New implementing regulations for the National Historic Preservation Act went into effect on June 17, 1999. The 611 ASG had endorsed a National Science Foundation proposal for an archaeology, paleoclimate and oral history project on one of the few National Register eligible archaeological sites on its lands. The importance of conducting consultation on this project with tribes and other interested groups was soon apparent, as was the necessity of procuring a permit under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. A discussion with AK-SHPO staff certified the need for a mitigation of effects to the archaeological site caused by scientific research activities and the creation of a Memorandum of Agreement under the interest of about seven parties commenced. The following months provided a hands-on education for all parties involved of what it means to consult with tribes and work with communities. The educational process in ongoing. **SESSION 18, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 10:20-10:40am.**

Leer, Jeff and Sperry Ash (ANLC, UAF). **The Sugtestun Immersion Program in Nanwalek.**

Paper Abstract: In October 2000, the village of Nanwalek began a community-based pre-school immersion program. This program is being conducted by committed individuals within the community, especially Sally Ash, the former bilingual teacher at the school. At first, the organizers of the program attempted to find a way to work within the school and with the cooperation of the school district, but they were unable to find a way to satisfy both the needs of the immersion program and the policies of the local school superintendent and the Kenai Peninsula School District. As a result, the immersion program is not presently affiliated with the local school and not endorsed by the school district. This means that children who continue with the program through kindergarten will not receive credit for having attended pre-school and kindergarten, and will be held back a year so as to complete kindergarten to the satisfaction of the school district. Nevertheless, the immersion program is being conducted in a thoroughly professional way, conforming to the standards of the school-based pre-school program. It is exciting to see this community taking the initiative in language revitalization, yet saddening to see that they are forced to do so without the support of the school district. **SESSION 14, Friday, March 23, 2001, Down River Room, 9:50-10:10am.**

Lewis, Michael (Maxwell Museum, U of New Mexico). **Thule Origins and Okvik Whale Hunters.**

Paper Abstract: The Thule culture is widely cited as having existed from the Bering Strait across northern North America to Greenland, from approximately 900 AD to approximately 1500 AD. The origin of Thule is widely accepted to be in extreme northwestern Alaska, arising from Birnirk culture in the vicinity of modern Barrow, Alaska. At approximately 1000 AD, Thule peoples moved across northern North America in a massive and swift migration characterized by sea mammal subsistence activities, in particular hunting for bowhead whales in open umiaks on open waters. The Thule period came to an end around 1500 AD with the advent

of the Little Ice Age, when Thule people either died out or merged with resident Dorset populations. Although this scenario is in keeping with chronological data in association with archaeological materials identified as Thule, it does not offer a mechanism for the change in subsistence strategy from Birnirk's concentration on sea ice seal hunting to open water whaling, an abrupt transition to a much more complex technological and social activity. This paper presents a view of Thule as the recipient of a long period of advance into the Bering Strait and Chukchi Sea subsistence areas by a people long versed in open water whaling from umiaks, a people named Okvik on St. Lawrence Island and the eastern Chukotka shore, related to Ipiutak at Point Hope, merging with the northernmost influence of Old Bering Sea, which we refer to as Birnirk, at Barrow. This extension of a 1000 year-long development of coastal adaptation in the Bering Strait traversed the northern coast of North America pursuing increased opportunities for open water whaling during a period of hemispheric warming and pack ice withdrawal. **SESSION 23, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 2:20-2:40pm.**

Linn, Angela (UA Museum, UAF). **Creativity and Functionality: The Athabascan Collection at UAM.**

Paper Abstract: The Ethnology and History collection at the University of Alaska Museum on the campus of the University of Alaska Fairbanks consists of over 13,000 objects. Represented are superb examples of artistry and function made by Alaska Native people as well as historic objects used by early non-Natives settling in the Interior of Alaska. The Athabascan holdings within this collection come from villages stretching across the state, with especially nice sub-collections from the Anvik-Shageluk region, Arctic Village, Fort Yukon, Rampart, Stevens Village, and Venetie. Objects date from the early 1800s to contemporary creations made by artists working today. This presentation will first review the types of materials in the Ethnology and History collection. The main focus will be on showing images of the beautiful and innovative examples of material culture from the Interior of Alaska, as well as to discuss past exhibitions, books, and projects that have utilized this irreplaceable resource with the hopes of inviting people to use this collection for future research, both professional and personal. **SESSION 6, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 8:40-9:00am.**

Lynch, Tom (Brazos Valley Museum & Texas A&M). **On the Road Again . . .**

Paper Abstract: Since the days of the Malad Summit interstate survey, to our recent tracing of the Inca Road through the Chilean Desoblado, I have been contemplating the entry and adaptation of the first human inhabitants of the Americas. Foot surveys are rapid, compared to the crawl of the centuries and millennia, especially when they are done with purpose, be the purposes contract deadlines, cold beer, fresh springs, or the very basics of subsistence. It is not necessary to populate the countryside as one explores. The more I "explore," or follow purposeful routes such as the Interstate or the Inca Road, the more I become convinced that entry and settlement (adaptation) patterns are fairly predictable and consistent. Exceptional archaeological sites, with strangely concatenated artifacts, dates, and locations, often turn out to be illusions or mistakenly interpreted by their reporters. I am troubled especially when their proponents insist strongly that they, and only they, own the rights of interpretation, and that alternative proposals are ridiculous, naive, or even maliciously presented. Names of such sites include Sandia, Pikimachay, and Monte Verde. As Grandpa used to say, "Distrust the salesman who promotes his product too persistently." **SESSION 9, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 10:20-10:40am.**

Marlow, Patrick E. (ANLC, UAF) and Joan Parker Webster (ANLC, UAF). **Beyond Guesswork: an investigation of attitudes in the Native Language Classroom.**

Paper Abstract: The Alaska Native Language Center and Program (ANLC/P) are the research and teaching units of the University of Alaska dedicated to the documentation, preservation, teaching, and teacher training for Alaska's indigenous languages. Alaska Native language classes are offered and taken for a variety of reasons: fluency, empowerment, self/group insight, etc. The project draws on surveys and intensive interviews to define institutional and individual goals relating to indigenous language study; determine whether those goals are reconcilable; investigate a set of appropriate roles and expectations for ANLC/P's role in language maintenance/revitalization; and determine whether language classes impact individual willingness to be supportive of/become involved in language revitalization efforts. In this presentation of a work in progress, we will discuss our initial research questions and methodology, as well as discuss some initial impressions derived from our interviews. Audience members are invited to provide feedback on all aspects of the project. **SESSION 14, Friday, March 23, 2001, Down River Room, 11:25-11:45am.**

Maschner, Herbert D. G. (Idaho SU). **Why Adamagan is Critical to our Understanding of Eastern Aleut Prehistory.**

Paper Abstract: Adamagan is a village on a former channel that bisected the western Alaska Peninsula at Morzhovoi Bay. The site has three components: 2000 BC, 1000 BC to AD 100, and AD 700 to 1000, although over 90% of the site occupation falls within the 1st millennium BC. This occupation is an amalgamation of many smaller villages that arose during a time of rapid landscape change in the region. The radiocarbon chronology as well as Adamagan's place in the regional archaeology will be discussed. This paper will also serve as an introduction to the symposium and will highlight key issues and research problems associated with our investigations in this area. **SESSION 19, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 8:00-8:20am.**

Mason, Owen K. (GeoArch Alaska). **High Waves, Cold Water: Implications for Locating and Explaining the Thule Expansion.**

Paper Abstract: Thule represents the ascendance of highly successful whaling societies across northern North America. Nonetheless, the early part of the Thule record, its presumed Alaska origin, remains difficult to uncover. Axiomatically, site taphonomy governs archaeological discovery. Early Thule co-occurs with a profound geomorphic re-adjustment AD 700-1200, that produced erosion along the coasts of western Alaska from the Yukon Delta to Point Barrow. Hence, locating Thule sites requires special geomorphic settings: the formation of composite storm ridges not subsequently eroded. Several north-facing locales contain such deposits; this report focuses on the record of storms at Uivvaq, on the north coast of Lisburne Peninsula. Comparisons with other locales in Kotzebue Sound and the Yukon Delta suggest an association between Thule expansion and intensified storminess, conditions that produced higher nutrient fluxes and improved whaling conditions. Limited data from Bering Strait cemeteries indicates higher populations during stormy cycles. **SESSION 23, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 2: 40-3:00pm.**

Mason, Owen K. (AQC, UAF). **St. Lawrence Island: Center of the Thule Universe?**

Paper Abstract: Several problematic radiocarbon ages from Seveokok and Kukulik indicate that the Punuk intrusion or "revolution" arose around AD 900, as the Ipiutak horizon waned. Punuk represents a complex of technology mostly associated with improvements in military technology and organization. Is Punuk the point of origin for Thule? In this paper, I will examine the data collected by H. G. Bandi in the late 1960s and 1970s and assess the data needed to truly answer and expand models of arctic prehistory. **SESSION 11, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 1:40-2:00pm.**

Mason, Rachel (NPS). **Seagull Eggs and Mouse Food: Indigenous Management Strategies and Alaskan Subsistence Management.**

Paper Abstract: Both supporters and opponents of the Alaskan subsistence priority have at times espoused the romantic view that true subsistence users do not alter their environment. In fact, Native Alaskan strategies for management of plants and animals long predate Western management for conservation. While the two forms of management operate from different belief systems and have different strategies, they share the desired result of continued availability of resources. Using the examples of gathering seagull eggs and collecting the roots known as mouse food, this paper compares indigenous management strategies of sparing, renewing animal or plant availability, use rights, and seasonality with Western management limitations. **SESSION 10, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 2:00-2:20 pm.**

Mishler, Craig (Vadzaih Unlimited). **Northern Dene Gatherings.**

Paper Abstract: As significant avenues for social solidarity and artistic performance, the biannual summer "Gatherings" of the Han and Gwich'in people, which began to appear in the late 1980s and early 1990s, have become extremely popular and attract hundreds of Interior Dene people. These Gatherings are not identical in form but generally consist of outdoor camping, singing, dancing, speechmaking, and feasting. I will speak to the four Gatherings I have attended since 1988 and contextualize them via their historical antecedents during the early fur trade era. **SESSION 8, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 11:40am-12:00pm.**

Moore, Agnes (Tanana Elder) and Tara Fallat (UAF). **Life History Documentation on the Yukon and Tanana Rivers: An Example of Tribal Elder-Student Partnership.**

Paper Abstract: Tanana Tribal Elder, Agnes Moore, and UAF student, Tara Fallat, joined forces to document Mrs. Moore's life history. In this presentation they will discuss how they came to establish their partnership, as well as their recent 400-mile adventure on the Tanana and Yukon Rivers to visit the places of Mrs. Moore's early life. This 2000 boat trip was part of a larger effort to document Mrs. Moore's life experiences. The duo will share stories and images from their recent adventure, which resulted in documenting subsistence resource knowledge, traditional stories, and historical places from Manley Hot Springs on the Tanana River to Steven's Village on the Yukon River. **SESSION 16, Friday, March 23, 2001, Main Hall, 3:00-3:20pm.**

Morrow, Phyllis (Anth UAF). **Anthropological Consulting in the Alaskan Legal System.**

Paper Abstract: This presentation draws from the author's experience as a consultant in legal contexts. Its aim is to review the types of situations in which anthropological expertise can be

useful, as well as the complexities of communicating anthropological perspectives to legal practitioners, jury members, and other participants in legal proceedings. The focus will be on two areas; 1) cases involving cultural issues (such as sociolinguistic differences that affect communications between Alaska Native individuals and non-Natives, cultural aspects of kinship and adoption, and other specific cultural understandings that are involved in legal cases; and 2) educating legal professionals about cultural issues relevant to their work. **SESSION 18, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 9:00-9:20am.**

Nowak, Michael (Colorado College). **Economic Stability in a Southwestern Alaskan Village.**
Paper Abstract: Over time, it becomes apparent that some local industries such as commercial fishing are subject to variables that may swing widely from profitability to significant losses over time periods as small as one year. On the other hand, there also exist commercial enterprises that have a good degree of economic stability. These can be engaged in over long periods of time with little economic risk. A few even permit the realization of steady increased profit. This paper takes a look at some major local industries and measures their overall contribution to economic stability on a village level. It also examines their histories since these are often related to their success as commercial ventures. **SESSION 22, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 2:40-3:00pm.**

Ott, Robert A. (TCC Forestry), Gordon T. Worum (AKDNR-Forestry), Marc A. Lee (AKDNR-Forestry), William E. Putman (TCC Forestry), David N. Burns (AKDNR-Forestry), and Owen K. Mason (AQC, UAF). **Twenty Years of Bank Erosion Along the Tanana River in Interior Alaska: Implications for Cultural Resources Management.**

Paper Abstract: Twenty years of bank erosion were quantified for 510 km of the central portion of the Tanana River using change analysis within a GIS. The change analysis consisted of comparing bank locations derived from digitized 1978-79 high-altitude color infrared aerial photographs against bank locations derived from 5-meter panchromatic Indian Resource Satellite imagery fused with colorized Landsat 7 multi-spectral satellite images, both collected in 1999. The analysis area included the Tanana River corridor and land within 0.80 km of the riverbanks from the community of Tok to about 20 km north of the community of Nenana. Over the 20 year period 4,341 ha of river bank eroded within the study area. The amount of land area eroded was highly variable, with the most actively eroding portion of river being located between Big Delta and Fairbanks. Eroded areas will be compared to sites of archaeological and historical significance in order to demonstrate how knowledge of river dynamics can be incorporated into cultural resources management planning and mitigation activities for such sites. **SESSION 15, Friday, March 23, 2001, Up River Room, 11:40am-12:00pm.**

Pearson, Georges A. (Kansas U) and David R. Yesner (UAA). **The Nenana Culture in the Central Tanana Valley and Colonization of Interior Alaska.**

Paper Abstract: The Nenana Culture was first defined in the Nenana Valley of Interior Alaska by Powers, Hoffecker, and Goebel, based on a series of technological and chronostratigraphic attributes applying to a number of "overlook" sites. Some Nenana Culture assemblages were derived from single component sites, others from multi-component sites with varying integrity, and none exhibited good organic preservation. Ten years of excavations in the central Tanana Valley (from 1990 to 2000) have somewhat modified the original conception of the Nenana Culture. As one might expect, Nenana Culture occupations in the main Tanana Valley begin

earlier and last later than in the tributary Nenana Valley. The same range of diagnostic lithic tools is present, including sub-triangular projectile points, but with more emphasis on macroblades, cobble tools, and large plano-convex unifacial scrapers and scraper-planes, and correspondingly less emphasis on large bifaces, endscrapers, and gravers. However, bone tools and faunal remains are present in the Tanana Valley sites – particularly at Broken Mammoth – allowing a taxonomy of bone points and rods not possible in the Nenana Valley sites, as well as subsistence reconstruction. A few microblades have been found in Nenana components in the Tanana valley, including at Broken Mammoth, but no microcores have been uncovered and a *systematic* microblade industry appears to have been absent. These data have implications for the mechanism of human colonization of the river valleys of interior Alaska, perhaps beginning at the paleo-Yukon River mouth, with successive penetration of primary (Yukon), secondary (Tanana), and tertiary (Nenana) river systems. **SESSION 11, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 3:20-3:40pm.**

Poetschat, George (Oregon Archaeological Society), James D. Keyser (USFS Regional Archeologist), and Terry Fifield (Tongass National Forest). **Pictograph Cave in Southeast Alaska: Expanding Our Cultural Understanding of the Rock Art.**

Paper Abstract: Pictograph Cave contains perhaps the most spectacular collection of painted Native American motifs known in Southeast Alaska. Local Northwest Coast (Tlingit) tribal representatives, US Forest Service personnel, professional anthropologists, and volunteers undertook a study of the rock art motifs by locating the rock art panels, recording selected panels, collection oral histories relating to the art, and filming these motifs, oral histories and the processes of information collection. The pictographs are clearly part of the classic conventionalized style of the Northwest Coast Rock Art Tradition. This study identified that some motifs depict mythological beings and their actions. Others may be property markers of local Tlingit clans. It is through this type of cooperative, cross-cultural study that tribal, professional, and interested publics all learn about the art and archaeological values, and gain respect for understanding and preserving these perishable resources. **SESSION 15, Friday, March 23, 2001, Up River Room, 8:20-8:40am.**

Pullar, Gordon L. (Rural Dev, UAF). **Distance Education in Alaska: The Rural Development Program at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.**

Paper Abstract: The Department of Alaska Native and Rural Development at the University of Alaska Fairbanks is breaking out of the traditional form of higher education and by doing so providing an opportunity for rural indigenous residents to gain a university degree while living and working in their home communities. Students in the program spend very little time on a university campus. Instead, they are brought together four times a year for intensive seminars and take classes by audioconference or by individualized study working with specific faculty members. These students are often at the forefront of community, cultural, and economic development in their villages. The program is designed to help them refine their skills to be more effective leaders and managers. Due to the success of the Bachelor of Arts degree program a Master of Arts degree program was begun in the Fall of 2000 with 17 graduate students. **SESSION 16, Friday, March 23, 2001, Main Hall, 4:20-4:40pm.**

Raboff, Adeline Peter (Fairbanks). **Inuksuk: Northern Koyukon, Di'haai Gwich'in, and Lower Tanana, 1800-1901.**

Paper Abstract: This is an overview of the forthcoming book that is a history of the Northern Koyukon, Di'haii Gwich'in, and Lower Tanana before and shortly after the advent of Euroasian and Euroamerican fur traders penetration into the Middle Yukon River. The subsequent disbanding of all the groups led to the repopulation of the Yukon Flats and northern Yukon Territory, Canada. This redistribution began in the 1820s and ended during the 1850s.

SESSION 16, Friday, March 23, 2001, Main Hall, 2:40-3:00pm.

Raymond-Yakoubian, Brenden (Anth, UAF). **The Holikachuk Stick Dance.**

Paper Abstract. Particular culture traits are often important from an etic and emic viewpoint when considering the ethnic and social identity of a given group of people. Discussions with Holikachuk Athabascan residents of Grayling, Alaska reveal that the Holikachuk stick dance constitutes a focal trait in terms of the local construction of identity and distinctiveness. Additionally, the varied forms of discourse about the last Holikachuk stick dance condense meaning symbolically; in this regard, these discourses offer utility as symbolic primers, helping to situate processes of culture change within an interpretive framework. **SESSION 8, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 11:20-11:40am.**

Raymond-Yakoubian, Julie (Anth, UAF). **Distance Activism and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.**

Paper Abstract: This paper is an analysis of ten interviews conducted by the author with citizen activists for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. These ten interviews are the first part of a more extensive research program that will ultimately include 30 interviews. The purpose of the interviews with activists was to discover the motivations behind fighting for the protection and preservation of a place they have never visited, the Arctic Refuge. This object of study, "distance activism," is significant in that environmental advocacy is an increasingly global phenomenon, and the membership of many groups (as well as individuals) engage in advocacy for geographical regions they have never visited. Interviewees' responses were evaluated on their own terms and in comparison to existing wilderness-related frameworks in the field of environmental philosophy. **SESSION 22, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 2:00-2:20pm.**

Raymond-Yakoubian, Julie (Anth UAF). **"They left their teacups full and their Zeniths in the house": The 1963 migration from Holikachuk village to Grayling.**

Paper Abstract: The 1963 migration of almost the entire population of Holikachuk village on the Innoko River to Grayling on the Yukon River can be seen as the final step in an historic process of downriver movement from the middle/upper Innoko region. This movement is examined through "Place" and "Place Attachment" theory, as well as through the narratives and commentaries of former Holikachuk village residents. The social meanings and consequences of the move are also examined. **SESSION 8, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 11:00-11:20am.**

Reanier, Richard E. (Reanier & Associates). **Precise Autonomous GPS Positioning in the Post-SA Era.**

Paper Abstract: The elimination of selective availability (SA) from the GPS signal on May 2, 2000 removed the major cause of GPS inaccuracy for civilian users. This paper examines the remaining contributors to the GPS error budget and shows how ionospheric, tropospheric, clock,

and ephemerides errors can be reduced by modeling their effects or by using more precise estimates of these variables during post processing. This allows the archaeologist to realize precise positioning suitable for GIS mapping with L1 or L1/L2 receivers without the use of base stations and differential correction. This is advantageous in Alaska where there is relatively poor base station coverage. **SESSION 15, Friday, March 23, 2001, Up River Room, 11:20-11:40am.**

Reedy-Maschner, Katherine L. (U Cambridge & Idaho SU). **The Indigenous Aleutian Commercial Economy: Analyzing Perceptions of the 'Traditional'.**

Paper Abstract: The Aleut villages of the lower Alaska Peninsula and eastern Aleutian Islands face economic collapse, out migration, and increasing sociocultural ills as village life is being disrupted through changes in their access to the commercial fishing industry. For several thousand years, the foundation of Aleut identity and social life has been their relationship with the sea and its resources. In the past, individual male identity was based on their success as sea mammal hunters and fisherman. Today, this subsistence identity has shifted to an identity based on access to the commercial fishing industry. All Aleut see themselves as fisherman and the daily lives of all members of the community revolve in multiple ways around a schedule of harvesting marine resources. Currently, the Aleut are battling State and federal policies, environmental organizations, and other Alaska Natives for access to these fisheries in a fiery debate over which indigenous people has more rights to these fish, or indeed if the fisheries are even sustainable. If the Aleut are denied access to these resources in order to salvage the subsistence fisheries of other groups, what will happen to the Aleut? This paper will investigate the nature of modern Aleut interactions with their local environments in the context of the commercial fishing industry, an environmental movement that is challenging indigenous ways of living, and in relation to competition between ethnic groups for village and cultural sustainability and survival. **SESSION 10, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 4:00-4:20pm.**

Reynolds, Georgeanne Lewis (Headquarters, US Army Corps of Engineers). **Archaeological Deposits at the Uivvaq Site (Cape Lisburne) in a Regional Perspective.**

Paper Abstract: In this paper, the results of 2000 the archaeological testing of Mound 2 at the Uivvaq site are presented. Topics discussed include presence and stratigraphic position of artifacts diagnostic of the Early Thule, Late Thule and Historic era cultures. The mound, its contents, and probable house type are compared with other mounds in sites of roughly similar age, such as Utqiagvik, Nunagiak, Nuwuk, Walakpa, and Tigara. Observations concerning possible outdoor activity areas are made and also compared regionally. These observations are drawn from statistical analyses of the artifacts recovered to date. These are then compared with the more complete excavations at Mound 8 at the Utqiagvik site in Barrow, Alaska. **SESSION 23, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 4:20-4:40pm.**

Saltonstall, Patrick G. (Alutiiq Museum), Robert Kopperl (U Washington), and Amy F. Steffian (Alutiiq Museum). **4000 Years of Fishing: Archaeological Investigations Along Buskin River, Kodiak Island, Alaska.**

Paper Abstract: This paper presents preliminary results from the Alutiiq Museum's excavations of the Outlet and Array sites - two inland, riverine settlements on Kodiak Island. Located on the banks of the Buskin River, a productive anadromous stream, these sites illustrate the evolution of fish harvest strategies from the Late Ocean Bay era (ca. 5,300 BP) through the Late Kachemak

era (ca. 1300 BP). Structures, features, technologies, and faunal remains illustrate that Kodiak foragers gradually intensified their use of the river and its resources. In Late Ocean Bay times, inhabitants speared fish with slate bayonets, hunting tools modified for fishing, at a small, briefly occupied camp. In the Early Kachemak period, residents built sod covered dwellings, smoked fish over large smudge pits, and created middens reflecting a more lengthy residence on the river. By Late Kachemak times, residents were building substantial, semi-subterranean dwellings, catching large quantities of fish with nets, processing fish in enclosed structures, and occupying the area repeatedly - perhaps in several seasons. **SESSION 15, March 23, 2001, Up River Room, 9:20-9:40 am.**

Smith, Laura (Idaho SU). **The Adamagan Subsistence Economy.**

Paper Abstract: The prehistoric Aleut village of Adamagan (XCB-105) is located on the western-most edge of the Lower Alaska Peninsula. Access to the rich marine reserves of both the Bering Sea and north Pacific Oceans is facilitated by the site's unique position on the landscape. A number of terrestrial resources were also available to the site's occupants, as well as a wide variety of migratory waterfowl and anadromous fish. Midden deposits at Adamagan have incredible levels of preservation, due to high moisture levels coupled with the neutralising effects of extensive shell accumulations. Given the nature of the Lower Alaska Peninsula environment and climate, it is not surprising that prehistoric resource procurement and exploitation patterns correspond through time and space with fluctuations in the area's ecosystems. Animal remains from neighboring Russell Creek (XCB-022) and the Hot Springs site in Port Moller, when compared with material from Adamagan, show similarities in the species of animals exploited, but vary in terms of what resources are preferentially utilized. **SESSION 19, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 10:20-10:40am.**

Speranza, Rose (Archives, UAF). **"A Dump without the Seagulls" – Fact or Fiction?**

Paper Abstract: The Archives are located in the Alaska and Polar Regions Department of the Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. They consist of more than three miles of textual and photographic materials. All material relates to northern regions with a special focus on Alaska. Students, genealogists, scientists, novelists and other researchers come from around the US and the world to use collections documenting religious and economic development, family and ethnic history, geology and anthropology. This paper will briefly discuss the Archives – what it is, how collections are created and maintained, and what factors to consider when preparing to do archival research. Examples will be drawn from materials of special interest to researchers working on Athabascan history and culture. **SESSION 6, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 8:00-8:20am.**

Spooner, Alecia M. (Washington State U). **Exploring the Relationship of Microcore Morphology and Microblade Morphology: Initial Results.**

Paper Abstract: Microblades are commonly found in Arctic assemblages. This paper presents the results of a statistical analysis and comparison of microblade assemblages from two sites in Northern Alaska. Within each assemblage I discuss the relationships among raw material, retouch and shape and compare the two samples with regard to core technology. Using discriminant analysis of size and shape variables a sample of microblades from Punyik Point can be distinguished from a sample of microblades from Tunalik. The Punyik Point microblades appear longer, wider and thinner compared to the Tunalik blades. These samples represent at

least two, possibly three different core types, which may result in the observed statistical differences. Chi-square tests indicate differences between the blades with regard to raw materials and retouch. The size and shape of the microblades may reveal the size, shape and technology of the cores. **SESSION 15, Friday, March 23, 2001, Up River Room, 10:40-11:00am.**

Sweetsir, Pat (TCC), Ragine Attla (Louden Tribal Council), and Julie Sprott (Anchorage). **Self-Governance Processes as They Pertain to Government-to-Government Relations for the Louden Tribal Council of Galena, Alaska: Documenting Their Story in a Booklet.**

Paper Abstract: Government-to-government relations depend to large degree on the clarity of vision, goals, and objectives each partner brings to the negotiation table. This paper describes how the Louden Tribe of Galena came to an understanding of the issues they faced in environmental cleanup of lands and waters in their region, and how they went about planning for making changes to the betterment of the community. The story is related in the booklet called *Needghu neets'edeneyh: We Work together, We help each other*, printed in the fall of 2000. The overall message of the writing indicates that setting forth on a steady course of action first requires consensus of the community, careful planning, and garnering support from other resources. **SESSION 18, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Down River Room, 9:20-9:40am.**

Thornton, Tom (UAS). **The Challenge of Conserving Local Subsistence Economies amid Globalization.**

Paper Abstract: Although modernization, colonization, globalization, and other forces have modified indigenous subsistence economies and cultures, they have not eliminated them. On the contrary, in some cases, subsistence production has actually increased per capita with economic development and an expanded wage economy. In Alaska, which pioneered subsistence legislation two decades ago, subsistence remains among the most contentious public policy issues today. Unfortunately, the politics of Alaskan subsistence are not unique and similar threats to subsistence economies are plaguing indigenous communities the world over. This paper attempts to draw key lessons from Alaska Natives' struggle for subsistence rights that may prove beneficial to other indigenous groups and states seeking to conserve local subsistence economies amid globalization. **SESSION 10, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 3:00-3:20pm.**

Topkok, Sean (AK Native Knowledge Network). **The Alaska Native Knowledge Network.**

Paper Abstract: The purpose of the Alaska Rural Systemic Initiative (AKRSI)/Alaska Native Knowledge Network (ANKN) is to bring people together from throughout the state to implement a five-year series of initiatives to systematically document the Indigenous knowledge systems of Alaska Native people and develop educational policies and practices that effectively integrate Indigenous and Western knowledge through a renewed educational system. The emphasis throughout the program is on renewing Native pathways to education, so that traditional knowledge systems, ways of knowing, and world views can be more effectively utilized as a foundation for learning all subject matter, particularly in the context of rural and Native Alaska. Overall guidance for the AKRSI/ANKN is provided by a series of Elders' Councils, and the Alaska Native/Rural Education Consortium, made up of representatives of the partner organizations from throughout the state. This presentation will survey the activities of ANKN. **SESSION 6, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 9:20-9:40am.**

Turek, Michael F. (ADFG). **Effects of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) on Alaska Native Subsistence Traditions.**

Paper Abstract: Living off the land, subsisting on fish and wildlife, has been recognized by Alaska territorial and state law since 1902. But the issue of Native subsistence did not come to the forefront until it became part of the debate over the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). In the last thirty years no issue in Alaskan politics has been more difficult to address than subsistence. There continues to be little agreement about what subsistence means, who should be eligible for it, and whether it should be protected. The subsistence issue is one of the urban vs. rural issues that in reality are a clash between Alaska Native and non-native cultures. ANCSA may have settled Native land claims but it did not resolve the conflict over subsistence. The politics of subsistence have pitted subsistence users against recreational and commercial hunters and fishers, Natives against non-natives, urban against rural constituents, and the state against the federal government. Rural and bush Alaskan villages with mixed subsistence/market economies, well suited to those areas and an integral part of Native culture, are not well suited to a non-native cash economy that characterizes the western corporate culture. Regional and village corporations have a legal obligation to make a profit for their shareholders. Unfortunately, revenue generation and profit maximization sometimes clashes with other Native goals such as the preservation of the subsistence way of life and the enhancement of traditional culture. While the subsistence issue has evolved into a political and economic issue it is fundamentally a cultural issue. **SESSION 10, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 4:20-4:40pm.**

Uspenskaya, Valentina and Victoria Churikova. **A Problem of Revival and Teaching of Aboriginal Languages on the Example of Itelmen Language in Kamchatka.**

Paper Abstract: In this paper we address the problem of culture and language revival among the most ancient people of Kamchatka – the Itelmens. The history of Itelmens is characterized, including the history of the relations between the aboriginal peoples and the Russians, who first came to Kamchatka peninsula a little more than 300 years ago. Furthermore, the periods of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union are characterized. During the Soviet period, native languages and mode of life were nearly lost. A new process began in the last 10 years that may be referred to as the era of self-determination. There are very few Itelmens left, however, such that few remain alive who are familiar with the language. Efforts should focus on salvaging information from these remaining elders, who spoke the language at home during their childhood, in order to document the language before it is lost entirely, so that the younger generation can be taught. We review our 10 years of experience in teaching the language to children and adults, including the classes in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky (the main city) and the surrounding communities. Experiences of publishing books in native languages and the newspaper, *Aboriginal of Kamchatka*, also are discussed in this presentation, as are the experiences of our German and American colleagues. **SESSION 14, Friday, March 23, 2001, Down River Room, 9:10-9:30am.**

West, Frederick Hadleigh (Vermont). **A Reassessment of Nenana.**

Paper Abstract: A detailed examination of the Nenana evidence raises important questions as to the usefulness of this construct. The Nenana complex is best illustrated at Dry Creek where Nenana (C1), dated at 11,190 BP, underlies Denali complex (C2), dated at 10,690 BP. Microblades were abundant in the latter; absent in the former. Chugwater is the only other site

that appears to exhibit this same stratigraphic pattern but the dating is uncertain. The single component at Walker Road has yielded a suite of three radiocarbon dates averaging 11,160 BP, corresponding well with Dry Creek Nenana dating. However, the field evidence from the remaining five sites provides small support. The absence of microblades in Nenana has been important to its interpretation. The discovery of the Swan Point site with microblades at the base of a deeply-stratified deposit dating to 11,700 BP, occasioned the need for reassessment. The microblade question should now be moved onto another –and simpler – level of interpretation, name, that of normal assemblage variability. Clearing that matter away may bring home an often overlooked fact: Every single artifact form found in Nenana may also be found in Denali. The derivation of Denali is clear; microblades are omnipresent in Dyuktai. **SESSION 11, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Up River Room, 3:40-4:00pm.**

Whitney, James W. (UA Museum, UAF). **Uncovering a Cultural Resource: Archaeology Collections at the University of Alaska Museum.**

Paper Abstract: The University of Alaska Museum, located on the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus, curates prehistoric and historic archaeological collections from the state of Alaska for future research, exhibit, and education. The archaeology collections contain nearly 5,000 assemblages of artifacts, which together are estimated to total more than 900,000 individual specimens. The collections come from sites throughout the state of Alaska and around the world, which date from approximately 11,000 B.P. to the early 20th Century. The majority of the collections, over 1200, are from Interior Alaska. With a diversity of artifact types, from projectile points to pistols, the collections hold unlimited research potential. This presentation will highlight the variety of collections and artifact types curated at the University of Alaska Museum and the possibilities available for research. The focus will be on the collections from Interior Alaska and how researchers can access the collections. **SESSION 6, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 9:40-10:00am.**

Wolfe, Robert J. (AK Dept Fish & Game, Div Subsistence). **'Alaska Native Culture' or 'Rural Socioeconomic System'? The Politics of Recognizing Subsistence Halibut Fishing in Alaska.**

Paper Abstract: This paper analyzes the politics of recognizing and providing opportunity for customary and traditional subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska. Halibut is a staple wild food in many coastal Alaska communities. For generations, Tlingit, Haida, Alutiiq, Aleut, and Yup'ik groups have caught halibut using set and hand-held lines with multiple hooks. These traditional fisheries have been illegal under federal management regimes that have recognized only commercial and sport halibut fisheries. This paper describes a recent effort by Alaska Native groups to secure formal recognition and protection of subsistence halibut fisheries by the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council. It is presented as an exemplary case of the tenuous position of customary and traditional subsistence practices under current federal and state laws. A central issue debated was the legal basis for recognizing traditional halibut fisheries – as the cultural patterns of particular Alaska Native groups ("culture"), as part of socioeconomic patterns of rural communities ("rural socioeconomic system"), or as a gear type and use for all Alaska residents ("common use fishery"). The political interests supporting each alternative are discussed, as well as the ramifications of each option for the cultural survival of Alaska Native groups. The negotiated outcome for subsistence halibut is compared with legal regimes for

marine mammals, migratory birds, and other wildlife. **SESSION 10, Thursday, March 22, 2001, Down River Room, 3:40-4:00pm.**

Workman, William (Anth, UAA). **Reflections on the Utility of the Coastal Migration Hypothesis in Understanding the Peopling of the New World.**

Paper Abstract: Long ago Fladmark established the possibility of an early coastal entry to the New World. This scenario has since evolved from possibility to probability to a near certainty without concomitant enrichment of the database. Further deliberation is need in several areas, including:

- 1) the need to distinguish ocean travel from maritime subsistence capabilities,
- 2) the Pleistocene availability of seaworthy boats in Beringia,
- 3) implications of the worldwide lack of evidence for serious pre-Holocene exploitation of sea resources and indications that maritime economies are far younger in the northwestern than the northeastern Pacific,
- 4) the fact that the best-documented early New World traditions are inland adaptations, and
- 5) the unlikelihood that flourishing late Pleistocene maritime economies were first abandoned, then reinvented.

We conclude that maritime economies developed repeatedly and independently in the Holocene, representing an especially difficult aspect of the diversification of subsistence economies rooted in massive environmental degradation during the Pleistocene/Holocene transition. **SESSION 9, Thursday, March 22, 2001, 11:00-11:20am.**

Wright, Miranda (Doyon Foundation). **Nulato Massacre.**

Paper Abstract: In this study, I review the causes of an Athabascan conflict in western Alaska which occurred in 1851. This hostility is known in published sources as the Nulato Massacre. In oral tradition the same incident is referred to either as the Last Great Indian War or simply "The Nulato War." Critical reading and analysis of primary and secondary historical source materials offer insight into external pressures on the indigenous population, whereas the analysis of oral tradition serves to characterize the resulting internal pressures. The combination of historic documentation and oral tradition provides a basis for the analysis of the Nulato Massacre as an internecine effort. The Koyukon point of view reveals this conflict to be the result of a shamanistic power contest. While it may be argued that the conflict was precipitated ultimately by economic and social post-contact dislocations, the Koyukon perceive it as a disturbance of their concept of universal psychic unity, an overarching conceptualization which encompasses all aspects of Koyukon worldview. It was imperative in their view to regain control of their lives. The role of the shaman in such restoration was paramount. **SESSION 16, Friday, March 23, 2001, Main Hall, 2:00-2:20pm.**

Young, Christopher E. (Washington S U). **Late Western Thule House Construction in Northwest Alaska: The "Kobuk Type" House.**

Paper Abstract: Structural data from Feature 6 at site 49NOA217 in conjunction with a reassessment of previously reported house data from the western Arctic provide the basis for positing the "Kobuk Type" semi-subterranean dwelling. The construction design employed a "perimeter post" roof superstructure resulting in a double-pitched flat center roof supporting vertical wall planks and half-round timbers. This 600 year old dwelling is the earliest

archaeologically documented evidence of a double-pitched flat center roof in the western Arctic and offers valuable insight into roof design and house/tunnel articulation, two design elements usually obfuscated in the archaeological record of the region. The "Kobuk Type" house is primarily found along the river valleys of northwest Alaska and their coastal confluences between the period of A.D. 1400 and A.D. 1750. **SESSION 23, Saturday, March 24, 2001, Up River Room, 3:40-4:00pm.**

Ziker, John P. (Anth, UAF). **The Dolgan of Northern Russia: Native Language in School and Community.**

Paper Abstract: The Dolgan are one of Russia's numerically small indigenous peoples of Siberia. Their language is a form of Yakut (Sakha), a northern Turkic language, with admixtures of Evenk (Tungus) and Russian. The study community (population 670) is also home to the Nganasan, whose language is part of the Samoyedic branch of the Ural-Altaic family. Native language is taught in school, but core classes are taught in Russian. Mixed marriages have increased in frequency since settlement in the 1970s, and Russian has become the lingua franca, especially among young people. Native-language curricula could benefit by borrowing techniques from foreign language instruction. **SESSION 14, Friday, March 23, 2001, Down River Room, 9:30-9:50 am.**