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ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

CONFERENCE

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Symposium:

Aligner, Jean and Jo Ann Gal and Patricia A. Book (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, NORTHERN ALASKA HEALTH RESOURCES ASSOCIATION) Organizers--NUTRITION, HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE IN RURAL ARCTIC COMMUNITIES.

Andrews, Elizabeth F. (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) THE LANDSCAPE ENDURES: A RESEARCH DESIGN FOR THE STUDY OF ANCSA 14(h) (1) SELECTIONS. Over one thousand sites will have to be archeologically surveyed and documented following the preadjudication of sites selected by Native regional corporations under section 14 (h) (1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). A research design was developed in order that an objective evaluation of each site be made to meet the needs of the contract but also so that an analysis of the results of the research would be able to relate to the general research questions of other anthropologists and archeologists. This paper presents the design which was formulated to meet these two objectives.

Arndt, Katherine L. (USDA-FOREST SERVICE) CURRENT ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON KUIU ISLAND, SOUTHEAST ALASKA. Kuiu Island lies to the east of Baranof Island in the Alexander Archipelago, south-east Alaska. In connection with the 1981-1986 timber sales on the central portion of Kuiu, it was the focus of archeological reconnaissance surveys in 1977 and 1978. The surveys were directed toward 1) archeological clearance of proposed construction sites and 2) compilation of a preliminary inventory of cultural resources as a data base for planning land use and future archeological work. Work was concentrated along the coast, the area shown by a literature search to be of highest archeological potential. Of the 52 sites of human activity identified, the majority were of extremely recent origin. Six previously unidentified sites of the late prehistoric/early historic period were, however, located and structural remains which may be of historic value were found at several additional sites. In the coming season, surveys of several proposed road corridors within the same area are planned.

Barnhardt, Ray (CENTER FOR CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES) Organizer--FIELD-CENTERED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DELIVERY: SOME CROSS-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS.

SYMPOSIUM:

Barnhardt, Ray (Organizer, CENTER FOR CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES)
Barbara Harrison (KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE) participant
Carrie Reed (KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE) participant
Wendy Redding (KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE) participant
JoAnn Coffroth (STUDENT ORIENTATION SERVICES) participant
Mike Gaffney (CROSS-CULTURAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM) participant
Frank Berry (ALASKA NATIVE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM) participant

FIELD-CENTERED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DELIVERY: SOME CROSS-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS.

The symposium will consist of the presentation of different perspectives on the cross-cultural implications of field-based postsecondary delivery programs in various parts of the state. Of particular concern will be those factors that must be taken into account in the delivery of postsecondary education into rural native communities, where the cross-cultural variables can play a significant role in the success or failure of such programs.

Bernet, John (DEPT. OF ENGLISH, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) Participant--ALASKA FOLKLORE AND FOLKLIFE.

Berry, Frank (ALASKA NATIVE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM) Participant-- FIELD-CENTERED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DELIVERY: SOME CROSS-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS.

Bielawski, E. (UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY) AN EVALUATION OF FIELD AND ANALYSIS STRATEGIES FOR THE STUDY OF ARCTIC COASTAL SITE DISTRIBUTIONS. Field and analysis strategies for studying locational behavior were utilized in the survey of Pre-Dorset, Dorset and Thule site distributions, in Aston Bay, Somerset Island, N.W.T. Canada. The methodology included regional intensive survey, data collection for quantitative spatial analysis, and stratified random site sampling. The steps in the research design are presented and the advantages and disadvantages of the strategies are discussed in terms of their placement in the field methodology and analysis design.

Book, Patricia A. (NORTHERN ALASKA HEALTH RESOURCES ASSOCIATION) A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF HEALTH STATUS IN NORTHERN ALASKA. Leading causes of mortality and morbidity are examined in Northern Alaska, targeting high risk populations. The data analysed is specific to the population of Tanana Chiefs Conference, Mauneluk Association, and the North Slope Borough encompassing 320,996 square miles of territory and some 74,000 people. Age, sex, and ethnic breakdowns are presented, highlighting accidental death as the leading cause of mortality in the region, particularly among young adult males. Causes of relatively high infant mortality are investigated as well, particularly among the Native population where death rates average 20.3/1000 compared to 15.0/1000 in the Non-Native population.

Health facility utilization data are used from both the private and public sector to assess leading causes of morbidity in the Northern region. The Native population is heavily represented in these data due to the availability of the Indian Health Service data collection and analysis system.

It is clear from these indicators of health status that accidents are both the leading cause of premature death and the leading cause of morbidity in the region. Mental health problems, including substance abuse, are also leading problems. Infectious diseases, notably gastroenteritis, diarrhea, gonococcal infection, and strep throat, are also significant health problems in the region reflecting lifestyle, sanitation, housing and other socioeconomic factors. The relatively young population of the region (55.4% below the age of 25 and 84.7% below 44 years of age) accounts for some of the differences observed in health status in the Northern region compared to nationwide where chronic cardiovascular and neoplastic diseases loom large. However, behavioral and sociocultural factors are implicated in Northern Alaska, calling for innovative alternatives in a context where modern, western health care delivery models may be inappropriate.

Bowers, Peter M. (WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY and BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, NPRA PROJECT) THE CARLO CREEK SITE: A FINAL REPORT. The Carlo Creek site is a small, early Holocene site located in the upper Nenana River valley, Central Alaska Range. Investigations of this deeply buried and frozen site in 1976-77 indicate it was occupied ca. 8500 radiocarbon years ago, and functioned primarily as a butchering site and lithic workshop. The lower of two cultural components contains well preserved faunal remains (Rangifer, Ovis, Citellus), 2 hearth areas, and a lithic assemblage consisting of elongate argillite bifaces, blade-like flakes, and more than 8,000 waste flakes. Initial site occupation occurred on a braid bar of the Nenana River, during a period of postglacial downcutting and terrace formation. Subsequent to the site's abandonment, it was covered by more than 4 meters of floodplain sediments. No definite technological/cultural affinities can be established for either cultural level, although the lower component may relate typologically with the biface industry of Dry Creek II, and possibly with an early Holocene phase of the Denali Complex.

Bowers, Peter M. (BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE-ALASKA ARCHEOLOGIST) PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF THE LISBURNE SITE (KIR 096), SOUTHEASTERN NPR-A, ALASKA. As part of a joint USGS/BLM cultural resource management program in NPR-A, excavations were conducted during 1978 at the Lisburne borrow site #1, located near a proposed USGS exploratory wellsite in the Iteriak-Otuk valley. The USGS is managing a petroleum exploration program through its operator, Husky Oil, and BLM is responsible for surface protection in discharging Interior's mandate (PL 94-258) to explore the petroleum potential of the Reserve. KIR 096 is located 30 miles northeast of Howard Pass, in the northern foothills (southern section) of the Brooks Range. The Lisburne site is a shallow, large quarry/lookout site situated on a prominent river terrace overlooking Iteriak Creek. Four major activity localities were designated. No organics were preserved at the site; no hearths, structures or other features were encountered. Preliminary analysis indicates that 97% (n=25,000) of the lithics at the site are unmodified quarry debitage. Artifacts recovered from the site bear typological similarities with the American Paleo Arctic, Northern Archaic and Arctic Small Tool traditions (ASTt) of Northwestern Alaska. Included in the former category are various large percussion flaked blade cores, wedge shaped core, core tablets, and flake burins. A fluted point similar to Putu forms was recovered. Northern Archaic forms include a shallow notched, basally thinned point, semi lunar bifaces, and other biface forms. ASTt related materials include small end blades, drills, and scrapers. This preliminary report discusses the data recovered and offers tentative interpretation of the data.

Bowers, Peter M. (WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY and BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, NPRA PROJECT) TEPHROCHRONOLOGY IN CENTRAL ALASKA. The importance of tephrochronology in Quaternary studies such as archeology, geomorphology, palynology, and pedology lies primarily as a time stratigraphic marker horizon through which intersite and intrasite stratigraphic comparisons can be made. This report briefly describes one unreported tephra from the Cantwell vicinity, including its stratigraphic setting, distribution, age, chemical and petrographic characteristics, and possible correlations with other known Alaskan ash beds or volcanic vent sources. The Cantwell ash bed is compared and contrasted with the Jarvis Creek, Wilber Creek, and White River ash beds, in addition to several southwestern Alaska sources. Based on available data, this tephra appears to have been deposited between 3600 and 3800 B.P., and possibly originated from a vent source near Mt. Spurr. The presentation includes an overview of the methodology of tephrochronology.

Cinq-Mars, J. (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO) BLUEFISH CAVE I, A NORTH-EASTERN LATE PLEISTOCENE BERINGIAN CAVE DEPOSIT. The Bluefish Cave I is part of a series of small caves and shelters along the mid-course of the Bluefish River, a tributary to the Porcupine River, northern Yukon Territory. The site was discovered in 1975, underwent a preliminary test in 1977 and was more thoroughly appraised in the course of a 1978 sondage. Work has revealed a thick depositional sequence which is characterized by a wealth of very well preserved paleo-environmental evidence including macro, meso and micro-vertebrate remains (mammals, birds and fish), arthropods, gastropods, and a variety of plant macro-fossils. Cultural material, under the form of a few small lithic specimens, including micro-chips, has been found to occur in at least four discrete zones, and in association with late Pleistocene faunal elements. On the basis of palaeontological, paleobotanical and sedimentological information it appears that the exposed section of the deposit that occurs below the recent humus and that incorporates the archaeological remains can be tentatively dated at between 15,000 and 8,000 years ago. The presence of cultural evidence in the lower, earlier levels allows us to reduce by about 5,000 years a regional cultural hiatus. It also suggests that human populations were capable of coping with near-glacial, northeastern Beringian environmental conditions at the close of the last stadial, and it can be taken to imply that these groups were either locally derived from a much earlier regional population or were the easternmost representatives of a more recent movement from western Beringia.

SYMPOSIUM:

Cooperative Park Studies Unit (University of Alaska) Organizers:
Anthropology and Historic Preservation

Under section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the various Native Corporations are entitled to select historic and cemetery sites that are of cultural significance to Native heritage. In preparation for conveyance of sites to the corporations, the Cooperative Park Studies Unit (CPSU), through a contract with the National Park Service, acts as a consulting agency for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in evaluating the archeological and historic significance of these sites. This evaluation entails both field investigation and a library/archival review of existing documentation of the sites and an assessment of their significance to regional cultural heritage.

During the 1978 summer field season, CPSU personnel initiated field investigations of a limited number of sites selected by Bering Straits Native Corp., Chugach Natives, Inc., and Sealaska Corp. In the Shaktoolik area, Kathryne Koutsky conducted field investigations of eleven sites associated with reindeer herding activities in the early part of this century. Along with archeological investigations of these sites, oral information was collected from individuals who had first-hand knowledge of the use and history of the sites.

In the Chugach Region, sites centered on Hinchinbrook Island in Prince William Sound. These field investigations were conducted by Jim Ketz, Leslie Conton, Elliot Gehr, and Tim Sczawinski and consisted of twenty-one sites ranging from Nuchek, a Russian Redoubt, to seasonal subsistence sites.

Field investigations of sites selected by Sealaska Corporation in the Haines area were conducted by Russell Sackett. The six sites included two permanent village sites, two seasonal subsistence sites, and two shaman burial sites. Along with the archeological investigations, oral information was collected from knowledgeable individuals concerning the sites' history and use.

The purpose of this session will be to provide a general overview of the work performed and information gathered about the sites of a more general anthropological interest. Kathryne Koutsky will review the sites selected by the Bering Straits Native Corp. and their inter-relationships with reindeer herding activities in the Shaktoolik area; Jim Ketz will provide a review of the Hinchinbrook Island sites selected by the Chugach Natives, Inc.; and Russ Sackett will provide an overview of the Sealaska Corp.'s selections in the Haines area. In addition, Leslie Conton will discuss the relationship between ethnographic work and archeology. The session will conclude with an overview of the CPSU's program by Melody Grauman.

K. Koutsky, J. Ketz, L. Conton, E. Gehr, T. Sczawinski, R. Sackett, M. Grauman,
Participants.

* Dilliplane, Ty L. (OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, ALASKA DIVISION OF PARKS) THE 1978 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR NEW RUSSIA. In the Autumn of 1978, an archaeological survey team from the Office of History and Archaeology, Alaska Division of Parks, attempted to locate the late 18th century colonial site of New Russia. The latter, situated in the Yakutat area, was a Russian fort and agricultural colony attacked and burned by the Yakutat (Tlingit) Indians in 1805. Test excavations in an area traditionally regarded as the location of the former settlement uncovered a number of historic period artifacts. These were found associated with a stratified charcoal layer, and it is possible that this level represents the 1805 burning of the colony. A few of the artifacts were uncovered from a structural depression which itself showed evidence of having been burned. However, the possibility remains that the total sample of artifacts and features found may represent a post-New Russia Indian settlement. Research is continuing in an attempt to learn more about this site, and additional excavations are being planned for the area in the near future.

* Dilliplane, Ty L. (OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, ALASKA DIVISION OF PARKS) THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF RUSSIAN AMERICA: A SUGGESTED RESEARCH GOAL AND STRATEGY. The discipline of Historical Archaeology is a relative new-comer to Alaska. As a result, the historical archaeologist interested in conducting research in this state may choose from a number of previously untackled research problems. This paper will deal with the era of Russian colonialism in what is now the United States, and--more specifically--suggest a primary research goal and accompanying strategy for historical archaeologists wishing to develop the data base relating to that period. The theme of the presentation will emphasize the need for the delineation of distinctive Russian colonial behavioral patterns. The careful study (utilizing both historical documentation and existing artifact collections) of commonly-used material culture types in Russia, as well as in the Russian settlements in the New World, is postulated as key to making such a delineation.

Dixon, Mim, STATUS REPORT ON ANTHROPOLOGY OF HEALTH IN ALASKA: RESEARCH AND ROLES. Medical Anthropology is somewhat unique in Alaska for the following reasons: (1) most of the current contributions to medical anthropology research are being made by non-anthropologists; and (2) most Alaskan anthropologists whose focus is health and medicine are working in service roles in the health system rather than in the more traditional research and teaching roles in academia. While some trained anthropologists are engaged in research as part of their service roles, their research reports are often in the form of public communications rather than academic journals. This presentation gives an assessment of current activities in medical anthropology in Alaska, including teaching, research, and service, in an attempt to promote a network of communications between those who are interested in anthropology and health.

Gaffney, Mike (KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE) Participant-- FIELD-CENTERED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DELIVERY: SOME CROSS-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS.

Cinq-Mars, J. (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO) THE EMERGENCE OF PREHISTORIC PATTERNS. The purpose of this paper is fourfold:

- a) to present a detailed survey of all archaeologically pertinent research endeavours undertaken within the confines of the Porcupine River hydrological basin between 1965 and 1978;
- b) to isolate and evaluate critically a number of noticeable theoretical and no-so-theoretical area-specific trends that have either permeated the initial efforts or emerged in the course of the recent years;
- c) to attempt within reasonable limits a spatial and chronological, integrative overview of the regional prehistory, with special reference to sites and site clusters configuration and distribution;
- d) and, finally, to discuss both pressing (short term) and long term realistic research needs which should concern both the regional scene and its Cordilleran periphery.

Clark, Gerald Hill (FOREST SERVICE) ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE COFFMAN COVE SITE, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. The Coffman Cove site (49 PET 067) is a large coastal midden 105 km northwest of Ketchikan, Alaska, on the northeast side of Prince of Wales Island. Situated near the mouth of Coffman Cove, the site is adjacent to a currently operating logging camp and is on land administered by the Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, Ketchikan Area.

The discovery of a human burial in October 1976 lead to subsequent archaeological tests by Forest Service archaeologists in 1976 and 1978. These investigations have yielded a small but significant artifact sample, totalling approximately 175 items.

Though small in numbers, the artifact inventory exhibits traits suggesting ties with cultures situated both to the northwest and to the southeast. Similarities are demonstrable between the Coffman Cove polished slate implements and forms recovered from sites on the British Columbia coast (Queen Charlotte Islands to the Fraser River Delta) and northern Puget Sound. In the opposite direction, both formal attributes of the polished slate tools and the techniques of "saw-and-snap" and chipping in slate preform manufacture and shaping have parallels in assemblages recovered from sites located on the Shelikof Strait side of the Alaska Peninsula and from the adjacent Kodiak Island group.

Three C-14 determinations have been run on charcoal from the site: 1430 \pm 70 years: A.D. 520 (SI-3787) from near the top; 3235 \pm 85 years: 1285 B.C. (SI-3788) from a location somewhat above the middle; and 3635 \pm 70 years: 1685 B.C. (SI-3789) from near the base.

The specific mix of traits seen in the Coffman Cove sample tentatively suggest that the Northern Northwest Coast (Alexander Archipelago) may have been a meeting and blending zone of cultural traits derived from more southerly portions of the Northwest Coast and from the northwestern Gulf of Alaska.

Coffroth, JoAnn (KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE) Participant-- FIELD-CENTERED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DELIVERY: SOME CROSS-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS.

Cook, J.P. and W. Blanchard and L. A. Haskin, DISTRIBUTION OF OBSIDIAN IN ALASKA. Although obsidian comprises a significant amount of artifactual raw material in some 10% of the sites in Alaska, there are only two sources known to have been exploited. These are the Batza Tena and Umnak sources which have distinctly different characteristics by Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA). Some other findings of obsidian have been located in the Wrangells and tentative identifications at Mt. McKinley, Mt. Harper, Akutan, and Lake Clark.

So far, however, eight distinct source groups have been isolated by INAA work on archeological samples. The most widespread-- our group B-- has been tied to the Batza Tena source. This network covers sites that are indisputably Eskimo and coeval sites with similarly distinct Indian connections. The other obsidian groups appear to be concentrated in the middle Tanana valley and over to the upper Copper and Gulkana Rivers.

Suggestions for interpreting and utilization of these data are offered. Finally, there is a request for cooperation for further development of this State-wide distribution analysis.

Gal, Jo Ann Bernier (NORTHERN ALASKA HEALTH RESOURCES ASSOCIATION) HEALTH PLANNING LEGISLATION AND CURRENT PLANNING EFFORTS IN NORTHERN ALASKA. National health planning legislation and legislation addressing key American Indian and Alaskan Native needs will have impact on rural and urban health care in Northern Alaska and state-wide. Legislation which has particular relevance to health care include:

- Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638)
- National Health Planning and Resources Development Act (93-641)
- Indian Health Care Improvement Act (P.L. 94-437)

Additionally, implementation of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act has served to mobilize local and regional corporate structures which provide the necessary foundation on which health care planning and delivery can be initiated. Not only Alaskan Natives are impacted because the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act affects planning and delivery of health care of all persons.

The intent of these major legislations is to enable local planning for health care, thereby enhancing the relevance of health care through the method of population-based planning. Significantly, a primary stated objective of P.L. 93-641 is to curb costs while simultaneously insuring that optimal health care is available, accessible, affordable, provides continuity of care, is acceptable to the population served and is provided in sufficient quantity to meet health care needs. Although each of these major laws sets local control as a priority, each also represents national priorities and must therefore undergo interpretation before it is applicable to local conditions.

For the purposes of this presentation, each of the major public laws will be briefly defined in the context of current health planning efforts in Alaska, specifically in the Northern Region. Emphasis will be placed on the implementation of P.L. 93-641, with some discussion of relationship and coordination with P.L. 94-437. The unique cultural, socio-economic, geographic and environmental conditions in Alaska which have implications for the characteristics of health care most relevant to Northern Alaska's needs, are also consequential to implementation of health planning legislation.

Gal, Bob (BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT) POSSIBILITIES OF REMOTE SENSING APPLICATION IN THE HIGH ARCTIC.

Gal, Robert (NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE -ALASKA ARCHEOLOGIST BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT) STRATEGIES FOR SITE DEFINITION: THREE EXAMPLES. Obtaining archeological field data involves three distinct endeavors: 1) locating archeological sites (testing space: survey) 2) defining the limits of archeological sites (site testing) in order to 3) draw meaningful data from archeological sites (excavation). A review of the literature indicates that the second task is seldom considered.

The demands of cultural resource legislation for evaluating the significance of archeological sites, exacerbated by growing acceptance of a conservation model for archeology and explicitly anthropological theoretical research interests, demand that archeologists review and refine their spatial models of settlements and concomitant strategies and methodologies for defining the physical limits of cultural resources prior to excavation.

Three examples of different procedures and approaches to the definition of archeological resources, after initial discovery, are discussed. One example is drawn from work conducted for Alyeska during pipeline construction, two examples are drawn from NPR-A excavations. The assumptions, advantages, and shortcomings of each example are discussed in relation to the ethical responsibilities of the archeological contractor to the profession, to industry, and the Federal Government.

Gal, Robert and Edwin S. Hall Jr. and L. D. Carter (BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY) A LATE WISCONSIN AND HOLOCENE DUNEFIELD IN NPR-A: IMPLICATIONS FOR PREHISTORIC POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND SPREAD NORTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE, ALASKA. Recent surficial geological studies conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska on the North Slope of the Brooks Range indicate that an active dune field dominated most of the post-Pleistocene geologic history of a broad area west of the Colville River.

The dune field probably extended from the northern foothills province of the Brooks Range northward to Teshekpuk Lake and from the Colville River westward to the Ikpiuk River. From 11,000 years ago to recent time extensive aeolian deposition occurred and is documented by exposures at Kealok Creek and elsewhere. Sometime between 5,000 and 8,000 years ago the dunes stabilized. After 5,000 years ago, accretion resumed and an additional 4m of sand was deposited until stabilization established the modern vegetative mat.

The effects of a dune field barrier on the distribution and spread of prehistoric populations are speculatively reviewed with respect to current cultural historical schemes for north Alaska and Northern Canada. The implications for field research strategies and cultural resource management in the face of an ongoing demand for material for civil construction are also discussed.

Harrison, Barbara (KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE) Participant--
FIELD-CENTERED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DELIVERY: SOME CROSS-
CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS.

Harrison, Barbara (KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) ESKIMO WOMEN AND EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY IN THREE VILLAGES IN RURAL ALASKA. The writer of this paper serves as a field center coordinator for a community college in three villages on the southwestern coast of Alaska. A field center coordinator's primary responsibility is to assist students in first and second year college courses in a field based delivery program of post-secondary education. In this capacity, I have become acquainted with some of the special problems of adult college students in these villages and have been prompted to explore the following question:

To what extent do women in these three Eskimo villages perceive postsecondary education as a source of conflict with traditional female roles in family and community?

Community college students in the three villages are collaborating in the preparation of the following sets of descriptive information:

1. A brief description of the communities
2. A brief description of educational opportunities and institutions in the villages
3. A description of traditional women's roles
4. A description of leadership and decision-making processes in the family and community
5. A description of women's perceptions of conflicts and problems resulting from their interest in postsecondary education
6. A description of some of the effects of postsecondary education for women on leadership and decision-making processes.

The writer's informal observations are added to those of the Eskimo students themselves, and some recommendations for possible changes in existing educational programs are offered. The paper to be presented at the Alaska Anthropological Conference is a preliminary report. The project will continue until the end of the school year.

Women students report that their interest in education often conflicts with family obligations and expectations. It is not uncommon for a teenage girl to drop out of high school because her family needs her help at home even though the girl herself might wish to continue her schooling. Married women in their 20's and 30's report that their first commitment is to their husband, children, and household, and their second commitment is to Moravian Church duties and activities. After a woman has met her obligations to family and church, she can pursue an interest in education. Unfortunately, postsecondary educational institutions usually demand that coursework be the first priority for students, not the third. Thus, Eskimo women in these villages find that institutional expectations conflict with expectations of family and church.

To an outsider, it would appear that community decision-making is a wholly male activity. In the community where I spend most of my time, only men serve on the village council, advisory school committees, and the local corporation board. Of the 23 officers in the Moravian Church in that community, 18 are men. Yet, one would expect that educated women would come to see themselves as potential participants in formal community decisionmaking processes, and such a perception might involve conflict with traditional roles. The community college students and I are exploring formal and informal community decision-making processes with the hope of determining what effects, if any, formal education for women may be having on those processes.

It is hoped that this study will be useful in several ways. First, it may provide some insight and understanding for the women themselves into the problems they face in seeking postsecondary education. Secondly, existing educational programs may be adaptable to the special problems of education for Eskimo women. Thirdly, this study may serve as a basis for comparison with the problems of other minority and majority group women who are seeking education.

Hsu, Dick Ping (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE) ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS IN THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE-ALASKA. The Naval Petroleum Reserve Production Act of 1976 required the formulation of a land use plan without regard to petroleum and natural gas resources. A research strategy was adopted that sampled the major environmental zones in the 22 million acre reserve. Remote sensing techniques were employed attempting to identify possible signatures for developing predictive capabilities for future research. Approximately 720 sites were recorded representing occupation from the Paleo Arctic tradition to the present.

X Johnson, Roy D. (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) ATHAPASKANS, TAIGA FIRE ECOLOGY, AND FOREST MANAGEMENT. Fieldwork among the Upper Tanana Athapaskans of Dot Lake, Tanacross, Tetlin, and Northway disclosed the importance of intentionally set and well regulated grass and taiga fires in their traditional subsistence strategies. Although the Upper Tanana discontinued this practice at the insistence of the United States government after the construction of the Alcan Highway, many active members of these modern Athapaskan communities vividly recall the setting of fires, and can give lucid descriptions of when, where, how, and why fires were set.

Information on traditional Upper Tanana fires will be presented and compared with data on Athapaskans of northern Alberta gathered by Henry T. Lewis of the University of Alberta, Edmonton. These Athapaskan views of the effects of fire on moose, caribou, fur-bearers, migratory waterfowl, vegetal food resources, village safety, and esthetics largely agree with each other. Additionally, the effects of fire as seen by these two Athapaskan groups will be compared with the recent discoveries of Western fire ecologists concerning importance of taiga fires from the perspective of biome equilibrium, floral "succession," and faunal population dynamics.

Traditional Athapaskan views and those of fire ecologists tend to coincide; these are largely incongruous with present forest management policies in Alaska. These incongruities will be discussed, as well as the possible socio-economic impact on Alaskan bush communities of proposed changes in management policies.

Johnston, Tom (DEPT. OF MUSIC, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) Participant--ALASKA FOLKLORE AND FOLKLIFE.

Jones, Eliza (ALASKA NATIVE LANGUAGE CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) Participant--ALASKA FOLKLORE AND FOLKLIFE.

Kari, James (ALASKA NATIVE LANGUAGE CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) Participant--ALASKA FOLKLORE AND FOLKLIFE.

Knapp, Barbara (YUKON KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORP.) SOUTHWEST ALASKAN ESKIMO DIETARY SURVEY - 1978. A dietary survey was undertaken to determine current dietary intake, and assess changes that may have occurred in nutrient sources and eating patterns of Southwest Alaskan Eskimos since the studies of Heller and Scott in 1958.

Survey results show mean per capita dietary intakes to have decreased significantly in B vitamins, iron, calories, protein and fat. Significant increases have been found in vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium and carbohydrates. While per capita mean values are high (due to wide ranges in individual scores), significant numbers of all group populations are consuming less than half the Recommended Daily Allowances (RDA) for all nutrients except protein.

Krech, Shepard, III (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY) POSTCONTACT BAND CHANGES AMONG THE EASTERN KUTCHIN. Cornelius Osgood encountered a problem in the identification of easternmost Kutchin bands: his informants mentioned only one band in the lower Mackenzie River region, but the 19th century missionary Petitot named two bands. Osgood suggested further study of this problem. That is the aim of this paper.

The examination of 19th century ethnohistorical evidence, mainly manuscripts in the Bureau of American Ethnology and Hudson's Bay Company Journals, suggests that Petitot was correct: there were two regional bands in this area, and the total number of aboriginal Kutchin bands should be ten.

The ethnohistorical evidence also suggests the reason why Osgood's informants named only one band - nineteenth century diseases caused great mortality and changes in band organization.

This research has some implications for the ongoing debate on changes in Northern Athapaskan band and social organization. A number of scholars have suggested little change in nineteenth century social organization from the aboriginal era. Helm, Smith, Savishinsky, and Sharp are well-known proponents of this stance. Janes has suggested little change in nineteenth century "man-land" relationships from the aboriginal era.

This research would tend to cast doubt on the latter position, but whether social organizations changed remains problematic. There is some evidence for the erosion of matrilineal and matrilocal principles among the postcontact Kutchin, and a similar erosion might have occurred in other Northern Athapaskan groups.

Kunz, Michael L. (BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE-ALASKA) ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE OTUK AND ITERIAK CREEK DRAINAGES, ALASKA. As a means of insuring compliance with 36 CFR 800 (Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties) in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Land Management jointly engaged in a program of archeological survey and mitigation during the summer of 1978.

Archeological investigations were conducted in areas of proposed operations (areas of oil exploration by U. S. Geological Survey through their operator Husky Oil NPR Operations Inc.). Areas of operations included the locations of well sites, borrow sites, ice air strips, all season air strips, ice roads and winter trails. Anticipating the possibility of secondary impact surrounding the Lisburne well site complex, archeological survey of the general area was undertaken.

The Lisburne well site complex lies between two tributaries of the East Fork of the Etivluk River in the Northern foothills province of the Brooks Range, approximately 30 miles northeast of Howard Pass.

Survey was conducted during the month of July at which time over 20 archeological sites were located in the two stream drainages.

This paper is a brief, descriptive site by site report of our preliminary findings.

de Laguna, Frederica and Karen W. Workman (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE)
FREDDY'S HOUSE: FURTHER TESTING AT THE FOX FARM SITE (SEL 041)
Yukon Island was the scene of several of Frederica de Laguna's excavations in the early 1930's and it was at a nearby site that she obtained evidence for the periodization of Kachemak Bay pre-history. In 1978 she and I were associated with the ACC/UAA field school on Yukon Island and we determined to further test the early occupation at the Fox Farm site. Freddy's House was nearly square, 4 meters by 4.5 meters inner dimensions with a 2.7 meter long entrance passage facing inland. In contrast to the lush vegetation characteristic of the remaining midden, it was covered with short, sparse grasses. The test was one meter by six meters to a maximum depth of two meters below surface (and, unfortunately, bottom was not reached). A central hearth and burned beams were located in the center of the structure. Several nails and a cotter pin are the sole remnants of historic occupation. Inside the house, flaked stone points show up immediately below the surface. The artifact inventory includes ground slate, flaked stone and bone projectiles and other implements and a predominance of large notched stones. Preservation of bone inside the house was poor. It is hoped that this excavation will add to the lower end of the dated sequence in Kachemak Bay and that it will allow refinement of the definition of the presently somewhat sparse Kachemak II cultural assemblage.

Lantis, Margaret (UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY) THE STUDY OF ALASKAN ESKIMO CHILDHOOD: CHANCE, COLES, FREEMAN, HUGHES, KLEINFELD, and OTHERS, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH.

Milan, Fred (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) DEMOGRAPHY OF REINDEER NOMADS OF NORTH SWEDEN 1956-1972.

Mischler, Craig (DEPT. OF ENGLISH, ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE) Organizer--ALASKAN FOLKLORE AND FOLKLIFE.

SYMPOSIUM:

Mishler, Craig (Organizer and Chair, ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE) James Kari and Eliza Jones and Ron Scollon and Tom Johnston and John W. Bernet (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) ALASKAN FOLKLORE & FOLKLIFE. Many states in the Union have formed regionally focused groups to study, preserve, and present the indigenous expressive traditions of their peoples. A sparsely-populated state such as New Mexico, for example, is already celebrating the 34th year of its state folklore society. Alaska's great diversity of ethnic and occupational groups and native languages has attracted a steadily growing number of scholars, teachers, and students to work in linguistic, and cultural heritage projects. Successful high school journalism projects such as Kalikaq Yugnek offer good proof of a widespread interest in folklore on many levels. All of this would suggest that the time is ripe for a coordination of efforts, methods, and objectives, as well as a general sharing of knowledge. Those interested in material culture as well as the verbal arts are invited to attend this historic session to help plan and found an Alaskan Folklore Society.

Agenda of Topics for Discussion:

1. Scope and purpose of the proposed Society
2. Structure of the Society (by-laws and officers?)
3. Annual Meetings & possible affiliation with the Alaskan Anthropological Association
4. Newsletter for communications between members
5. Recruiting memberships statewide & outside Alaska
6. Formulation of a code of ethics for fieldwork & publications
7. Planning of public symposia on Alaskan folklore & folklife
8. Applied folklore research: ways of returning the lore back to the folk

Myers, Wayne (WAMI, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) Discussant--HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE
IN RURAL ARCTIC COMMUNITIES.

Okada, Hiroku (UNIVERSITY OF OREGON) ARCHAEOLOGY AT PORT MOLLER,
ALASKA PENINSULA.

Pelto, Pertti J. (DEPTS. OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE AND ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF
CONNECTICUT) HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF THE SNOWMOBILE IN ARCTIC COMMUNITIES.

Plaskett, David C. and E. James Dixon, Jr. and Robert M. Thorson
(UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA MUSEUM) REINVESTIGATION OF AN EARLY MAN
SITE REPORTED AT CHINITNA BAY, ALASKA. An archeological investi-
gation was conducted during June of 1978 by a field party from
the University of Alaska Museum in order to relocate and test
an Early Man site reported in 1943 by Frank C. Hibben at Chinitna
Bay, Alaska. The site described by Hibben was relocated through
correlation with photos, stratigraphic descriptions, and general
site information presented in the 1943 report, as well as recent
written information obtained through correspondence with Hibben.
The examination revealed that the site area had not been signifi-
cantly altered since its initial investigation. Reconnaissance
and testing failed to yield any prehistoric archeological or
paleontological materials. Beluga whale bones found on the tidal
flats constituted the only large mammal remains found in the site
area. Additionally, radiocarbon dates obtained from geologic
strata demonstrate that Hibben's "mammoth locality" is no older
than 500 year BP. On the basis of the 1978 field data it is
difficult to reconcile the geological and archeological findings
with the existence of an early archeological at Chinitna Bay.

Powers, W. R. and J. F. Hoffeecker (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) EARLY MAN
SURVEYS IN THE NORTHERN FOOTHILLS OF THE ALASKA RANGE. Research
in archaeology and paleobiology over the last decade supports the
hypothesis that significant continuity in climate, biology, geo-
morphology, and human culture existed within the greater circum-
Beringian area during the Late Wisconsin/Sartan Glaciation.
However, at the present time, in Alaska, data on the distribution
and paleoecology of early sites is so seriously limited that we
lack the ability to define specific man-land relationships which
are dependant on the density of the information base. The need
to augment the information base has led to the formulation of a
research design based on archaeological and paleobiological data
from the Late Siberian Paleolithic for locating sites of comparable
age in a paleoecological context.

Redding, Wendy (KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE) Participant--
FIELD-CENTRED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DELIVERY: SOME CROSS-
CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS.

Reed, Carrie (KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE) Participant--
FIELD-CENTERED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DELIVERY: SOME CROSS-
CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS.

Scollon, Ron (ALASKA NATIVE LANGUAGE CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) Participant--
ALASKA FOLKLORE AND FOLKLIFE.

Scollon, Ron and Suzanne B. K. (ALASKA NATIVE LANGUAGE CENTER) ATHABASKAN-ENGLISH INTERETHNIC DISCOURSE: THE ROLE OF THEMATIC STRUCTURE. In ordinary discourse messages are exchanged through the grammatical system of the language. Superimposed upon these messages are meta-communications about how the listener is to interpret the basic message. These meta-communications place the basic message into context through the information structure and the thematic structure of the language. The information structure usually operates through the intonation system. The thematic structure operates by positioning of words in the syntactic group, usually the sentence. By rearranging the sentential elements we may give emphasis to elements of the sentence without changing their basic grammatical function.

In English the theme is whatever element is in the first position in the sentence. This is usually the subject of the sentence. Through the passive transformation the object may be placed into this position and emphasized. Other elements such as locative noun phrases or even nominalized predicates may also take this thematic position. The theme is usually given information. In Athabaskan the theme is the last element in the sentence. This is usually the verb but through transformation objects, locatives or other elements may be thematized. The theme in Athabaskan is usually new information.

When Athabaskans speak in English it is common for them to use the Athabaskan thematic structure. Non-Athabaskan English speakers then confuse intended themes with intended rhemes (the remainder of the syntactic unit). In the opposite case, Athabaskans tend to hear English rhemes as themes. The basic message is unaltered but it becomes unintelligible to the listener because the meta-communication about why the speaker is speaking is confused between speaker and listener.

Differences between English and Athabaskan thematic structure lie at the roots of much confusion in Athabaskan-English discourse. An understanding of these thematic structures may contribute to improving Athabaskan-English interethnic discourse.

Shields, Harvey M. (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE) RECENT ARCHEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NOLUCK LAKE-STORM CREEK REGION, ALASKA. During the summer of 1978 a National Park Service group conducted an archeological survey in the Noluck Lake-Storm Creek area of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). This project was conducted under the auspices of the Naval Petroleum Reserve Productions Act of 1976, Section 105 (c) (P.L. 94-258). The work was conducted in such a way so that all bare ground areas were systematically covered in the survey area. In addition, the shore of the lake as well as eroded stream banks were examined. In all, 125 sites were discovered representing all major traditions known for Northwest Alaskan prehistory. Most interesting is a site possessing a fluted point and a fluted point preform in a Denbigh Flint phase context. Site density is high but quite patterned with sites occurring on the ridges and terraces nearest the lake and Storm Creek. A nearest-neighbor analysis is done to provide a statistical characterization of this pattern area as a whole. This is contrasted with similar work in the Howard Pass region of the Brooks Range and the upper Ikpiuk River.

Symposium:
Shinkwin, Anne D. (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) Organizer--RESEARCH DESIGNS AND STRATEGIES IN NORTHERN ARCHAEOLOGY: CURRENT DIRECTIONS.

Shinkwin, Anne and Jean S. Aigner (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) INTERIOR ATHAPASKAN SETTLEMENT-SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES: IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH. The proposed construction of the Northwest Alaskan gas pipeline in Alaska has resulted in the development of a research design potentially useful for the length of the line. This design focuses on the relationship between human adaptation and the environment. Key concepts are settlement pattern and subsistence system. The goal of the design is to determine which variables are critical in controlling settlement-subsistence systems in various environmental settings in Alaska. While these variables are broadly known, examination of known site distributions can produce quantitative studies of variables relevant to different settlement types through time. The potential of utilizing historic data and data contained in the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey is demonstrated for interior Alaska, (specifically the central and upper Tanana Valley). The project demonstrates how anthropology can meet the needs of management in connection with energy-related projects as well as attempt to make a contribution to anthropology.

Smith, Howard Lot (BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT) RESEARCH DESIGNS IN CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: PREDICTION AND CAUTIONS. There has recently been a growing interest in the role of research designs in cultural resource management. This results from a relatively unique feature of the resource base itself, in that the primary use of cultural resources is as a source of information. Consequently, a significant aspect of the value of any particular site or object is its potential for contributing significant new data. Thus, Federal agencies must be able to assess the potential any given site or object has for contributing to present or future research. Development of some sort of research design would seem to be a necessary prerequisite to making these sorts of evaluations, and it is this application of research designs which is currently being discussed in the literature.

However, these same research designs will also be used in making more basic decisions which may very well affect the entire course of future research on Federal lands. If our data base is shrinking as rapidly as some estimates indicate, and if we are to make a serious attempt to conserve a portion of it for future generations of researchers, we will soon be faced with the inevitable task of prohibiting the present-day use of a portion of this data base. Federal agencies will have to make decisions which may very well preclude certain types of present research on Federal lands. Because the primary value of cultural resources is for research purposes, these decisions will be made on the basis of the research designs which agencies are now beginning to develop.

These possible long-term ramifications of the use of research designs in cultural resource management have not received sufficient discussion, and it is incumbent on each of us to keep them in mind. Those of us who work for agencies must approach the development and application of research designs with a great deal of caution, and non-agency colleagues should make every effort to see that any given design is provided with a maximum of review and criticism, if we are to avoid undue government control of archaeological research.

Spearman, Grant (NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT) AN IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME. For over 30 years the Nunamiut Eskimos and their home regions, now centering on Anaktuvuk Pass in the central Brooks Range, have been of enduring interest to scholars of many different fields. Names of the people who have worked with, lived among and been aided by the Nunamiut read like a 'whos who' of northern science: William Irving, Lawrence Irving, Eric Hulten, Richard Foster Flint and others.

Their collected works, personal photographs, movies, tapes and recollections document both the physical world of the Nunamiut and metamorphosis from a seminomadic big game hunting society to their settlement of a permanent village. Linked to the world at large by satellite communication and color TV.

The purpose of the Anaktuvuk Pass culture-historic library collection is to gather together all of these materials joining them with photographs, craft items and recollections of the villagers themselves into a village based collection then to synthesize the materials and incorporate it into the social sciences curriculum. Student and community involvement will be stressed in all stages of the compilation and use of the collection. The library collection will consist of 3 major segments. One will be composed of past research dealing with the Nunamiut and their physical world. The second part will be the photographic collection drawn from both scientists and archival collections as well as the villagers own photos, and third an oral history program wherein the Nunamiut will begin a planned integrated compilation of their own oral traditions. This will also be augmented by taped recollections by scientists and outside observers who have had early and continuing contact with the Nunamiut.

With the completion of this collection and its integration into the school curriculum the project is hoped to reinforce cultural awareness among both the younger and older generations at a time when their society is subject to immense outside pressures.

Thompson, Chad TOPICALIZATION AND PRONOMINALIZATION IN ATHABASKAN LANGUAGES. Many Athabaskan languages seem to have at least two processes whereby a noun phrase can be highlighted by being placed in a position different than where it would normally occur. One such process is the placement of a noun phrase in a position immediately following the final verb. In such cases the extraposed NP is usually separated from the verb by a pause. Object NP's always leave a pronominal remnant behind in the main clause. This process seems to be related to the concept of thematization recently developed by Ron and Suzanne Scollon for Athabaskan.

The second process of noun phrase displacement involves the positioning of a direct or indirect object at the beginning of a clause in order to topicalize it. A pronominal remnant is also left behind in such cases. This process has been well-documented for Navajo but is also present in northern languages. In Navajo, there is a complex system of noun-ranking, restricting what can, what cannot, and what must be topicalized. In northern languages the only noun-ranking involved seems to be between animate and inanimate objects.

This second type of topicalization seems to be important in the history of relative clause formation in Athabaskan. In northern Athabaskan languages the noun of reference in relative clauses is usually topicalized by being placed at the beginning of the clause leaving a pronominal element behind. It is possible for the topicalized noun to be followed immediately by the pronoun referring to it. In Navajo, the referenced NP is topicalized at the end of the main clause, after the final verb. In all languages, the relative clause itself can be topicalized by extraposition.

Wennekens, Alix Jane, ETHNOBOTANICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN KACHEMAK BAY IN 1978. No comprehensive flora of Kachemak Bay has been published. Since such knowledge is fundamental to any attempt at determining subsistence patterns of prehistoric populations around the Bay, botanical studies were initiated in connection with an archaeological field school on Yukon Island in 1978.

Included in these studies were surveys of various plant communities on the island, and of the vegetation on middens of varying age. Herbarium collections were made.

Of the some 136 species collected and tentatively identified, all appear to be endemic to Yukon Island and adjacent areas. Of these, at least 50 species are potentially useful to human consumers.

Range extensions were noted for several plants, among them common juniper and false lily-of-the-valley.

Analysis of the forbs growing on middens reveals that most are edible and at least some were utilized ethnographically. These include: wild celery, cow parsnip, beach lovage, beach greens, scurvy grass, strawberry, raspberry, salmonberry, red elderberry, high bush cranberry and beach pea. Wild roses cover many middens, some bushes bearing flowers with up to eight petals instead of the usual five.

The approximately 10 species of useful plants include Sitka spruce for various types of construction; alder for dye; devil's club which possesses both medicinal and magical properties; wormwood (Artemisia) whose medicinal properties were widely recognized around the Bering Sea; yarrow for a refreshing infusion, and beach rye for mats and baskets.

Since the flora of southcentral Alaska some 3,000 years ago was presumably an essentially modern one, it is hoped that aboriginal subsistence use of plants may be deduced from studies of the present-day flora and from microscopic analysis of plant macrofossils extracted by flotation techniques from soils removed during archaeological excavations on Yukon Island and elsewhere around Kachemak Bay.

Wiersum, Wayne E. (PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE) SANITATION ARCHEOLOGY. The Indian Health Service in Alaska is now in the process of a massive construction program modernizing the water and sewage systems in all Native villages. Many if not most contemporary villages are either located on or near significant archaeological and historic sites. This paper will focus on a discussion of the archaeological and engineering/construction interface in relation to the cultural resources.

Workman, William B. and John E. Lobdell (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE AND ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE) THE YUKON ISLAND BLUFF SITE (49 SEL 041): A NEW MANIFESTATION OF LATE KACHEMAK BAY PREHISTORY. Excavations in the summer of 1978 recovered a late first millenium A.D. maritime component. The artifact assemblage includes ground slate, chipped stone with some exotic materials, native copper, bone tools, and a large pottery sample. Structural features include house remains, hearths and fireboxes. Several volcanic ashes are evident stratigraphically. Preliminary faunal analysis indicates no marked changes in the adaptive strategy from earlier time periods with the bulk of the diet consisting of small sea mammals, molluscs, and fish. Few birds were utilized and the extent of whaling activity is uncertain.

As this component is decidedly unique in Kachemak Bay when compared to the better known and earlier deep coastal midden localities, a major research problem is identifying the cultural affinity. Comparisons can be made to assemblages from the Alaska Peninsula but there is also limited continuity with the earlier Kachemak phases.

Ziff, Alan (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA) STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL PREDATION AND ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS FOR THE ORIGINS OF HUMAN PREDATION. Problems: What are the origins of human predatory behavior? What were some possible methods of prey acquisition by pre-tool using hominids (via comparative ethology)? Were the earliest Hominid meat eaters, scavengers, predators, or ritualistic carnivores?

It is difficult, at best, to draw inferences of the behavior of pre-tool using Hominids from the fossil record. Comparative ethology, using chimpanzee behavior as an analogy, is the main source of data from which patterns and causes of predatory behavior will be derived. A review of several strategies of social predation by both primates and non-primates will be used to show basic similarities and differences in interspecies prey acquisition.

It will be suggested that eating meat is not strictly due to a drive for nutritional benefits, but also, and more importantly, as a means of competitor control of available vegetative resources, and most importantly, as a reinforcer for/of social cohesion.

Davis, Craig (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE) AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE VICINITY OF TESHEKPUK LAKE: METHODS, RESULTS AND A SURSUM CORDA (or: "MUCKING ABOUT" ON THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN). Teshekpuk Lake, in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, was partially surveyed by a National Park Service archeological team during the summer of 1978. This paper briefly discusses the abortive attempt to implement a random sampling scheme incorporating as strata the areas delimited on an ecological cover-type map produced by the remote sensing laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the character of sites located during the survey of the lake and the implications of these findings for north slope archeology. A palaeoenvironmental-geomorphological reconstruction of the Teshekpuk Lake area is developed drawing from recent work in the Arctic Coastal Plain by U.S.G.S. geologists. Previous field work in the vicinity of Teshekpuk Lake is summarized, and needed directions for research discussed. Eskimo habitation sites, located in the Teshekpuk Lake area may be able to lend important insights into Amsden's (1977) models for alternative subsistence-settlement patterns during the early 1900's. Other cultural materials located near the lake, though limited, indicate that people of the "American Palaeoarctic Tradition" and various phases of the Arctic Small Tool tradition were active in the Teshekpuk Lake area. The implications of a Batza-Tena obsidian point base, and a Putu-like CCS point base are examined. The 1978 survey of the National Petroleum Reserve by National Park Service crews was the last season of work geared to the identification and evaluation of cultural and historical values of the area mandated under section 105 (c) of the "Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976". A report of archeological investigations completed in 1977 and 1978 is being forwarded to Congress to be used in developing a land plan for the Reserve.

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Davis, Stanley D. (CHATHAM AREA, ARCHEOLOGIST, U.S. FOREST SERVICE) The Hidden Falls Site, 49Sit119, is located on the central west shore of Kasnyku Bay, northeast Baranof Island, Southeastern Alaska. The local environment of the site is within the coastal forest biotic region which extends along the entire Northeast coast from the Strait of Georgia to Yakutat. Today, the site is being impacted by the construction of a Salmon hatchery to be operated by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Excavation is being conducted by the U.S. Forest Service, Chatham Area, Tongass National Forest. The Hidden Falls Site has a stratified multicomponent cultural deposit over three meters in depth. The oldest cultural component is within and below a "Till" deposit and is associated with a buried peat bog which has produced perfectly preserved wood that has been dated to 9,860±75 B.P. This occupation has produced chipped stone artifacts which include scrapers, utilized and non-utilized flakes, pebble choppers, microblades and microcores. Above the "Till", is a cultural deposit ranging from 50 to 150 centimeters in thickness, which is comprised of 50 to 80 percent charcoal and other organic matter. There are numerous concentrations of burned rocks, some faunal remains and an artifact assemblage, which is predominately ground stone. These ground stone pieces include slate knives and points, as well as labrets, pendants and adzes. Continuing upward in the sequence, the next cultural zone is 20 to 60 centimeters in thickness and contains an abundance of charcoal, as well as dense areas of burned rock. There are numerous concentrations of clam and mussel shells, fish bones, mammal bones and charcoal within the midden. Artifacts from this zone include ground slate and jade tools, bone tools, drilled teeth pendants and chipped stone. The uppermost soil zone is an organic forest litter deposit ranging from 10 to 70 centimeters in thickness. In the lower part of this modern soil, an isolated feature was encountered, representing a small hearth area with charcoal and fire altered rock. Unfortunately, no artifacts have been found associated with this feature, but it is believed that it represents a late prehistoric camp site possibly of Proto-Tlingit peoples. At the top of this organic forest litter zone, there are the historic remains of an early Twentieth Century component when the area was occupied by a small family operated Sawmill which was abandoned in 1957. This well stratified site will provide much insight into the demography and Technology in the coastal islands of Southeast Alaska since the time of deglaciation, as well as providing an almost ideal situation for development of chronological and cultural sequences in this Region.

10 none zones

6-7 cultural comp.

#7 historic surface as noted

(6-6-20-19)

i = 100%
h = 100%
e = 100%

SCHEDULE OF SYMPOSIA AND GENERAL SESSIONS

April 6-7 1979 Fairbanks

FRIDAY, April 6. 8:00 a.m. Begin registration, Purple Lounge,
Main Floor, Wood Center

MORNING

X SYMPOSIUM Research Designs and Strategies in Northern
9am-noon Archaeology: Current Directions
Ballroom Anne D. Shinkwin, Organizer
J. Aigner, E. Andrews, E. Bielawski, J. Cinq-Mars,
R. Gal, R. Hsu, R. Powers and J. Hoffecker, H. Smith,
Participants.

SYMPOSIUM Field-Centered Postsecondary Education Delivery:
10am-noon Some Cross-Cultural Implications
Room 127 Ray Barnhardt, Organizer
F. Berry J. Coffroth, M. Gaffney, B. Harrison,
C. Reed, and W. Redding, Participants.

FILMS Times to be Announced
9am Titles: At the Time of the Whaling; ~~Atka: An~~
Room 128 Aleutian Village; Eskimo Music and Dance

AFTERNOON

SYMPOSIUM Nutrition, Health and Medical Care in Rural Arctic
1-5pm Communities
Ballroom Jean S. Aigner, JoAnn Bernier Gal and Patricia A.
Book, Organizers
P. Book, M. Dixon, K. Feldman and C. Hines and P.
Bates, J. Gal, B. Knapp, M. Lantis, W. Myers, P.
Pelto, Participants.

SESSION Social Anthropology and Linguistics: Contributed
1-5pm Papers (Papers are scheduled for 25 minutes each
Room 127 and in the following order)
R. Scollon and S. Scollon, C. Thompson, (R. Johnson,
A. Wennekens (Break, papers resume at 3 pm), G.
Spearman, S. Krech, A. Ziff.)

SESSION Archaeological Reports: Contributed Papers
Room 128 (Papers are scheduled for 25 minutes each and in
the following order)
J. Cook and W. Blanchard and L. Haskin, C. Davis,
H. Shields, H. Okada (Break, papers resume at
3:00 pm), D. Plaskett and E. J. Dixon and R.
Thorson, W. Weirsom, J. Cinq-Mars.

EVENING

COCKTAILS Traveler's Inn, 6:30pm. Transportation available
BANQUET Traveler's Inn, 7:30pm. Limited to 65 persons.

GUEST SPEAKER--PERTTI J. PELTO. 8:45pm

SATURDAY, April 7.

MORNING

SYMPOSIUM Alaska Folklore and Folklife
9am-noon Craig Mischler, Organizer
Ballroom J. Bernet, T. Johnson, E. Jones, J. Kari,
R. Scollon, Participants.



SESSION Prehistoric Archaeology: Contributed Papers
9am-noon (Papers are scheduled for 20 minutes each in
Room 127 the following order)
K. Arndt, P. Bowers, P. Bowers, G. Clark (Break
with papers resuming at 10:45pm), S. Davis, F.
de Laguna and K. Workman, W. Workman and J. Lobdell.
Alex Wennkens.

FILMS Times to be announced
9am Titles: Ancient Projectile Points; Early Stone
Room 128 Tools; the Flintworker; The Hunters Edge

AFTERNOON



SESSION Historic and Prehistoric Archaeology: Contributed
1:15-3:25 Papers (Papers are scheduled for 20 minutes each
Ballroom in the following order)
M. Kunz, P. Bowers, R. Gal and E. Hall and L. Carter,
T. Dilliplane, T. Dilliplane, R. Gal.

SESSION General Anthropology: Contributed Papers
1pm-1:40 (Papers are scheduled for 30 minutes each in the
Room 127 following order)
F. Milan, C. Hines and K. Feldman and P. Bates,

SYMPOSIUM Anthropological and Historic Preservation
1:45-3:30 Cooperative Park Studies Unit, Organizers
Room 127

FILMS Title: Dead Birds
1:15pm
Room 128

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION--3:30pm, BALLROOM

Dues for the Association for the coming year may be paid at the
Registration area Friday and Saturday.

The Association wishes to acknowledge the generous support of the
University of Alaska, particularly the efforts of its Vice Chancellor
for Research and Advanced Study, Dr. Keith Mather, in providing travel
money for the guest speaker, P. J. Pelto.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors was held April 5, 1979,
in Fairbanks.

Program Organizer--Jean S. Aigner

ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Schedule Changes and Corrections

Friday Morning:

- Symposium: Field-Centered Postsecondary Education and Delivery: Some Cross-Cultural Implications. Add as participant, John Sellin, Sheldon Jackson College.
- Films: 9 a.m. From the First People
10 a.m. Atka: An Aleutian Village
11 a.m. On the Spring Ice

Friday Afternoon:

- Session: Social Anthropology and Linguistics: Contributed Papers.
Delete paper by A. Wennekens (see Saturday morning)
- Session: Archaeological Reports: Contributed Papers.
Correct authors, H. Okada and A. Okada
- Banquet: Guest speaker: Pertti J. Peltö. Medial Anthropology - Past, Present Future. (Gold Room, Traveler's Inn, 8:45 p.m.)

Saturday Morning:

- Session: Prehistoric Archaeology: Contributed Papers.
Delete second paper by P. Bowers and add paper by W. Arundale.
Add paper by A. Wennekens at end of same session.
- Films: 9:15 a.m. Early Stone Tools
9:50 a.m. The Flintworker
10:30 a.m. Ancient Projectile Points
11:10 a.m. The Hunter's Edge

Saturday Afternoon:

- Symposium: Anthropological and Historic Preservation.
Add S. Pedersen, B. Schneider and D. Libby.
- Session: Historic and Prehistoric Archaeology.
Delete paper by R. Gal, Hall and Carter and note that new data indicate major revisions in the summary (abstract) are in order.

Other Information

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP DUES may be paid in the Registration area on Friday and Saturday morning.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA are available for purchase in the Registration area.

BANQUET: There are only 110 banquet seats available and these will be sold Friday morning. Walk-ins at the banquet will NOT be possible. However, we encourage you to join with us at approximately 8:45 p.m. at the Traveler's Inn Gold Room for the banquet speech by Pertti J. Peltö.

ABSTRACTS

Arundale, Wendy Hanford (THOMAS BURKE MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON STATE MUSEUM) DATING THE EASTERN ARCTIC--A FLEXIBLE APPROACH. Radiocarbon dates from marine mammal tissue present arctic archaeologists with some difficult interpretive problems. McGhee and Tuck have even advocated omitting all sea mammal dates from the radiocarbon chronology. However, a flexible approach to interpreting sea mammal dates will allow researchers to use existing dates more effectively and to make future dates more reliable. Solving the problems with sea mammal dates requires: 1) abandoning the assumption that radiocarbon dates are quasi-absolute chronological indicators, 2) recognizing and understanding the sources of variability, that affect these dates, 3) correcting for these sources of variability, and 4) developing a more flexible strategy for interpreting the resulting date sequence. This paper demonstrates how these four steps can be accomplished and suggests directions and guidelines for future research.

Feldman, Kerry, Chuck Hines and Penny Bates (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA-ANCHORAGE) THE ELDERLY ALASKAN NATIVE TODAY: THE RURAL-URBAN ENVIRONMENT IN TERMS OF HEALTH NEEDS.

Hines, Chuck, Penny Bates and Kerry Feldman (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA-ANCHORAGE) ANTHROPOLOGY STUDY OF AGING AMONG ALASKAN URBAN NATIVES: METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS. Anthropology has unique contributions to make to the study of aging, especially among ethnic minority populations. Traditional field work techniques flowing from the participant observer approach are of only limited applicability, however, when the elderly population is located in an urban environment. The present paper resulted from a study of elderly Alaskan Natives in Anchorage, Alaska during 1978-79. In addition to the data resulting from the study (to be briefly summarized in the symposium on Nutrition, Health & Medicine in Rural Arctic Communities), the research team concluded that discovering appropriate methods for such a study were as important as the data themselves. Specifically addressed in this paper are the questions of research ethics, levels of entree, social agency involvement, Native participation in and planning of the project, questionnaire usage, the limits of participant observation, universe definition and sample selection, feedback processes, project team interactions, realistic goal setting and eventual data usage by appropriate agencies or institutions. This project was a joint University of Alaska, Anchorage student-faculty undertaking, funded by the National Science Foundation.

Okada, Hiroaki and Atsuko Okado (HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY, SAPPORO) PROGRESS REPORT ON THE 1977 EXCAVATIONS AT PORT MOLLER, ALASKA PENINSULA. The year 1977 represents the third field season of our survey at the Hot Springs Village site, Port Moller. In the course of our works in 1972 and in 1974, three semi-subterranean houses and two trenches were excavated. More data was needed, however, to establish a solid chronological framework that may enable us to rightly examine the cultural affinities of this village site in a broader perspective.

For that purpose, three new trenches were placed in 1977 on the highland portion of the site, where nearly three meters of midden deposits had been known or expected to exist from the past experience. By our intensive survey from early July to early August, with nine people working on the site, these trenches were found to be well stratified and unexpectedly rich in cultural as well as in faunal remains. The importance that seven additional houses were partially excavated, five of which being found from lower

levels and thus unobservable upon the surface. The identification and the statistical analysis of the excavated bones of mammals, birds and fishes are still under way, but we have at this stage of laboratory work a nearly complete list of the species represented by the remains, and a stratigraphically controlled chart on the main parts of mammal bone fragments.

On the basis of eleven new radiocarbon dates recently issued by the Isotope Institute of Japan, it seems fairly evident that the Hot Springs site had been occupied at three different time periods at least; the first and the most recent period around 600 B.P., the second period around 1400 B.P. and the third and the earliest period between 3500 and 3000 B.P. It should be noted, however, that the first period has been most poorly represented both by cultural remains and by radiocarbon dates.

With the information now available, we seem to stand on firmer ground to examine the temporal change in micro-environment of the area, in the subsistence activity and dietary custom of the prehistoric population, and in the style of bone and stone artifacts. An attempt will also be made to eluciate cultural comparison, although much more evidence has to be accumulated to get a right picture in that connection.

Pedersen, Sverre, Bill Schneider and David Libbey (COOPERATIVE PARK STUDIES UNIT) NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE--ALASKA. The Naval Reserve Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-258) directed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the values of and the best uses for lands contained in the reserve, taking into consideration "...the natives who live or depend upon such land..." To accomplish the directive an interdisciplinary research team was assembled in 1977 under the direction of the Cooperative Park Studies Unit (National Park Service) and the North Slope Borough. Studies on National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska were conducted over a two year period and all North Slope villages were assessed. Major historic sites were visited in most cases and in-depth interviews were held with local resource persons.

During the 1977 field season Nuiqsut, Wainwright and Point Hope were studied. Point Lay, Barrow, Atkasuk, Anaktuvuk Pass and Kaktovik were studied during 1978.

Village and regional syntheses of the accumulated data were presented to the Bureau of Land Management's NPR-A Planning Team in December 1978.

In this session we will review our methodology, findings and conclusions. The Barrow/Atkasuk area will be discussed in detail to exemplify our approach: during the 1978 field season an interdisciplinary research team (Libbey-archeologist/ethnohistorian, Schneider-cultural anthropologist, and Pedersen-wildlife biologist) travelled extensively in the Meade River area west of Barrow documenting cultural, historical, and biotic resources. A slide presentation depicts the logistics, site documentation techniques and procedures from this expedition. This is followed by an overview of the research teams findings with respect to the patterns of resource distribution; why sites are where they are and what they signify to the people of Barrow and Atkasuk.

Title Change: Please note that the title of Margaret Lantis' paper is the STUDY OF ALASKAN ESKIMO CHILDHOOD: CHANCE, COLES, FOULKS, HUGHES, KLEINFELD, with Suggestions for future Research.

