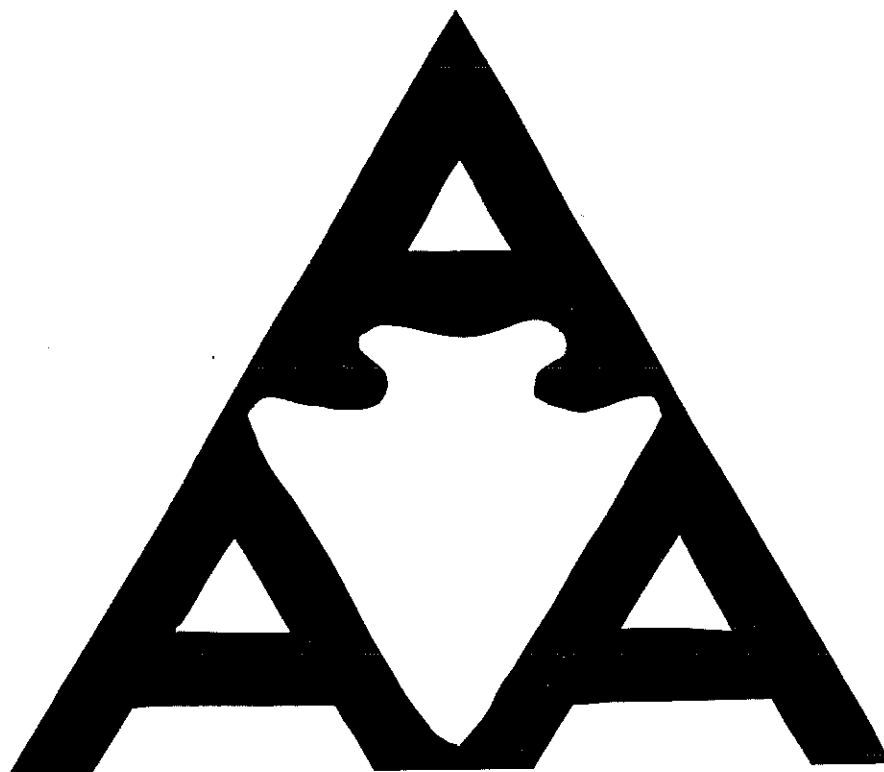


ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
13TH ANNUAL MEETING



March 7th and 8th, 1986
Traveler's Inn, Fairbanks, Alaska

William B. Workman and
Milton Freeman, Guest Speakers

ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
13TH ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 7 AND 8, 1986,
TRAVELERS INN FAIRBANKS
Conference Speakers

Luncheon Speaker:

Dr. William B. Workman
(Friday Luncheon)

Dr. William B. Workman, Professor of Anthropology, University of Alaska, Anchorage. A native of Madison, Wisconsin, Dr. Workman attended public schools there and in 1974 was awarded his doctoral degree from the University of Wisconsin. He joined the faculty at Alaska Methodist University in 1969, then moved to UAA in 1977. Dr. Workman has been involved in archaeological surveys and excavations on Kodiak and Afognak Islands, in southwest Yukon Territory, and in the Copper River area. He has directed or co-directed excavations in Kachemak Bay at the Nilnunga Site on the Kenai Peninsula. Last year he was involved in an excavation in the Delta River area, in cooperation with the Japanese National Museum of Ethnology. In addition to being an active member of the Alaska Anthropological Association, Dr. Workman currently serves as an Associate Editor of Arctic Anthropology and Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska. His most recent work, "Cultural Resource Management Archeology in Alaska: Current Status and Future Prospects," was published in 1985 in Alaska Historical Commission Studies in History, No. 148.

Luncheon Speaker:

Dr. Milton M. R. Freeman
(Saturday Luncheon)

Dr. Milton M. R. Freeman, Henry Marshall Tory Professor of Anthropology and Senior Research Scholar, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, The University of Alberta. Dr. Freeman's academic credentials include B.S. degrees in Natural Sciences and in Zoology (Reading University, England), graduate work in Ecological Anthropology (University College, University of London), and a Ph.D. in Physiological Ecology (McGill University, Montreal). His distinguished career has included teaching appointments at Memorial University of New Foundland, McMaster University, and the University of Waterloo.

Dr. Freeman has been involved in the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program for several years and in 1985 organized and chaired the UNESCO/MAB-sponsored International Conference on Arctic Science Policy and Development held in Fairbanks. He was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the International Whaling Commission in 1985, is a Past-President of the Society of Applied Anthropology in Canada (1984-85), and since 1983 has served on the Editorial Board of Etudes/Inuit/Studies. Dr. Freeman's extensive publications include articles appearing in edited volumes, conference proceedings, and such journals as American Anthropologist, Arctic, Canadian Field-Naturalist, Canadian Public Policy, Folk, and Polar Record.

PROGRAM
13th Annual Meeting
ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Travelers Inn Fairbanks
March 7-8, 1986

Thursday, March 6, 1986

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

Friday, March 7, 1986

Registration 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Morning

West Gold

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Linda Ellanna, Chair

- 8:00 Iutzi-Johnson, R. and V. Metcalf. "The Clan System of the Asiatic Eskimos."
- 8:20 Ellanna, L. "Contemporary Kinship and Marriage Patterns Among the Inland Dena'ina."
- 8:40 Davis, N. Yaw. "Recent Findings with the Koniag of the North Pacific."
- 9:00 COFFEE BREAK

RUSSIAN AMERICA SYMPOSIUM I

Lydia Black, Chair

- 9:10 Black, L. "Introduction."
- 9:20 Polanski, P. "Soviet Scholarship on Russian America."
- 9:40 Pierce, R. "Western Scholarship on Russian America."
- 10:00 Frost, O. "The Beginnings--Georg Steller: Pioneer in Alaskan Anthropology."
- 10:20 Owens, K. "Russia's Role in the History of the Colonial American West."
- 10:40 Cornwall, M. "Evolution of Russian Administration of Alaska 1799-1867: An Analysis of the Charters."
- 11:00 Dilliplane, T. "Archaeology, Russian America, and a Proposal for Daily Life Clarification."

11:20 Arndt, K. "Composition of Russian-American Company Personnel in the St. Michael Area, 1843-1867: Preliminary Findings."

11:40 DeMarsh, T. "Health Care in 19th Century Russian America: Origins and Development of European Systems."

Middle Gold

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

E. James Dixon, Chair

8:00 Reanier, R. "Obsidian Hydration Dating in the Brooks Range."

8:20 McMahan, J. "Hydro-Archaeology at SEW-214: Ramifications of Macrobotanical Recovery and Analysis for Late Prehistoric Plant Use on the Kenai Peninsula."

8:40 Saleeby, B. and E. Dixon. "Archaeological Evidence for Caribou and Moose Utilization on the Middle Susitna River, South-Central Alaska."

9:00 Yesner, D. "Evolution of Prehistoric Cultures in the Beagle Channel Region, Tierra del Fuego: Comparisons with the Alaskan Subarctic."

9:20 Reger, D. and C. Rabich Campbell. "Historic Native Use of Sakie Bay Cave, Southeast Alaska."

9:40 Cook, J. "Patterns in Pleistocene Vertebrate Faunal Remains."

10:00 COFFEE BREAK

10:20 Colson, C. "Distributional, Morphological and Functional Significance of Fire Cracked Rock at the Nilnunga Site near Sterling, Alaska."

10:40 Pratt, K. "Historic Period Burial Forms in the Yukon Delta."

11:00 Wooley, C. "Isla de la Empalizada: Defensive Sites and Early Culture Change in Southeast Alaska."

11:20 Corbett, D. "Comparisons of Sites from Two Islands in the Aleutian Chain."

11:40 Campbell, C. Rabich. "Late Quaternary Sea Levels as Related to Early Man Sites in Southern Southeast Alaska."

Rampart

SUBSISTENCE IN ALASKA: LAND USE PLANNING AND IMPACT
ASSESSMENT

James Fall, Chair

- 8:20 Nowak, M. "An Outside View of Subsistence: Some
 Conservation Issues."
- 8:40 Andersen, D. and B. Schroeder. "Considering
 Subsistence in Land Use Planning: Problems and
 Solutions."
- 9:00 Myers, C. "The Role of Subsistence and Related Infor-
 mation in Forest Service Land and Resource Management
 Planning."
- 9:20 Bosworth, R. "Using Subsistence Maps in Land Use
 Planning."
- 9:40 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:00 Sherrod, G. and L. Ellanna. "The Commercial Harvest of
 Renewable Resources and Economic Change: A Prince of
 Wales Example."
- 10:20 Mills, D. "Fish and Wildlife Use in Yakutat, Alaska:
 Contemporary Patterns and Changes."
- 10:40 Muth, R. "Personal Use of Fish and Game in Southeast
 Alaska: Preliminary Results from a Longitudinal
 Comparison."
- 11:00 Wolfe, R. and R. Walker. "Impacts of Roads and Settle-
 ment Entry on Subsistence."
- 11:20 Dick, R. "Subsistence Economies: A Question of
 Values."

Freeman, M. (discussant)

12:00 - 2:00 LUNCHEON Speaker: William Workman

 "Some Urgent Needs in Alaskan Archaeology"

Afternoon

West Gold

RUSSIAN AMERICA SYMPOSIUM II

Lydia Black, Chair

- 2:00 Smith, B. "The Records of the Orthodox Church: A Treasure Come to Light."
- 2:20 Sadomskaya, N. "Attitudes and Policies Toward Shamanism in Imperial Russia and USSR."
- 2:40 Kobtzeff, O. "Ivan-Innocent Veniaminov and the Russian Colonies: Typological Biography and Ethnohistory, An Essay in Methodology."
- 3:00 McCollough, M. "Orthodoxy and the Yup'ik of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Basin."
- 3:20 Inouye, R. "Starring and Slava: A Legacy of Russian America."
- 3:40 COFFEE BREAK
- 4:00 - The Life and Works of Ivan Petrov--Fact and Fiction
6:00 Moderator: L. Black
- Participants: R. Pierce, K. Owens, L. Black

Middle Gold

CAPITALIZING ON THE CROSS-CULTURAL CONTEXT IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Patrick Dubbs, Chair

- 2:00 Dubbs, P. "Introduction."
- 2:10 Grubis, S. and E. Manzie. "The Community as an Educational Resource."
- 2:30 Orvik, J. and E. Haymon. "Multicultural School Settings and Culture Change."
- 2:50 Gilmore, P. "The Other Side of Literacy: A Cultural Perspective."
- 3:10 Flanders, N. "An Attempt at a Systematic Description of Cross-Cultural Education in Alaska."
- 3:30 COFFEE BREAK

- 3:50 Lipka, J. "A Model School Project in Southwest Alaska: A Preliminary Report."
- 4:10 Barnhardt, R. "Alaska Van Leer Project: From Context to Program."
- 4:30 Harrison, B. and J. Revells. "Cultural Contexts of Early Childhood Programs."
- 4:50 Caulfield, R. "Designing University Curricula to Address Rural Development Policies in Alaska."
- 5:10 Pfisterer, B. "Student Teaching Beyond the Willows."

Rampart

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Glenn Bacon, Chair

- 2:00 Kent, R. "1985 BIA ANCSA 14(h)(1) Field Investigations on Amchitka Island in the Aleutians."
- 2:20 Kent, R. "1983-1984 BIA ANCSA 14(h)(1) Doyon Region Caribou Fence Investigations."
- 2:40 Barnette, B. "An Archaeological Survey and Oral Histories Collection Report in the Nelson Island Area."
- 3:00 Betts, R. and G. Bacon. "Measuring the Effectiveness of Large Area Survey Methods."
- 3:20 Cinq-Mars, J. "Recent Approaches in Canadian Archaeological Research and Management: The NOGAP Example."
- 3:40 Kurtz, J. "Protection of Alaska's Cultural Resources."
- 4:00 COFFEE BREAK

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Terrence Cole, Chair

- 4:10 George, M. and D. Lewis. "Polar Stress: Antarctic and Space Analogies."
- 4:30 Graf, M. "Alaska's Forgotten People: The Invisible Athabascans."
- 4:50 Cole, T. "Thron-duick--Klondike: The Origin, Evolution and Diffusion of a Han Name."

5:10 Langdon, S., D. Reger, and C. Wooley. "Using Aerial Photographs to Locate Intertidal Stone Fishing Structures in the Prince of Wales Archipelago, Southeast Alaska."

HOSTED COCKTAIL HOUR
East Gold
6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Saturday, March 8, 1986
Registration 8:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Morning

West Gold

MID-TO-LATE HOLOCENE CULTURAL ADAPTATIONS IN THE BOREAL FORESTS SYMPOSIUM

Charles Holmes, Chair

8:00 Ackerman, R. "The Periodization of Holocene Lithic Traditions as Seen From Southwestern Alaska."
8:20 Shaw, R. "Late Prehistoric Use of the Tikchik Lakes."
8:40 Bacon, G. "The Culture History of Interior Alaska: A Second Look."
9:00 Dixon, E. "Holocene Subsistence Activity and Cultural Chronology in Central Interior Alaska."
9:20 Cook, J. and E. Gillispie. "A Survey of Notched Points and Microblades."
9:40 Holmes, C. "Problems in Mid-to-Late Holocene Archaeology in Interior Alaska."
10:00 COFFEE BREAK
10:20 Cinq-Mars, J. and R. Le Blanc. "Monitoring Holocene Cultural Adaptations in the Northern Yukon Interior."
10:40 Yesner, D. "Faunal Assemblages from the Late Holocene in Southcentral Alaska: Implications for Human Adaptive Strategies."
11:00 Anderson, J. "The Role of Palynology in Archaeological Research in Alaska."

Workman, W. (discussant)

Middle Gold

POLICY AND PLANNING FOR ALASKAN LANGUAGES SYMPOSIUM I

Roy Iutzi-Johnson, Chair

- 8:40 Krauss, M. "Language Policy in Alaska: A Historical Overview."
- 9:00 Iutzi-Johnson, R. "Roles of the Anthropologist in Language Policy and Planning."
- 9:20 Kaplan, L. "Inupiaq Dialects in Regional Centers."
- 9:40 Brigham, J. "Yupik Eskimo Radio and Television Programming in Rural Alaska."
- 10:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:20 Dauenhauer, R. and N. Dauenhauer. "The Axe Handle Curriculum."
- 10:40 De Reuse, W. "Using Ethnopoetics in Teaching Traditional Native Texts."
- 11:00 Morrow, P. "Yupik Students of Yupik Culture: A Project-Based High School Curriculum."
- 11:20 Alexie, O. and G. Domnick. "Lexical Development in Central Yup'ik: A Deliberate Move into the Technical and Bureaucratic World."
- 11:40 Taff, A. "Russian Language Maintenance in Mainstream Alaska."

Rampart

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Craig Mishler, Chair

- 8:20 Mishler, C. "Some Unpublished Letters of Alexander Hunter Murray, 1847-1851."
- 8:40 King, R. "The Ethnohistorical Search for Sam and Sally Heeter: Pioneers of the Yukon, 1870's - 1940's."
- 9:00 "McNamara, K. "They Didn't Depend on Other Countries: Law, Religion, and the Ceremony of the Hunt Among Dena'inas."
- 9:20 Sheppard, W. "Economic Strategies in Historic Norton Bay."

9:40 Stern, R. "'Natives, Prospectors and Travelers Upon the Land:' Alaskan Game Regulations and Their Impact Upon the Regulated People and Animals."

10:00 COFFEE BREAK

BIOGRAPHIES BASED ON ORAL HISTORY

William Schneider, Chair

10:20 Kassler, K. "Community-Determined Film Production as Applied to the Presentation of a Personal Narrative."

10:40 Lester, J. "Faces of Fairbanks: Documenting People's Lives with Brush and Pen."

11:00 Wallen, L. Ager and R. Wallen. "Walk Together: Lifetimes of a Tlingit Couple."

11:20 Blackman, M. "From Masset to Barrow: Documenting the Lives of Women Elders."

11:40 Schneider, W. "Exploring the Role of Writer in Biographies Based on Oral History."

12:00 - 2:00 LUNCHEON Speaker: Milton Freeman

"What Aims, Ails, Anthropology? A Canadian View"

Afternoon

West Gold

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Robert Shaw, Chair

2:00 Maxwell, H. "Archaeological Investigations at the Panguingue Creek Site."

2:20 Phippen, P. "Owl Ridge: Late Pleistocene Through Early Holocene Archeology in the Northern Foothills of the Alaska Range."

2:40 Bedegrew, C. and H. Oda. "Microblade-Composite Tool Analysis as a Heuristic Device to Reconstruct Early Northwest Coast Prehistory."

3:00 Ream, B. "Old Fish Camp."

3:20 COFFEE BREAK

- 3:40 Shaw, R. "Goodnews from Mumtrak: A 2,000 Year Archaeological Overview."
- 4:00 Mason, O. "The Norton Floreence: Illusion or Reality on the Bering Sea."
- 4:20 Ackerman, R., K. Reid, J. Gallison, M. Roe, and C. Rabich Campbell. "The Prehistoric Occupation of Heceta Island, Southeastern Alaska."
- 4:40 Cinq-Mars, J. "Blue Fish Caves, Northern Yukon: An Update as of 1986."

Middle Gold

POLICY AND PLANNING FOR ALASKAN LANGUAGES SYMPOSIUM II

Roy Iutzi-Johnson, Chair

- 2:00 Brower, R. "Policy and Planning at the Commission on History, Language, and Culture."
- 2:20 MacLean, E. "The Revitalization of Qargi, The Traditional Community House, as an Educational Unit of the Inuit Community."
- 2:40 Metcalf, V. "Maintenance of Akuzipik as the Dominant Language of St. Lawrence Island."
- 3:00 Davis, P. "A Plan for the Revival of Qawiarag Inupiaq."
- 3:20 Williams, C. "Yupik and Inupiaq Language Survival: Community Language Policies to Slow or Halt the Current Rate of Language Erosion."
- 3:40 Travis, M. "Language Use in the Home, Community, and School: Developing Partnerships for Bilingualism."
- 4:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 4:15 "The Future of Minority Languages in Alaska." (Panel Discussion)

Moderator: Iutzi-Johnson, R.

Rampart

ALASKA NATIVE ART HISTORY: STYLISTIC ANALYSIS AND
METHODOLOGIES FOR ANALYSIS

Lynn Ager Wallen, Chair

- 2:00 Blackman, M., E. Hall and L. Fullerton. "Calculating Killer Whales: A Computer-Based Catalog of Northwest Coast Serigraphs."
- 2:20 Corey, P. "Identifying the Individual Weaver."
- 2:40 Wyatt, V. "Northwest Coast Indian Artists and Foreigners: Creativity and Cultural Exchange in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries."
- 3:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 3:20 Schmidt, E. "Yup'ik Masks of the Lower Yukon River."
- 3:40 Duncan, K. "Regional Athabaskan Beadwork Styles: Analysis, Methodology and Results."
- 4:00 Iliff, B. "Stylistic Analysis of Tlingit Raven Rattles and Oyster-Catcher Rattles."
- 4:20 Wallen, L. Ager. "Hooper Bay Masks."

BUSINESS MEETING

Rampart

5:00

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BELZONI SOCIETY

Back Room of the Blue Marlin

6:30 - 9:00 p.m.

ABSTRACTS

ACKERMAN, ROBERT (West Gold, Saturday morning)

"The Periodization of Holocene Lithic Traditions as Seen From Southwestern Alaska"

Three major traditions are evident from our archaeological investigations in the central Kuskokwim River region. The earliest tradition may be reflected in two temporally associated complexes. One of these is well recognized by tool forms identified with the Denali Complex (West) while another complex without microblades consists of projectile point forms, scrapers, graters, etc. that is reminiscent of early cultural horizons from Western North American (San Dieguito, Lake Mohave, etc.). An estimated time range for the earliest tradition is c. 11,000-8,000 B.P. The second tradition with conical to cylindrical blade and microblade cores with oblongate points has been designed to Late Tundra tradition and dates to c. 8,000-6,000/5,000 B.P. The third well recognized tradition is that with side notched points and is readily identified with the Northern Archaic tradition (Anderson). It may date from c. 6,000/5,000 to 4,000/3,000 B.P.

After 4,000/3,000 B.P. the interior record in the Central Kuskokwim River region becomes quite spotty. There are scattered indications of complexes that can be identified as derivative from Arctic Small Tool and Interior Choris/Norton traditions. The major cultural dynamic in southwestern Alaska at this time shifts from an interior upland economy to one emphasizing riverine and coastal exploitive patterns.

ACKERMAN, R. E., K. C. REID, J. G. GALLISON, M. E. ROE, AND C. RABICH CAMPBELL (West Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"The Prehistoric Occupation of Heceta Island, Southeastern Alaska"

An archeological survey of 16 timber harvest units on Heceta Island for the USDA Forest Service in 1985 resulted in the discovery of three prehistoric site complexes. The oldest complex (Rice Creek sites), consisting only of flakes, was found in the gravels of a raised beach which rested upon a till sheet that dated to 9410 ± 130 BP. The second complex (Chuck Lake sites) with microblade cores, microblades, cobble flake cores, flakes, scrapers, and a unilaterally barbed, fixed bone point fragment was found on a raised beach 12 m above seal level. Charcoal and shell from an associated midden dated to 8220 ± 125 BP and 8180 ± 130 BP. The microblade core types are comparable to core types found in the Northern Northwest Coast Microblade Tradition which includes early sites on Baranof and Queen Charlotte Islands and on the mainland near Icy Straits. Analysis of the 8200 year old midden indicated that the economy was maritime based. The third complex from a rockshelter included a unilaterally barbed harpoon head, a pointed bone piece, hammerstones, a flake and a

whetstone. The two midden levels in the rockshelter dated 3820±120, 4050±70, 4060±145, and 4150± 80 BP.

The archeological data from Heceta Island indicates that from the earliest occupation the prehistoric inhabitants were oriented towards the use of marine resources. The insular nature of the settlement together with a maritime adaptation required an early use of watercraft and navigational skills.

ALEXIE, OSCAR F. AND GERALD DOMNICK (Middle Gold, Saturday morning)

"Lexical Development in Central Yup'ik: A Deliberate Move Into the Technical and Bureaucratic World"

Every language adjusts to new objects and concepts introduced by another culture/language by either creating brand new words or by borrowing and/or adapting the other culture's word for the concept into their own language. Yup'ik, along with other Alaskan Native languages, has been no exception to this process and has been resilient in adapting to the multitude of new objects and concepts introduced by Western culture over the past 200 years. In recent years, however, due to, among other factors, a massive influx of new concepts (especially in the legal and scientific fields) and increased bilingualism in English by the Yup'ik people, the language is not creating or adapting new words at the same rapid pace at which they are being introduced. New terms are sometimes created but they often vary from region to region, village to village, or even person to person - leading to confusion and frustration when trying to use them. The usual solution is that a term such as "preliminary hearing" ends up having to be described at length or, more commonly, the English word is simply inserted intact into the Yup'ik sentence. These "solutions" are unacceptable to many Yup'ik people for a few reasons:

- (1) Having to interpret one English term using a lengthy Yup'ik explanation is a tremendous burden for interpreters in a courtroom, hospital or other serious situation and often results in mistranslation and misunderstanding.
- (2) Simply inserting an English word into Yup'ik sentence often still leaves the Yup'ik dominant speaker in the dark as to what the word means.
- (3) Many Yup'iks are concerned by the ever increasing amount of English words in everyday Yup'ik language speech accompanied by a decrease in the amount of Yup'ik words. This, as time goes by makes speaking Yup'ik less and less practical in everyday life.

Holding word conferences is one initial step that the Yup'ik Language Center is using to try to deliberately create/introduce new Yup'ik terms. Put simply, a word conference is a gathering of representatives from various dialect areas and/or areas that identify with each other linguistically to formulate concise, accurate Yup'ik terms which do not already exist in Yup'ik. Widespread acceptance of these terms is a necessary result of

this method and to this end, the representatives will bring the new terms back to their respective areas for feedback and input from other villagers.

The terms can then be slowly introduced by a variety of means including: Native language news broadcasts; meetings which are conducted in the Native Language; interpreters. Some of the terms may need to be explained the first few times that they are used, but by hearing them used repetitiously and through, hopefully, beginning to use the words themselves, they will eventually catch on.

ANDERSEN, DAVID B. AND BOB SCHROEDER (Rampart, Friday morning)

"Considering Subsistence in Land Use Planning: Problems and Solutions"

It has become increasingly imperative for northern land use planners to incorporate subsistence information into their planning efforts. The Regional Habitat Management Guides project conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game represents an attempt to compile baseline information for land planning purposes or wildlife resources, their habitats, and uses including subsistence. A review of the regional guides project provides an interesting case study of the problems encountered in the juxtaposition of subsistence with other types of land and resource use information. The guides project also offers some examples of how federal, state and local agencies can effectively cooperate on subsistence research.

ANDERSON, JAMES (West Gold, Saturday morning)

"The Role of Palynology in Archaeological Research in Alaska"

No abstract submitted.

ARNDT, KATHERINE L. (West Gold, Friday morning)

"Composition of Russian-American Company Personnel in the St. Michael Area, 1843-1867: Preliminary Findings"

In a 1975 paper, Joan Townsend challenged Alaskan archeologists and ethnohistorians to flesh out simplistic models of cultural contact and change in the Russian period through detailed analysis of the socio-cultural identity of the Russian-American Company's representatives. Examination of records of the Russian-American Company and the Orthodox Church for the St. Michael area (including Unalakleet, Andreevsk, and Nulato) reveals a higher concentration of ethnic Russians than expected and documents a shift toward increased Company use of Native employees there in the 1860s. Changing relations between Company personnel and local Natives can also be assessed through Church records of intermarriage.

BACON, GLENN (West Gold, Saturday morning)

"The Culture History of Interior Alaska: A Second Look"

Recent research in the Susitna River and Tanana River basins, in interior Alaska, has led to an explosion of archaeological data. Due largely to a paucity of previously collected data, investigators have been encouraged to compare more recently excavated archaeological assemblages with previously formulated cultural historical sequences in order to discuss Holocene adaptations in the boreal forests of interior Alaska. However, methods used to develop culture historical frameworks for these newly explored areas are simplistic and must be re-evaluated.

BARNETTE, BEN (Rampart, Friday afternoon)

"An Archaeological Survey and Oral Histories Collection Report in the Nelson Island Area"

During the summer seasons of 1983/84 an archaeological survey, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office, was conducted in the Nelson Island area, Yukon-Kuskokwim delta in western Alaska. Eighty-five sites were recorded and mapped. In addition, 50 Native Elders were interviewed collecting some 120 tapes of oral data concerning the sites themselves and the traditional lifeway of the Nelson Island people.

BARNHARDT, RAY (Middle Gold, Friday afternoon)

"Alaska Van Leer Project: From Context to Program"

This paper examines the dynamic process by which a somewhat "preconceived" training-formal education program, the Alaska van Leer Project, was drastically altered over time as both its participants and coordinators attempted to meet contextual rather than programmatic needs. Particular attention will be given to the notion of "program evolution" and the importance of this concept in cross-cultural contexts.

BEDEGREW, CHRIS AND HARRY ODA (West Gold, Saturday morning)

"Microblade-Composite Tool Analysis as a Heuristic Device to Reconstruct Early Northwest Coast Prehistory"

Of those chipped-stone technologies adopted by peoples in different geographical, chronological, economic and social contexts, microblade technologies are ubiquitous. Microblades, with cores, were excavated within a Mousterian or Acheulean tradition assemblage at Fontmaure, France. Inset microblades date from 24,000±5,700, (SOAN-1397) in Siberia. Examples of hafted microblades recovered intact include: daggers (Kongemose

sites, Scandinavia); harpoons (Kunda, Estonia); incising tools (Tanfield, Baffin Island); knives (Columnata, Algeria); projectile points (Pincevent, France, and Maglemose sites, Scandinavia); sickles (Seematte, Switzerland, and Karanovo, Bulgaria); spearheads (Kurla, Siberia); and an ethnographic cassava grater (Waiwai culture, Guyana). These microblades are, for the most part, qualitatively identical to excavated Northwest Coast microblades. Analyses of NWC microblade technologies often emphasize one of three concepts: demic diffusion, most efficient raw material use, and morphological typology. Following an examination of these concepts, an alternative approach based on the physical and mechanical properties of microblade-composite implements is outlined.

BETTS, ROBERT C. AND GLENN H. BACON (Rampart, Friday afternoon)

"Measuring the Effectiveness of Large Area Survey Methods"

Systematic quality control for large area archaeological surveys continues to be a significant problem in Interior Alaska. In 1985 a controlled experiment was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the interval transect methodology employed for survey of linear features associated with the Susitna hydroelectric project. Large metal washers, with florescent flagging streamers attached, were dropped on sample units from a helicopter. Survey crews were instructed to collect recovered washers, but less than 17% were found.

BLACKMAN, MARGARET (Rampart, Saturday morning)

"From Masset To Barrow: Documenting the Lives of Women Elders"

During the summers of 1984 and 1985, 40 hours of life history interviews were conducted with Sadie Neakok of Barrow. The 70 year old daughter of trader/baron Charles Brower and an Inupiaq mother, Sadie's remarkable life has encompassed schooling in San Francisco and Fairbanks and careers as a B.I.A. school teacher, welfare worker, and Barrow's first magistrate. In addition, Sadie married an Inupiaq hunter, bore and reared 13 children and in 1967 was voted Alaska Mother of the Year. This paper discusses the life history interviews and the process of weaving them into a coherent book length manuscript. Comparisons are made to a life history of a Haida woman I published in 1982.

BLACKMAN, MARGARET B., EDWIN S. HALL, JR. AND LYNNE S. FULLERTON (Rampart, Saturday afternoon)

"Calculating Killer Whales: A Computer-Based Catalog for Northwest Coast Serigraphs"

In the pre-computer era of the mid-1960's, Bill Holm conducted a distinctive feature analysis of 400 Northwest Coast

boxes, using keysort cards. A few of his students followed suit in their studies of other ethnographic art. Since these pioneering efforts at quantitative analysis of ethnographic art objects, there have been very few attempts by Northwest Coast art scholars to apply computer technology. Serigraphy, a relatively new medium for Northwest Coast design, invites data management because of the sheer number of designs (over 1,400) produced over the last 20 years. This presentation discusses the creation of a computer catalogue of Northwest Coast serigraphs, its potential, and its apparent pitfalls.

BOSWORTH, ROBERT (Rampart, Friday morning)

"Using Subsistence Maps in Land Use Planning"

This paper briefly reviews the recent history of subsistence resource use mapping in Alaska, then probes some of the controversial issues which have recently arisen in this field. Subsistence mapping has recently gained wide acceptance as a tool in land use planning in Alaska, and is considered an essential component of state and federal land use planning projects. Mapping methodologies that meet land planning needs have proven elusive for several reasons. A method of subsistence mapping is described that was developed by the Division of Subsistence for use in Southeast Alaska. This method combines key informant interviews with a randomly administered survey to illustrate both the extensity and intensity of resource use near selected communities. The mapping method was both cost effective and reliable, and permits analysis of change in resource use areas through time. Community involvement for identifying geographic areas of special importance proved significant.

BRIGHAM, JERRY (Middle Gold, Saturday morning)

"Yupik Eskimo Radio and Television Programming in Rural Alaska"

KYUK radio and television in Bethel, Alaska, produces more bi-lingual Native American programming than all other public broadcasting stations in the state combined. Serving an audience that is 90% Yupik Eskimo, KYUK is the primary source of local media for an area nearly the size of the state of Ohio. Programming is designed to fit the very special needs of isolated rural Alaska with a schedule that is heavy in local news and public affairs coverage, a combination of commercial and public broadcasting programs, and shows designed to perpetuate the culture and language of southwestern Alaska. KYUK audio and video productions have come to represent the world of the Yupik Eskimo to schools, museums and private collectors around the world.

BROWER, RONALD H. (Middle Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"Policy and Planning at the Commission on History, Language, and Culture"

No abstract submitted.

CAMPBELL, CHRIS RABICH (Middle Gold, Friday morning)

"Late Quaternary Sea Levels as Related to Early Man Sites in Southern Southeast Alaska"

Historically in Southeast Alaska, archaeologists have relied upon ethnographic parameters to guide site surveys. Because most Northwest Coast groups live near salt water, the majority of surveys were conducted within the modern beachfringe. While this may be a valuable means for discovering later sites, it overlooks locating earlier occupations that are likely situated at higher elevations. In Southern Southeast it appears as those late Pleistocene and early Holocene crustal movements were dominantly isostatic, hence locations of early occupations will probably be associated with past sea level fluctuations. This paper describes the probable timing and elevations of the raised beaches.

CAULFIELD, RICK (Middle Gold, Friday afternoon)

"Designing University Curricula to Address Rural Development Policies in Alaska"

Rural Alaskans will likely continue to face significant socioeconomic and cultural change in the years ahead. In his report titled "Village Journey," Justice Thomas Berger highlighted potential problems associated with this change, especially as it related to protection of native lands, continued subsistence harvest opportunities and the enhancement of native self-government. This paper discusses efforts of the University of Alaska-Fairbanks' Rural Development program to develop courses for rural Alaskan students which address this cross-cultural context.

CINQ-MARS, JACQUES (Rampart, Friday afternoon)

"Recent Approaches in Canadian Archaeological Research and Management: The NOGAP Example."

No abstract submitted.

CINQ-MARS, JACQUES (West Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"Blue Fish Caves, Northern Yukon: An Update as of 1986"

No abstract submitted.

CINQ-MARS, JACQUES AND RAYMOND LE BLANC (West Gold, Saturday morning)

"Monitoring Holocene Cultural Adaptations in the Northern Yukon Interior"

Because of its geography--characterized by large, well-delineated and somewhat self-contained intermontane basins (Old Crow and Bluefish)--the northern Yukon interior is viewed as a unique kind of archaeological laboratory. Here, hypotheses concerning changing human adaptations can be tested against an increasingly detailed--albeit discontinuous--paleoenvironmental background. We will discuss (using cultural and paleoenvironmental information gathered over the last 15 years) the nature, extent, and trajectory of a number of prehistoric Holocene episodes which may be of interest in the larger northwest boreal context.

COLE, TERRENCE (Rampart, Friday afternoon)

"Thron-Duick-Klondike: The Origin, Evolution and Diffusion of a Han Name"

"Hooch" is commonly identified as the only major native word from Alaska or the Yukon which has entered the American lexicon. Another important native word, however, which has gained broad circulation, is "Klondike." Originally spelled "Thron-duick," this Han word was corrupted by the miners in 1896 to "Klondike." My paper will trace the roots, origin, evolution and diffusion of this famous Han name, which has become known all over the world. As a place name it has gained wide circulation; localities named Klondike are found across the U.S. from Florida to California, and overseas. At the turn of the century, Klondike was synonymous with good fortune and instant riches, and still retains that meaning, and various others. For instance "Klondike" is the formal name for the game of solitaire. As a study in place name geography, the evolution of Thron-duick--Clundike--Klondike, from a local place name to a universal adjective, illustrates the tensions of early white-native contact, and a unique pattern of cultural adaptation. The Han language is nearly extinct, with perhaps two dozen or less speakers, but the word Klondike has survived, and the English language is richer because of it.

COLSON, CHERYL L. (Middle Gold, Friday morning)

"Distribution, Morphological and Functional Significance of Fire Cracked Rock at the Nilnunga Site Near Sterling, Alaska"

Two major cultural features were excavated during the 1983 and 1984 Archaeological Field Seasons at the Nilnunga Site (KEN 066). As with many Alaskan sites, this site below the confluence of the Kenai and Moose Rivers yielded large quantities of Fire Cracked Rock (FCR). Excavators recorded detailed FCR distributional information (plan views and weights per 5 cm. level).

FCR is an indicator of various types of cultural activity. With this in mind, a comprehensive analysis of the data was made in order to evaluate FCR distributional and morphological significance. Several methods have been developed for handling FCR distributional data during the course of this investigation. Through comparisons of the results with data from ethnological and other archaeological sources, the functional significance was also evaluated.

COOK, JOHN (Middle Gold, Friday morning)

"Patterns in Pleistocene Vertebrate Faunal Remains"

The controversy over whether Pleistocene faunal remains may be ascribed to human predation has, to a large extent, been based upon the analysis of single bones. Breakage, wear, and utilization patterns are thence derived. This study, on the other hand, describes the collections as a whole, using anatomical elements to produce a characteristic profile for each collection. These are then compared to elicit a pattern for determining natural, scavenged, or human causes.

COOK, JOHN AND ED T. GILLISPIE (West Gold, Saturday morning)

"A Survey of Notched Points and Microblades"

The Northern Archaic tradition is generally thought of in terms of notched points with other implements or characteristics secondary. One recent description categorically states that this tradition lacks microblades, while, at the same time, admitting that there are sites containing both notched points and microblades. This survey hopes to illuminate this apparent discrepancy, and suggest alternate ways of looking at the problem.

CORBETT, DEBRA (Middle Gold, Friday morning)

"Comparisons of Sites from Two Islands in the Aleutian Chain"

Using data collected during Bureau of Indian Affairs surveys of historical and cemetery sites in the summers of 1983 and 1985,

this paper will examine and compare Aleut sites located in the Central and Western Aleutian Islands. Archeologists have generally emphasized the similarities of cultural remains throughout the Aleutian chain; however, surface surveys and mapping of 30 Adak Island sites and 70 Amchitka Island sites revealed significant differences between the two islands in terms of surface site structure, feature clustering and burial practices. This information supports ethnological and ethnohistorical research indicating that distinct social and cultural differences existed between island groups.

COREY, PETER (Rampart, Saturday afternoon)

"Identifying the Individual Weaver"

Until very recently little or no recognition has been given to the individual weavers of Tlingit spruce root baskets. By locating and analyzing the documented baskets of individual weavers, a series of personal weaving traits including preferred bottom weave, warp alignment, design factors and combinations, number of design bands, rim finish and termination can be isolated. This helps to humanize the individual weaver, provide a method for attributing works by comparison and identifying bodies of work of heretofore unrecognized craft-artists.

CORNWALL, MARGUERITE (West Gold, Friday morning)

"Evolution of Russian Administrative Structure for Alaska 1799-1867: An Analysis of the Charters"

The role of the Russian-American Company as an instrument of government in Russian America has yet to be fully determined. The affect of government influence upon the company has been discussed to some extent but little has been done to document the end results of this "government" in the colonies. In order to fully understand to what extent the colonies were actually governed by the Russian-American Company, one must study many complicating factors. Fundamental to such a study, however, is an understanding of the potential for government which existed. Thus, the focus of this paper is upon an analysis of the elements of government as outlined in each of the charters of the Russian-American Company and the evolution of those elements over the period of the three charters.

DAUENHAUER, RICHARD AND NORA DAUENHAUER (Middle Gold, Saturday morning)

"The Axe Handle Curriculum"

The Axe Handle Curriculum offers a way to integrate a range of anthropological, ecological, literary, linguistic, and other concepts in a comprehensive plan of study with three main subject

areas: (1) Bioregional studies (learning place, including place names, land use, history, geography, ecology, culture); (2) Cultural Studies (learning identity, both personal and cultural, including language and comparative literature); (3) Communication Studies (learning relationships, including interethnic communication, writing, word processing, media, communication from oral delivery to electronic mail). Focus is on the teacher as model of the excitement in learning new things.

DAVIS, NANCY YAW (West Gold, Friday morning)

"Recent Findings with the Koniag of the North Pacific"

The range of contemporary variations among eleven Koniag villages on the North Pacific is impressive. They range in size from 50 to 350 residents, participate in the fisheries at markedly different levels, and are linked socially in sometimes surprising directions. This paper outlines the major findings based on 6 field trips and 97 discussions held in 6 Kodiak Island villages and 5 Pacific Coast Alaska Peninsula villages under contract with the Minerals Management Service in 1985. Special attention is given to broader implications for understanding current issues in village Alaska.

DAVIS, POLLY M. (Middle Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"A Plan for the Revival of Qawiarag Inupiaq"

The youth community of the Unalakleet region lacks the ability to use the Qawiarag dialect of the Inupiaq language. A program of planned social and culture change is proposed to counter certain of the European influences present amongst the youth, leading towards a greater reliance on traditional language, social relations, cultural practices, and values of the Qawiarag Inupiaq, all of which are seen to be interrelated and mutually dependent. The implementation of such a language plan would begin with the creation of a Traditional Language Council, which could consist of elders, linguists, anthropologists and educators, both Native and non-Native. The Council's objective would be to develop and execute programs that would enable the Qawiarag people to integrate its traditions, morals, values, and customs within its youth, allowing a revival and merger of traditional language and culture. Specific programs which the Traditional Language Council could develop to achieve these goals include: an Advocacy Program, a Cultural Exchange Program, an Elder In-Residence Program, the Bilingual Education Training Program, Language Instruction, and the Youth Priority Committee.

DEMARSH, TANYA (West Gold, Friday morning)

"Health Care in 19th Century Russian America: Origins and Development of European Systems"

Health care in the Russian Colonies in America altered radically during the 19th century. A politically orchestrated administrative struggle in St. Petersburg in the first decades of the 19th century sparked the Russian American Company's initiation of a health care system modeled on those of Europe and Russia. The establishment of hospitals and pharmacies, the creation of a European trained staff for the treatment of illnesses, and the regular supply of medicines and medical instruments, components of the system, were developed by negotiation between the colonial administrative personnel and the Russian American Company Board of Directors. The Governors took the initiative, reacting to changing disease patterns and the needs of the population, and prompted the Company to act. By the 1860's, the health care system had altered the pattern of disease prevalence, encouraged the reformulation of a variety of attitudes regarding health and disease and modified the social relationships and practices relating to health among all of the peoples of Russian Alaska.

DE REUSE, WILLEM J. (Middle Gold, Saturday morning)

"Using Ethnopoetics in Teaching Traditional Native Texts"

One of the popular genres of St. Lawrence Island Yupik literature is the ungipaghag, or traditional tale. Most adult Natives can tell a number of them, but the younger generations have not generally taken the time to actively memorize such stories, and have mostly a passive knowledge of them. In this paper, the concept of ethnopoetics as developed by Hymes (1981) is presented as one technique for getting students more actively involved in learning traditional tales from their elders. It will consist of showing Native students that such tales can be viewed as a form of poetry, organizable into lines and stanzas on the basis of prosodic phenomena and on syntactic and form and content parallelisms. Making students more aware of this poetic organization, and teaching them how to record it, could be a step towards an improved memorization and understanding of these texts among the younger generations.

DICK RONN E. (Rampart, Friday morning)

"Subsistence Economies: A Question of Values"

Much of the controversy surrounding the current subsistence issue in Alaska revolves around differences in value systems. The disparity in cultural paradigms, "Weltanschauungen," between the members of the dominant culture and the Native Villages generates a host of problems. Misinterpretation in cross-

cultural communication results in accusations of insincerity and deceptiveness. Differences in perceptions lead to claims of illogicality. And, conflicting values leave most parties feeling dissatisfied. As a result, hearings on subsistence hunting and fishing in Alaska are usually charged with emotion and frustration. This presentation will focus on specific, real examples of the above problems and how they impact on the use and valuation of Alaska lands. Some potential remedies will be offered for discussion.

DILLIPLANE, T. L. (West Gold, Friday morning)

"Archaeology, Russian America, and a Proposal for Daily Life Clarification"

Russian America is one of the least understood colonial ventures in this hemisphere. A key area in which progress is needed concerns that of the daily activities. In this paper, I propose a format for retrieval of such information from the documentary, oral history, and archaeological data bases. A spot review of the five colonial settlements examines the strategy's potential.

DIXON, E. JAMES (West Gold, Saturday morning)

"Holocene Subsistence Activities and Culture Chronology in Central Interior Alaska"

Subsistence activities are inferred from an analysis of interior Alaska archeological sites based on their ecological setting, associated faunal remains and artifact assemblages. The inferred subsistence activities are discussed in a cultural chronologic framework and related to paleoenvironment factors.

DUNCAN, KATE (Rampart, Saturday afternoon)

"Regional Athabaskan Beadwork Styles: Analysis, Methodology and Results"

A basic assumption of art history is that a given culture or epoch has a style or styles in art and that the number of styles is limited. Work from a given time and place will share a significant body of critical style characteristics. A methodology which identifies these style components and principles provides the structure and language for a meaningful style description and is useful in solving attribution problems.

Much of the Athapaskan beadwork in museums has weak collection data, if any. This paper will explain an analysis methodology developed in order to identify and describe Athapaskan beadwork styles. It will use as major examples, work from the Yukon-Tanana Region and the Great Slave Lake-Mackenzie River Region (of which the Kutchin are a part).

ELLANNA, LINDA J. (West Gold, Friday morning)

"Contemporary Kinship and Marriage Patterns Among the Inland Dena'ina"

Data for this paper were derived from the compilation of family histories, residence histories, and clan affiliations for the entire population of the inland Dena'ina community of Nondalton in 1985. The demographic and geneological structure of the community and its links with Lime Village and the Iliamna area were analyzed. These data provide a preliminary basis for assessing that, based on earlier sources, there has been some degree of continuity in patterns of mate selection, matrilineal affiliation, patterns of adoption, and other characteristics of social organization generally associated with matrilineal descent systems. These findings are significant in light of a frequent assumption that the fabric of Athabaskan matrilineal descent systems has generally deteriorated in response to westernization.

FLANDERS, NICHOLAS E. (Middle Gold, Friday afternoon)

"An Attempt at a Systematic Description of Cross-Cultural Education in Alaska"

Recent studies in anthropology show that the interaction of cultures is a complex process involving conflict not only between societies, but within. Even what we understand by the word 'culture' has been shaped by a myriad of historical events and functional requirements. Understanding fully what is going on in a cross-cultural situation may require expanding the field of investigation rather than attempting to isolate a single explanatory variable. The formal educational system has always been a major, if not the major, point of cultural contact between the Native people of Alaska and the federal and state governments. Understanding the current school system requires looking at many factors that lay outside the conceived realm of "education." This paper is an attempt at comprehensively laying out the major elements underlying present day cross-cultural education in Alaska.

FROST, O. W. (West Gold, Friday morning)

"The Beginnings--Georg Steller: Pioneer in Alaskan Anthropology"

Georg W. Steller is today acclaimed for his discovery of hundreds of new species of plants and animals in the North Pacific during the Bering expedition of 1741-42. But what Steller was primarily interested in when he touched Alaskan soil was people--"the Americans," as he called them.

This paper briefly examines Steller's preparation for the study of Alaskan ethnology, his theory concerning an Asian origin for Americans living on the Northwest Coast, his record as a witness of the first contact between Caucasians and Aleuts, and

several significant survival skills Steller learned from indigenous people which he employed to good effect during Bering's voyage and after shipwreck on Bering Island. The paper concludes that Steller merits much further study and recognition as the Father of Alaskan Anthropology.

GEORGE, MIMI AND DAVID LEWIS (Rampart, Friday afternoon)

"Polar Stress: Antarctic and Space Analogies"

Field data were gathered in the course of a series of small, privately funded, low technology, Antarctic expeditions that involved isolation, self sufficiency and varying degrees and types of stress. They were:

1972-4 Lewis's single-handed voyage to Antarctica from Australia and subsequent return to South Africa. Stress from capsize and frostbite; isolation 3 months and 2 months.

1977-8 eight person Antarctic research expedition. Stress from yacht being holed by ice; isolation 2 1/2 months.

1981-2 twelve person Antarctic research expedition. Stressful incident was an accidental immersion with hypothermia; isolation 2 months.

1982-4 six person 16 month Antarctic research expedition in which ship was deliberately frozen-in for the winter and 840 miles of over sea-ice travel was undertaken. Stresses arose from severe conditions and demands for performance and resulted in two members of the party becoming disaffected, one hypothermia collapse, and one bad frostbite. The party was in complete isolation for 11 months.

This paper will be based on George's anthropological human dynamics research on the 16 months venture, Lewis's medical observations and data from his earlier expeditions, with supplemental material from US astronauts, Antarticans and nuclear submarine crews, and from Soviet cosmonauts.

GILMORE, PERRY (Middle Gold, Friday afternoon)

"The Other Side of Literacy: A Cultural Perspective"

This paper is based on a three year study which was conducted in a predominantly low-income black urban community. The data demonstrate the ways in which students (grades 4-6) were denied full access to literacy based on teacher assessments of their "attitude." Despite the presence and demonstration of literacy competence, many of these children were not ever seen as possessing these skills due to the fact that performances of their competencies were contextualized and embedded in attitudinal displays that were considered inappropriate. The underlying process involved seemed not to be the acquisition of literacy, implying a growing set of reading skills, but instead to be an exchange of appropriate attitudes for what might be described as an admission to literacy, a gatekeeping enterprise. Comparisons to the acquisition of literacy among Native Alaskan

populations in both urban and rural contexts will provide a basis for a proposal for an applied research and development model for improved instruction and collaborative problem solving in fostering access to and appropriate usage of literacy development in Alaska.

GRAF, MICHAEL (Rampart, Friday afternoon)

"Alaska's Forgotten People: The Invisible Athabascans"

Evidence is presented of a lack of adequate research into northern Athabaskan culture and some reasons are proposed for the paucity of field studies. This lack of research attention is reflected in Alaskan museums, libraries, bookstores, and educational materials as well as in American popular culture. Inattention by anthropologists is discussed in terms of its effects on child development, attitude formation, human services delivery, and social policy. Social concerns are proposed as valid bases for choosing research topics.

GRUBIS, STEVE AND ERNIE MANZIE (Middle Gold, Friday afternoon)

"The Community as an Educational Resource"

This presentation will explore ways for the rural educator, particularly the classroom teacher, to better use the cross-cultural context of the local community as an educational resource. Particular attention will be given to the first step in this process--nurturing an awareness of the context and its educational value. This will be followed by an explanation of various educational techniques which emerge from the context in which the student lives.

HARRISON, BARBARA AND JOHN REVELLS (Middle Gold, Friday afternoon)

"Cultural Contexts of Early Childhood Programs"

The authors will report on case studies of one urban and one rural early childhood program in Alaska. The studies are being conducted during the winter of 1985-86 as part of a larger project on early childhood programs in Alaska. Differences in philosophy and goals, curriculum, language usage, and other dimensions of the programs are related to cultural contexts. The findings may be useful to early childhood practitioners and program planners as well as to anthropologists interested in general questions relating to cultural transmission and education.

HOLMES, CHARLES E. (West Gold, Saturday morning)

"Problems in Mid-To-Late Holocene Archaeology in Interior Alaska"

The vast forested interior of Alaska and northwestern Canada represents one of the least known archaeological regions in North America. Three broad cultural traditions have been recognized. (1) The Paleo-Arctic or Beringian tradition (c.11,000 - 8,000 B.P.) is well represented at a number of sites. (2) There is an apparent cultural hiatus until about 5,000 B.P. when the Northern Archaic tradition becomes visible. There is a debate over the choice of terminology and the duration of the Northern Archaic tradition. On the basis of technology, resource base, and environment it is possible to assign several regional cultural sequences to the Northern Archaic tradition as local variants in a long lasting (until c. 1,000 B.P.) tradition. Not all researchers agree with this scheme. How one views the Northern Archaic tradition is dependent in part on how one interprets notched point and microblade technologies. (3) There is general agreement that there is the basis for an "Athapaskan" tradition beginning c. 1,000 B.P. that continues into the historic period; however, the data base is quite small. The apparent cultural gap seen between c. 8,000 and 5,000 B.P. likely does not actually exist. Paleoenvironmental data suggest that this time period represents a transition to boreal forest/taiga exploitation. Perhaps due to sampling methods or error, the archaeological evidence for this critical period has not been represented at the sites that have been investigated, or the evidence for this period simply has not been recognized. Archaeologists need to develop new models of site location, because traditional archaeological and ethnographic models may not be adequate to account for settlement patterns during the mid-Holocene.

ILIFF, BARBARA (Rampart, Saturday afternoon)

"Stylistic Analysis of Tlingit Raven Rattles and Oyster-Catcher Rattles"

No abstract submitted.

INOUE, RONALD K. (West Gold, Friday afternoon)

"Starring and Slava: A Legacy of Russian America"

"Starring" is a Christmas tradition in many Alaskan communities with Russian Orthodox congregations. "Starring" is the English term for the activity more accurately known in Russian Orthodox communities as "Selaviq" from the Slavonic "Slava" meaning "Glory" and commonly referred to as "Slavying" (pronounced: slov'ing).

For lack of research and references to the "Selaviq" tradition, a search of the popular Alaska periodical literature and the largely untapped wealth of student-produced cultural

heritage materials published during the past 15 years provides interesting insights into the diversity and significance of this tradition across contemporary Orthodox Alaska. This paper describes the "Selaviq" tradition.

IUTZI-JOHNSON, ROY D. AND VERA K. METCALF (West Gold, Friday morning)

"The Clan System of the Asiatic Eskimos"

The Asiatic Eskimos of St. Lawrence Island and eastern Chukotka are atypical of Eskimo societies in having patrilineal clans, corporate groups which presently (or recently) have each had distinctive territories, dialects, clothing styles, subsistence cycles, religious knowledge and practices, a clan name, and name souls. Past analyses by Soviet and American ethnographers are reviewed for the characteristics ascribed to the clan system, along with historical, functional, and structural interpretations. Original data are presented which suggest new interpretations, particularly as elucidated when analysis focuses on a female ego: clan exogamy has likely been common but non-obligatory for both St. Lawrence Island and Chukotka; women participating in exogamous marriages do not indeed lose their natal clan membership; these out-marrying women have especially strong ties to their brothers' children. This latter aspect of the relation of FaSi-BrCh in these patrilineal societies mirrors that of MoBr-SiSo as reported in many matrilineal societies.

IUTZI-JOHNSON, ROY D. (Middle Gold, Saturday morning)

"Roles of the Anthropologist in Language Policy and Planning"

The field of language planning looks at a community's language as a resource of that society and, like other resources, it is subject to planning to increase the probability that certain desired ends are achieved. This paper outlines the relationship between language policy and language planning, and reviews the major objectives of programs of language planning: language revival, reform, standardization, and modernization. As one type of applied anthropology, some of the anthropologist's various possible roles in language policy and planning are explored: policy and planning consultant; sociolinguistic researcher; bilingual education evaluator; advocate for self-determination.

IUTZI-JOHNSON, ROY D. AND OTHERS (Middle Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"The Future of Minority Languages in Alaska"

This panel discussion, by individuals professionally involved with Alaskan languages, will address the following questions: Why are minority languages important? What research is needed in order to promote minority languages in Alaska? Who should set language policies for Alaska? Is language planning appropriate for Alaska and, if so, what is its relationship to language policies. What roles can Alaska Native languages have in the 21st century? What is the place of non-Native languages (English and foreign languages) in Alaska?

KAPLAN, LAWRENCE D. (Middle Gold, Saturday morning)

"Inupiaq Dialects in Regional Centers"

Population shifts of this century have brought formerly independent groups of Alaskan Inupiaqs together in the regional centers of Nome, Kotzebue, and Barrow. As distinct dialects have come together in a single community, the linguistic result among generations growing up in the new community has been different in each case. In Nome, there has been little if any merging of the dissimilar Inupiaq dialects found there, whereas in Barrow, the fairly similar North Slope dialects have produced almost a standard language which combines aspects of the original dialects. In Kotzebue some merger has taken place also, but not to the same extent as in Barrow. Although the languages are barely spoken by younger generations in any of these locations now, there seems to be less "friction" in Barrow than in any of the others, where dialect distinctions are felt to maintain identity, and assimilation to other dialects is strongly resisted. Multi-dialectical communities often pose difficulties for language work and bilingual education in terms of which dialect to use in teaching and in printing materials.

KASSLER, KATRINA C. (Rampart, Saturday morning)

"Community-Determined Film Production as Applied to the Presentation of a Personal Narrative"

Community-determined film production is proposed as a viable method for documenting and presenting personal narratives accurately and ethically. The medium of film encourages a direct multi-dimensional rapport between the speaker and the removed audience. The filmmaker will show a work-in-progress in which Samuel Irrigoo of Gambell tells an ungipansuget (historical narrative) about Gambell from the time of the first missionaries. Discussion of editing methodology will follow.

KENT, RON (Rampart, Friday morning)

"1985 BIA ANCSA 14(h)(1) Field Investigations of Amchitka Island in the Aleutians"

During the 1985 field season on Amchitka, 77 Aleut Corporation application sites were investigated. Midden sites predominated, but a few other types including historic Fox Hunting Period barabars and "blowout" lithic scatters occurred in lower numbers. Many midden sites produced direct or indirect evidence of widespread metal use. A few previously unrecorded sites were found. These included three high-bluff, "blowout" areas from which carbon samples were obtained for age determination. Lithic remains at the "blowouts" indicate considerable variation in site function. Preservation of the island's cultural resources was found to be better than anticipated from a pre-season review of reference material. Many of the middens have been disturbed by widespread WW II and the AEC Period relic hunting, but significant research potential remains.

KENT, RON (Rampart, Friday afternoon)

"1983-1984 BIA ANCSA 14(h)(1) Doyon Regional Caribou Fence Investigations"

During 1984 and 1985 field seasons, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office completed field investigations at Doyon Corporation caribou fence application sites located in the Brooks Range between Arctic Village and the Canadian border. In 1984, preliminary investigations commenced at fences in the foothills north of Tok, Alaska. The Brooks Range investigations included interviews with knowledgeable local people and a systematic collection of living tree core and fence component cut-end samples for use in technology and dendrochronology studies. Preliminary comparison of fences employed in the two areas indicates significant design differences. Preservation of fences is being adversely effected by a number of factors which emphasize the need for their recognition as a fragile, short-lived cultural resource.

KING, ROBERT E. (Rampart, Saturday morning)

"The Ethnohistorical Search for Sam and Sally Heeter: Pioneers of the Yukon, 1870's - 1940's"

Samuel Heeter was among the thousands of stampeders who arrived in central Alaska in the late 1890's in pursuit of gold and adventure. He remained in the region for over 45 years during which time he married a remarkable Athapaskan woman named Sally. Their lives, both before and after their marriage in Tanana in 1921, were involved with many of the ongoing cultural changes affecting Interior Alaska from the post-Russian period to

World War II. Because of this, a joint biographical history of Sam and Sally Heeter is being written.

This paper and accompanying slides present highlights of their fascinating lives, plus illustrate the sometimes unexpected techniques and sources available to ethnohistorians, biographers, and other researchers interested in Alaska's past.

KOBTZEFF, OLEG (West Gold, Friday afternoon)

"Ivan-Innocent Veniaminov and the Russian Colonies: Typological Biography and Ethnohistory, An Essay in Methodology"

The missionary activity of Ivan (John) Popav alias Veniaminov alias Bishop Innocent presents a particularly paradoxical nature. On one side, Veniaminov was the founder of a pro-Native American and Native Siberian cultural policy. On the other side, he zealously devoted himself to the cause of Russian colonial expansionism, which led him, with Muraviev-Amurskij, to exceed the Emperor's plans in the case of the conquest of the Amur Basin (an episode in which the bishop played a direct political role).

KRAUSS, MICHAEL (Middle Gold, Saturday morning)

"Language Policy in Alaska: A Historical Overview"

Native Alaskan languages and policy before 1741: interlanguage relations and multilingualism. Russian policy toward Alaskan languages before and under Veniaminov, including development of church-school literature in Aleut, Alutiig, Central Yupik, and Tlinget. After twenty years of "neglect," American policy toward Alaskan Native languages: the mission schools supporting the languages (Moravian, Jesuit, Anglican-Episcopalian, and continuing Russian Orthodox), and those working to eliminate them, under Sheldon Jackson. From about 1910 to 1960 the suppression policy prevailed, until basic social changes brought about a new tolerance and support. This began with work by the Summer Institute of Linguistics and at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Federal bilingual legislation in 1967, and state legislation in 1972. Policy for Alaskan Native languages has developed in education since 1972, but broader policy is needed, not only for education, but for communities and for broadcast media, with a view toward the nature of Native language communities in Alaska and inter-nationally.

KURTZ, JAMES (Rampart, Friday afternoon)

"Protection of Alaska's Cultural Resources"

Current cultural resource management practices in Alaska fail to adequately protect many important and irreplaceable historical sites. Present Federal policies fall short of

providing adequate measures for the identification and preservation of all cultural resources important to Alaskan Natives. With the BLM's increased emphasis on land survey and conveyance, previously identified sites are in the process of being transferred out of Federal jurisdiction without proper evaluation or protective covenants. While a number of these sites are well known archeological sites, very little is known about many of the others. Recent governmental decisions regarding Section 106 review of land transfers, however, may require revisions of past CRM methods.

A number of case examples are presented to illustrate this point using data generated from treatment of ANCSA 14(h)(1) cemetery sites and historical places. The data clearly show that the current fragmented approach to cultural resource management in Alaska needs to be changed.

LANGDON, STEVE J., DOUGLAS REGER AND CHRISTOPHER WOOLEY (Rampart, Friday afternoon)

"Using Aerial Photographs to Locate Intertidal Stone Fishing Structures in the Prince of Wales Archipelago, Southeast Alaska"

The use of aerial photography to locate and analyze patterns of past human activity has expanded rapidly in the past decade. Research was conducted during 1985 to assess the feasibility of using aerial photographs to locate intertidal stone fishing structures in the Prince of Wales Archipelago. Aerial photographs of San Fernando, Lulu and Baker Island were obtained from the U.S. Forest Service and analyzed by single magnification and stereo viewing. We identified a total of 22 sites which appeared to be intertidal stone fishing structures. A field survey was conducted to ground truth our predicted sites and to determine if there were additional intertidal stone structures in the study area which we did not identify in our analysis of the aerial photographs. The field survey revealed 15 sites with intertidal stone fishing structures. Of the 15 identified intertidal stone sites, only four were predicted from the aerial photos. A critical discussion of the use of aerial photographs to locate intertidal sites will be provided and illustrative examples of aerial photos and sites will be presented.

LESTER, JEAN (Rampart, Saturday morning)

"Faces of Fairbanks: Documenting People's Lives with Brush and Pen"

This is a study of 25 older people from the Fairbanks area whose lives we see through an oil portrait and short first person biography. The interviews focus on their personal reflections of what was most significant in their lives. In thinking through the interview process, the author describes the kinds of questions most likely to elicit meaningful memories and the themes that emerge.

LIPKA, JERRY (Middle Gold, Friday afternoon)

"A Model School Project in Southwest Alaska: A Preliminary Report"

A model school project designed to capitalize on the existing community context is being carried out in a southwest Yupik Eskimo community. This preliminary project report examines the process by which the school and community have entered into a curriculum development partnership toward the end of creating a locally functional as well as relevant curriculum. Additional information will be provided on the implementation of this curriculum and whether or not it seems to bring about positive changes in the social organization of school classrooms.

MACLEAN, EDNA A. (Middle Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"The Revitalization of the QARGI, the Traditional Community House, as an Educational Unit of the Inuit Community"

The educational environment of each Inuit community can be altered to make the Inuit comfortable in teaching their young people the skills and attitudes of the Inuit way of life. In many Inuit communities the traditional meeting house, the "qargi," was the first institution to vanish as the churches and the schools became the dominant forces of change. Presently, Inuit elders do not have any responsibility for the formal education of the young Inuit. A community center totally devoted to the teaching of Inuit skills and values should be established so that the elders and the parents of the Inuit youth would have the means of teaching their children what they know. The Western "school" and the Inuit "qargi" should not be competitive institutions; instead, they should compliment each other. The language of instruction in the "qargi" will be Inupiaq, just as, in the "school" the language of instruction is English.

MASON, OWEN (West Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"The Norton Floresence: Illusion or Reality of the Bering Sea"

A dramatic surge in archaeological sites of Norton culture occurs ca. 2500 B.P., hypothesized to reflect a population increase (Dumon 1972) and/or the fruits of technological breakthroughs (Shaw 1982). However, geomorphic processes, such as eustatic sea level adjustments or alluvial changes, may obscure the discovery of earlier sites from the Early or Middle Holocene, antedating Norton. Current research indicates that modern sea levels were not broached until 3000 B.P. and that the Yukon Delta shifted course several times before and since that date. Climatic influences, reflected in the glacial record, may be useful in interpreting the role of technology in the distribution of Norton sites. Thus, the Norton proliferation of sites

probably is an artifact of differential site preservation and not an accurate reflection of prehistoric reality.

MAXWELL, HOWARD E. (West Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"Archaeological Investigations at the Panguingue Creek Site"

The Panguingue Creek site (Hea-137) is a well-stratified multicomponent site located in the Nenana River Valley, ca. 20 kilometers north of Denali Park. Reconnaissance level archaeological and geological research has been conducted at the site intermittently since 1977. During the summer of 1985, a program of systematic testing was initiated at the site. Field testing revealed three prehistoric components preserved within a two meter section of aeolian silts, sands, and buried soils overlaying glacial outwash gravels. Preliminary results suggest that the main component (containing 98% of the artifacts) represents debris and tools left by people of the early Holocene who hunted game in the northern foothills of the Alaska Range. This component has produced a unique combination of lithic technologies that raises new questions in regard to early Holocene archaeology in Alaska. The data recovered from Panguingue Creek suggest that between-site variability in the Alaskan Interior should be rigorously examined and that existing taxonomical-classificatory schemes be subsequently assessed.

MCCOLLOUGH, MARTHA (West Gold, Friday afternoon)

"Orthodoxy and the Yup'ik of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Basin"

During Alaska's Russian American period (1741-1867), the Russian Orthodox church was met with ever greater acceptance by native populations. The missionary effort was directed by Orthodox clergy and their ecclesiastical superiors while the Russian American Company provided the support for their work. The company's willingness to do so can be interpreted in pragmatic terms; in spite of this fact, Orthodoxy persisted among large segments of the Alaskan population after 1867. In all likelihood, the church's theological position concerning cultural diversity and its fostering of native clergy at least in part explains the tenacity with which Alaskan natives have maintained their adherence to Orthodoxy.

MCMAHAN, J. DAVID (Middle Gold, Friday morning)

"Hydro-Archaeology at SEW-214: Ramifications of Macrobotanical Recovery and Analysis for Late Prehistoric Plant Use on the Kenai Peninsula"

At SEW-214, a late prehistoric to protohistoric habitation complex in the interior of the Kenai Peninsula, a number of soil samples from select contexts were floated and analyzed.

Macrobotanical constituents of the light fractions were identified to the highest taxonomic level possible, sorted, and quantified. The results were examined by a comparison to regional ethnohistoric plant use analogs, and by integration into the total archaeological record. Conclusions point to an extension of ethnographic plant use patterns into the archaeological record and suggest certain problems and potentials of conducting hydro-archaeology and archaeological macrobotanical analyses in the arctic and subarctic.

MCNAMARA, KATHERINE (Rampart, Saturday morning)

"They Didn't Depend on Other Countries: Law, Religion, and the Ceremony of the Hunt Among Dena'inas"

"Native law" has come to refer to U.S. law regarding aboriginal peoples. However, there is a basis for articulation of law and regulation among Alaskan tribes. This paper discusses a group of Dena'ina stories written by Peter Kalifornsky from the oral traditions of his elders. In them are explicitly explained law and regulation, in the story cycle Mr. Kalifornsky identifies as "From the First Regulations." He shows how regulation and spiritual beliefs are intimately related, in a world in which "everything has spirit."

METCALF, VERA K. (Middle Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"Maintenance of Akuzipik as the Dominant Language of St. Lawrence Island"

Akuzipik (St. Lawrence Island or Siberian Yupik) is, the predominant language of almost all of the Eskimo inhabitants of St. Lawrence Island, and has been for as far back as oral tradition can show. Attempts to introduce English as a language to replace Akuzipik began in the late 19th century, and had notably little success. There is currently widespread use of English as a second language among many of the people in certain social domains, but Akuzipik remains the language of choice for most situations. Recent developments on the Island, however, have increased the pressure, particularly on young people, to use more and more English in heretofore Akuzipik domains. In order to bolster the currently strong position of Akuzipik, a potential plan is presented which would aim for this goal by influencing language use in the home, school, and the electronic media.

MILLS, DAVE (Rampart, Friday morning)

"Fish and Wildlife Use in Yakutat, Alaska: Contemporary Patterns and Changes"

Yakutat community organizations and wildlife managers express concerns about the effects of both timber harvesting in

the Yakutat area and continuing public use of fish and wildlife. Little information has been available on the effects of timber harvesting on local patterns of fish and wildlife use. This paper presents findings from a comprehensive study of contemporary hunting and fishing patterns conducted in Yakutat between 1984 and 1985. In-depth interviews with 25 selected long term residents and 50 randomly selected households yielded information on fish and wildlife harvest patterns and on past timber harvesting and road building activities in the Yakutat area. Particular attention is given to assessing changes in local hunting and fishing patterns.

MISHLER, CRAIG (Rampart, Saturday morning)

"Some Unpublished Letters of Alexander Hunter Murray, 1847-1851"

Five newly discovered letters written by Alexander Hunter Murray to Donald Ross do much to illuminate the personal life of Murray just before, during, and after the time he established the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort Yukon. Supplementing his Journal of the Yukon, 1847-48 and two other letters sent to Sir John Richardson, all of which were published in 1910, these new letters touch on Murray's relationship to his wife and family, his anxiety over the Russians downriver, his failing health, and his repeated irritation in dealing with John Bell at Fort McPherson. Of particular interest to Alaskan ethnohistory is his trade with the Gwichyaa Gwich'in, who were buying guns to conduct warfare on other tribal groups (apparently the Koyukon or Dihai Gwich'in).

MORROW, PHYLLIS (Middle Gold, Saturday morning)

"Yupik Students of Yupik Culture: A Project-Based High School Curriculum"

The Lower Kuskokwim School District is currently using a project-based bilingual-bicultural program for secondary students who speak Yupik as a first language. The program allows students to investigate various themes within their own culture, and the processes of cultural continuity and change. Changing language, subsistence, kinship, technology, and religion are introduced with concrete activities that arouse interest in further exploration inside and outside of the classroom. This paper describes the anthropological research behind the projects, plans for further development, and implementation in the schools. Curriculum materials, such as games, textbooks, and student-made tools, will be displayed.

MUTH, ROBERT M. (Rampart, Friday morning)

"Personal Use of Fish and Game in Southeast Alaska: Preliminary Results from a Longitudinal Comparison"

In 1979, information on the nature and extent of resource use by southeast Alaska residents was collected by means of a comprehensive interagency survey. Data were collected on the activities, participation rates, attitudes and opinions, and demographic backgrounds of a random sample consisting of approximately 1,200 residents of southeast Alaska. In 1984, the U.S. Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game engaged in a cooperative study of selected southeast Alaskan communities in which similar data were collected. This paper will provide a comparative analysis of selected variables in an attempt to identify trends in personal use patterns over time. Specifically, analysis will be conducted to discern shifts in resource uses which may shed light on the role of renewable natural resources in the lifestyles of southeast Alaskan residents. Suggestions for further research will be presented.

MYERS, CONNIE G. (Rampart, Friday morning)

"The Role of Subsistence and Related Information in Forest Service Land and Resource Management Planning"

Developing Forest Service land and resource management plans requires the completion of several planning steps including: problem identification and scoping; the development of alternative land uses; forecasting impacts and evaluating alternatives; alternative selection, and; monitoring and evaluating mitigating measures. Subsistence considerations and related information can be applied to each of these steps. As there are numerous points in the planning process where subsistence information can play a role, it is important that the level and scope of subsistence data collection efforts be adapted to fit the needs of each phase of the planning process. By designing subsistence study efforts that respond to the information needs at various stages of the planning process, researchers can help insure the application of their findings to the decision level. Steps of the planning process will be outlined and the role of subsistence and related information at each stage will be discussed.

NOWAK, MICHAEL (Rampart, Friday morning)

"An Outside View of Subsistence: Some Conservation Issues"

A review of selected literature reveals that serious ideological gaps exist in the across-the-board conservation ethic that makes up many Sierra Club and Wilderness Society goals, and a meaningful subsistence policy for Alaska's ANILCA lands. Political activities on the part of both federal and state legislators from the state have further complicated this issue.

Lack of close (ideally, personal) involvement or familiarity with day to day subsistence activities and economics is a basic factor in such misunderstanding. On the other hand, most subsistence participants lack the game management perspective needed for sustained harvests.

ORVIK, JAMES M. AND ELMER HAYMON (Middle Gold, Friday afternoon)

"Multicultural School Settings and Culture Change"

In multicultural communities there is historically a discontinuity among competing sets of social practices that provides reason enough to attempt reconciliation in the community's schools, usually in the form of program intervention. One intervention, examined in the present paper, is a program of "cultural enrichment" and preservation, that we think leads, paradoxically, to culture change. A formal conceptual model is offered by which this process can be kept track of and documented. Implications for higher education are presented regarding the development role culture change plays for the community.

OWENS, KEN (West Gold, Friday morning)

"Russia's Role in the History of the Colonial American West"

No abstract submitted.

PFISTERER, BILL (Middle Gold, Friday afternoon)

"Student Teaching Beyond the Willows"

This paper discusses the current UAF teacher education program with an emphasis on rural student teaching, a program which places twenty-five students in rural schools each semester. Despite the cross-cultural emphasis of the undergraduate coursework, students fail to exhibit behavior when student teaching which shows this emphasis is having the desired effect. A proposal will be offered suggesting approaches which will

capitalize on the cross-cultural emphasis and provide services and networking for graduates.

PHIPPEN, PETER G. (West Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"Owl Ridge: Late Pleistocene Through Early Holocene Archaeology in the Northern Foothills of the Alaska Range"

Owl Ridge is a stratified, multicomponent archeological site in the northern foothills of the Alaska Range overlooking the upper-middle reaches of the Teklanika River. Over one meter of

eolian silts and sands exhibit several buried soil horizons and provides radiocarbon dated evidence of human activity beginning in the late Pleistocene and ending by early - middle Holocene times. The four vertically isolated components consist of lithic artifacts, cultural features, and manuports. No faunal remains were recovered. Archeological, geological and paleoenvironmental correlations link Owl Ridge firmly with other late Pleistocene and early Holocene sites in the northern foothills region. Component I at Owl Ridge provides a clear stratigraphic, chronometric, and typologic evidence to support the hypothesis of a pre-Denali Complex horizon in Interior Alaska, first described at the Dry Creek site 30 km. to the southeast in the Nenana Valley.

PIERCE, RICHARD (West Gold, Friday morning)

"Western Scholarship on Russian America"

No abstract submitted.

POLANSKI, PAT (West Gold, Friday morning)

"Soviet Scholarship on Russian America"

No abstract submitted.

PRATT, KENNETH L. (Middle Gold, Friday morning)

"Historic Period Burial Forms in the Yukon Delta"

The paper surveys historic period Yup'ik Eskimo burial forms represented in data compiled from oral history accounts, published ethnohistorical sources, and 400+ ANCSA 14(h)(1) site investigations performed in the Yukon Delta region between 1981 and 1985. Although a number of interpretive problems exist, future research on this topic would increase our knowledge of local and regional rates of culture change and could lead to the development of a typology and relative chronology of Yup'ik Eskimo burial forms.

REAM, BRUCE A. (West Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"Old Fish Camp"

This paper highlights the results of a recently completed ethnoarcheological analysis of artifactual materials temporarily curated at the University of Alaska Museum. Old Fish Camp was a principal winter village for the Lower Yukon Koyukon Athapaskan Takayaksa Subdivision inhabiting the Khotol River and Kaiyuh Flats area prior to the great smallpox epidemic of 1838-1839. The site exhibits evidence of both prehistoric and protohistoric

to early contact period occupation and continues to figure largely in the oral traditions of Takayaksa descendants now living in Kaltag and Nulato. The study is focused upon the interpretation of a single winter dwelling which was apparently occupied by a single family for six consecutive seasons and then abandoned, leaving behind an unusually complete domestic artifact assemblage. The use of ethnohistoric, ethnographic, and archeological information allows for the identification of gender and age specific activities and activity areas; an assessment of the degree and direction of Athapaskan and Eskimo interaction; and the use of early European trade goods as an aid to relative dating.

REANIER, RICHARD E. (Middle Gold, Friday morning)

"Obsidian Hydration Dating in the Brooks Range"

In 1983 the Cultural Resources Inventory Project in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve began a study of obsidian hydration dating as a means of providing a chronology for the numerous archaeological sites in the region that lack materials suitable for radiocarbon dating. Hydration rinds have been measured on more than 200 obsidian artifacts, and considerable progress has been made toward a useable chronology. The study has also pointed out serious problems with the method. Generally, obsidian hydration dates based upon effective hydration temperatures (EHT) derived from air temperature records are far too old because snow cover insulates artifacts from cold winter temperatures. In situ measurement of EHT with thermal cells has proven highly reliable. Hydration dates based on measured EHT from two archaeological sites with associated radiocarbon dates show excellent concordance between the two methods. The most serious shortcoming of the method is hydration rind measurement error and the resultant difficulties in replicating measurements. In one study of 39 samples re-measured by the same laboratory only two agreed to within two standard deviations of the initial measurement. The mean difference between the two sets of measurements is 1 micrometer. A study comparing measurements of the same samples by three different laboratories shows similar discrepancies. Thus, in practice, the measurement fundamental to the dating method seems to have a high potential for error. Studies are underway to identify the cause of these errors. Once these are eliminated, obsidian hydration dating based on in situ EHT measurements will provide reliable archaeological chronologies in arctic settings.

REGER, DOUGLAS R. AND CHRIS RABICH CAMPBELL (Middle Gold, Friday morning)

"Historic Native Use of Sakie Bay Cave, Southeast Alaska"

Sakie Bay Cave, discovered during 1984, was described by Chris Rabich Campbell at the 12th annual meeting of the Alaska

Anthropological Association. Mapping and analysis of the cave floor litter during the past year has documented use of the cave as a temporary shelter by Natives who possessed artifacts of Euro-American origin as well as traditional artifacts. Analysis of the small amount of data available gives a glance into the process of acculturation by the Natives of Southeast Alaska to western society.

Native occupants of the cave still followed traditional subsistence patterns but were substituting western items in some uses by the last time litter on the cave floor was deposited. Canvas or sail cloth was used and metal pieces were being produced from stock obtained from traders. Copper and iron artifacts were being broken into pieces presumably replacing parts of traditional tools.

SADOMSKAYA, NATALIA (West Gold, Friday afternoon)

"Attitudes and Policies Toward Shamanism in Imperial Russia and USSR"

No abstract submitted.

SALEEBY, BECKY AND E. JAMES DIXON (Middle Gold, Friday morning)

"Archaeological Evidence for Caribou and Moose Utilization on the Middle Susitna River, South-Central Alaska"

Seventy-eight sites located along the Middle Susitna River and excavated during 1980 - 1985 by the University of Alaska Museum yielded over 140,000 bones and bone fragments. Caribou and moose remains comprised almost all the identifiable fragments. Stratigraphic distribution of caribou bones suggest that this resource has been a mainstay of subsistence, at least on a seasonal basis, for several millennia. Moose, however, did not become an important game species until ca. 1400 years B.P. or later. A discussion of the implication of these remains for interpretation of prehistoric and protohistoric lifeways will be presented.

SCHMIDT, ELAINE (Rampart, Saturday afternoon)

"Yup'ik Masks of the Lower Yukon River"

Late nineteenth-century masks and the masking complex of the Yup'ik speaking peoples of the lower Yukon River, the Kuigpagmiut, have been the subject of research conducted for a master's thesis. Due to the collecting efforts of E. W. Nelson, Johan Jacobsen, and Sheldon Jackson, we are fortunate in having a sizeable number of relatively well-documented masks from this area, all collected within the last quarter of the nineteenth century. My analysis of the Nelson and Sheldon Jackson masks focuses on defining a style group, which can be shown to be

distinct from masks of the surrounding areas, though the boundaries are by no means hard and fast. Just north of the Kuigpagmiut is the village of St. Michael, a highly active trading center throughout most of the nineteenth century. Primarily through this village the Kuigpagmiut had considerable contact with their neighbors to the north, both Yup'ik and Inupiaq speakers, and the masks attest to this fact. Kuigpagmiut masks also exhibit connections to masks of other Yup'ik speaking peoples of the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta, and to further enliven the situation, there are many similarities to the masks of the Ingalik Indians to the east. This paper will focus on identification of the typological and stylistic range of (late nineteenth-century) Kuigpagmiut masks with specific reference to similarities to and differences from the masks of the surrounding areas.

SCHNEIDER, WILLIAM (Rampart, Saturday morning)

"Exploring The Role of Writer in Biographies Based on Oral History"

Biographies based on oral history commonly take one of three forms: (1) the writer describes the narrator and his/her life using the interview experience for details and descriptions, (2) the writer faithfully transcribes and produces the narrator's words with little or no interpretation, and (3) the writer and the narrator work collaboratively to develop a written product which is identified as the work of both and is designed for the oral and written audience. Examples of the three forms are presented and questions are raised about audience, voice, and cultural context. It is argued that the anthropological concept of cultural broker is exemplified in these considerations.

SHAW, ROBERT D. (West Gold, Saturday morning)

"Late Prehistoric Use of the Tikchik Lakes"

Both Van Stone and Ackerman have conducted archaeological surveys in the Tikchik Lakes System. In 1983-84 Shaw and Campbell conducted surveys in the zone along the shores of Nuyakuk and Tikchik Lakes between areas investigated by earlier researchers. The most notable site discovered is located adjacent to the Tikchik Narrows Lodge operated by the Robert Curtis family at the geographic constriction separating Nuyakuk and Tickchik Lakes. A ground slate component distinctly overlies a flaked stone component within the 30 cm deep cultural deposits. The flaked stone component consists of a debitage concentration with scattered ovoid, bifacially flaked preforms and completed endblades. The endblades generally are weakly shouldered and resemble proto-Norton/Norton cultural materials from the adjacent coast. The ground slate component contains ground endblades, whetstones, ulus and preformed slate slabs. Radiocarbon dates suggest ages of approximately 2,400 years for the flaked stone

and less than 800 for the ground stone. Van Stone has found that coastal peoples commonly visited and utilized the Tikchik Lakes during the early historic period. It appears that re-occurring, frequent use of this interior, forested zone by coastal peoples began early in the Norton tradition and continued into modern times. Judging from the abundance of flaking debitage and the common outcrops of cryptocrystalline rocks, it is likely that hills surrounding the Tikchik Lakes were a quarry area for the cherts commonly used for tools by coastal dwellers along with being a productive interior hunting and fishing area.

SHAW, ROBERT D. (West Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"Goodnews from Mumtrak: A 2,000 Year Archaeological Overview"

Modern Goodnews village was founded in the 1930's by residents abandoning Mumtrak village which was located at the mouth of Goodnews River a few hundred meters south. Two phases of airport construction between Goodnews and the river mouth during the past twenty years and natural erosion have severely damaged the remnants of Mumtrak. Even though areas of undistributed deposits probably do exist, the potential for research at the site has been significantly reduced by recent changes in land use patterns.

Erosion along both the bay and the river have revealed an assortment of artifacts from the locality which span more than 2,000 years. Even though the artifacts have lost their stratigraphic context, they do provide insight into the long prehistoric occupation of the locality. In fact, extensive site disturbance and ongoing use of the locality make it improbable that extensive archaeological research will be conducted at the locality. Consequently, the surface materials reported in this paper constitute the most comprehensive collection likely to become available from the site.

The earliest materials identifiable on a typological basis are a flaked stone assemblage assignable to the Norton Tradition. Later lithic artifacts of ground slate are also present in abundance. A significant collection of younger organic materials have also been recovered, but the poorly known regional cultural sequence makes cultural phase assignment inadvisable. Artifacts in the collection clearly reveal occupation of Mumtrak periodically through the late prehistoric period into modern times.

SHEPPARD, WILLIAM L. (Rampart, Saturday morning)

"Economic Strategies in Historic Norton Bay"

In a previous paper, I presented data on Norton Bay subsistence during the early 20th century. These data indicated that the families living in that area exhibited a high degree of variability in overall resource emphases and marked differences in subsistence activities from year to year. In this paper, I

address more specifically the similarities and differences between these economic options. Within the variability that characterized each major seasonal phase in Norton Bay subsistence, there were broad divisions in household strategies of residence and resource choice. This is most apparent for the winter period when families chose between community residence and a strategy of exploiting non-local resources or residence at isolated locations and reliance on local resources. These conclusions about Norton Bay subsistence are examined in the context of other areas of Norton Sound, especially the southern Seward Peninsula coast where resource zonation was very different.

SHERROD, GEORGE K. AND LINDA J. ELLANNA (Rampart, Friday morning)

"The Commercial Harvest of Renewable Resources and Economic Change: A Prince of Wales Example"

Data were derived from a study of changes in land and resource use patterns through time of residents of the primarily Tlingit community of Klawock, located on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. Significant changes in land use patterns were established by mapping areas used for hunting, fishing and collecting locally available wild resources throughout the lifetimes of key informants. Perceived reasons for shifts in land and resource use patterns included increased competition, resource decline, changing modes of transportation technology, a reduction in season mobility, and the availability of economic alternatives. A historic perspective provides insight into the correlation between changing resource and land use patterns and the concurrent development of agroindustrial complexes based on the commercial harvesting of renewable resources.

SMITH, BARBARA (West Gold, Friday afternoon)

"The Records of the Orthodox Church: A Treasure Come to Light"

The Russian Orthodox Church is the most enduring representative of Russian culture in present-day Alaska. The church records provide access to information regarding everyday life in village communities, travel patterns, health conditions, social mores, and the interaction of cultures both during early contact and thereafter, indeed, until the present day. The records are of various types, being both personal, as priest's journals, and formal institutional documents, such as the Registers which detail the history of a church, its personnel and the villages within its compass. The records themselves are located in several repositories around the United States, but they are increasingly available on microfilm and some are now in English translation. Familiarity with these documents is essential for the scholar of Russian America.

STERN, RICHARD (Rampart, Saturday morning)

"Natives, Prospectors, and Travelers Upon the Land: Alaskan Game Regulations and Their Impacts Upon the Regulated People and Animals"

The aboriginal peoples of Alaska had a highly developed technological and cognitive system for harvesting the animals that they depended upon for a living. Large numbers of non-Native peoples arrived in Alaska in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The non-Natives brought with them a value orientation towards wildlife as being both a resource to be exploited, as well as conserved. These western values found expression in the passage of laws and regulations to manage wildlife for long-term sustained yield benefits. Three elements of this process are examined: (1) the aboriginal value, belief, and activity systems using data from northwestern Alaska; (2) case studies to compare and contrast traditional Native harvesting systems and western wildlife "management" systems; and (3) Native participation in the present system is examined from a cross-cultural perspective.

TAFF, ALICE (Middle Gold, Saturday morning)

"Russian Language Maintenance in Mainstream Alaska"

Speaking the Russian language is an integral part of Old Believer culture. Although these people faced religious persecution in Russia after Church reformation in the 1600s, and permanently fled Russian soil during the Communist Revolution and have since settled on five continents, the first language for Old Believers is Russian. They say the language is necessary for their religion, though Slovanic is used in religious services. This necessity is the linguistic tie that binds the people together so they can survive as a group, thereby perpetuating the religion that is the central focus of their lives. This policy of language maintenance for group cohesion is achieved by using the language in the home, and moving to a more remote area when the surrounding culture threatens to dominate the childrens' values and behavior.

TRAVIS, MIKE (Middle Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"Language Use in the Home, Community, and School: Developing Partnerships for Bilingualism"

In this presentation, language use in the home, community, and school settings will be presented to help clarify language policy-making issues. Ways that parents/community members and schools can work together to foster language use through parent participation, curriculum revision, and staff training will be presented. Funding and other resources to carry out these activities will also be presented.

WALLEN, LYNN AGER (Rampart, Saturday afternoon)

"Hooper Bay Masks"

In 1946, two filmmakers on contract with Walt Disney arrived in Hooper Bay to make a documentary about life there. They had no plans to film dances, nor were they aware that dances had not been performed there for over twenty years. However, a group of local carvers spontaneously decided to revive masked dancing for the film. With permission of the Roman Catholic priest and under the direction of a former shaman, six men carved more than 24 masks in a six-week period. The masks were composed from memory, without recent models to work from nor the religious inspiration that generated traditional masks. This paper examines the stylistic continuities and discontinuities in the 1946 masks by comparing them to Hooper Bay masks collected around the turn of the century.

WALLEN, LYNN AGER AND R. T. WALLEN (Rampart, Saturday morning)

"Walk Together: Lifetimes of a Tlingit Couple"

This paper presents methods and problems in a life history project that "officially" began one year ago but encompasses almost twenty years of data. A non-Native couple is writing biographies of a Tlingit couple in their eighties. The husband-author was adopted as a young man by this couple and has had a close relationship with them for two decades. The wife-author has held the role of daughter-in-law for nearly seven years. The importance of this project is that (1) the subject couple grew up in the traditional culture and have first hand knowledge of aspects of Tlingit life known to only a few living individuals today, and (2) they share sixty-five years of experiences which will, in their individual life histories, give us two perspectives on the same events, the same relationship and the same culture. The authors hope in this way to gain insight into the nature of the individual's unique cultural experience.

WILLIAMS, CAROL L. (Middle Gold, Saturday afternoon)

"Yupik and Inupiaq Language Survival: Community Language Policies to Slow or Halt the Current Rate of Language Erosion"

Yupik and Inupiaq, numerically the largest of Alaska's Native language groups, are eroding at a pace that may invalidate current estimates of their survival/retention times. Prior investigations and experience provide substantial evidence and some guidelines about language policies and community conditions that must be present if a minority language is to survive the pressure of a mainstream language. These policies and conditions will be examined for each of eleven language domains: family, playground and street, school, church, literature, media, courts, bureaucracy, military, work, and subsistence. This analysis will

be used as the basis for formulating concrete language policy guidelines for Alaskan village settings. These recommendations will take into account the variety of language use and institutions present in Alaskan communities. Finally, specific policy recommendations will be presented for representative Yupik and Inupiaq communities.

WOLFE, ROBERT J. AND ROBERT J. WALKER (Rampart, Friday morning)

"Impacts of Roads and Settlement Entry on Subsistence"

Using subsistence harvests from a statewide sample of 85 communities, this paper examines the impacts of roads and settlement entry on community subsistence harvest levels. The study finds that the presence of roads is significantly associated with reduced subsistence harvests. On average, harvests by communities along the road network or marine highway system are 71 percent less than harvests by communities off the road network. Similarly, increased settlement entry is associated with reduced levels of fish and game harvests. As the percent of non-natives increases in a community, overall subsistence productivity decreases. The reasons for these relationships are discussed, including competition for resources and sociocultural factors. Road construction and land disposals commonly are features of state land development. Future road construction and land disposal programs should take into consideration these negative impacts on the state's subsistence economic base. What appears to be economic development through roads and land disposals may actually constitute a deterioration of the stable subsistence economies of particular rural communities and regions.

WOOLEY, CHRIS B. (Middle Gold, Friday morning)

"Isla de la Empalizada: Defensive Sites and Early Culture Change in Southeast Alaska"

Northwest Coast native groups sought protection on ill-accessed island or promontories during times of warfare. Defensive sites played a key role in traditional Northwest Coast group survival. This research points to their increased importance during the social upheaval of the Eighteenth century.

Recent survey aided by ethnohistoric documents revealed the location of a fortified village in the Southern Alexander Archipelago. Eighteenth century descriptions of the village are cited, and interaction between Spanish explorers and native inhabitants is described. A preliminary case is made for significant Eighteenth century regional culture change resulting from depopulation due to disease and warfare. Finally, the author notes the pitfalls of using ethnographic data collected in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries to describe groups which had been eliminated or had amalgamated by the mid-1800's.

WYATT, VICTORIA (Rampart, Saturday afternoon)

"Northwest Coast Indian Artists and Foreigners: Creativity and Cultural Exchange in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries"

This paper documents creative responses of Northwest Coast Indian artists to the presence of Caucasian traders and settlers. It examines ceremonial items that demonstrate how artists incorporated trade materials into their existing artistic tradition; art forms developed to meet the various Caucasian markets for indigenous art; and objects inspired by new Native needs caused by the Caucasian presence. The goal of the paper is to demonstrate ways art and material culture may provide evidence about the dynamics and impact of cultural exchange.

YESNER, DAVID R. (Middle Gold, Friday morning)

"Evolution of Prehistoric Cultures in the Beagle Channel Region, Tierra Del Fuego: Comparisons with the Alaskan Subarctic"

In 1975, McCartney suggested a number of features of parallel evolution of cultures of Tierra del Fuego and the Alaskan subarctic. These observations were based primarily on ethnographic data, since little archaeology had occurred in Tierra del Fuego. About 10 years ago, however, an intensive excavation program was begun on the north Beagle Channel. During March-April 1985, the author participated in excavations in this region and examined collections in both Buenos Aires and Tierra del Fuego. This allowed comparisons between artifact assemblages of both regions, continuity between prehistoric and ethnographic cultures, and the evolution of human-environmental relationships over a period of ca. 8,000 years. Specific points of comparison included a shift from dependence on terrestrial to marine foods, and a shift from an early concentration on sea-mammals to a wider subsistence base including shellfish and sea-birds. The major point of contrast involved differences in the availability of anadromous fish, with resulting impacts on mobility and settlement patterns. The role of sea-level change and population growth is also discussed.

YESNER, DAVID R. (West Gold, Saturday morning)

"Faunal Assemblages from the Late Holocene in Southcentral Alaska: Implications for Human Adaptive Strategies"

Because of taphonomic problems, faunal remains from mid-to-late Holocene archaeological sites in the boreal forest region are either not preserved or are found in very fragmentary condition. As a result, cultural adaptations for this period have been reconstructed primarily through extrapolations from artifacts, features, and site locations and ethnographic observations. However, an increasing body of faunal data is accumulating for sites in the boreal forest. Two types of faunal

assemblages have been observed, those dominated by large game (especially caribou and moose), and those that show a wider variety of species exploitation. Two examples are discussed: analysis of the Paxson Lake site (1978) and the recent analysis of faunal assemblages (over 12,000 specimens) from the Kenai Peninsula. Faunal data are compared to ethnographic observations from groups historically occupying those locales, and are used to evaluate some of Winterhalder's observations of optimal foraging strategies in the boreal forest region.

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C.

C.

LIST OF PRESENTORS

Robert E. Ackerman
Department of Anthropology
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99163-4910

Oscar F. Alexie
Kuskokwim Community College
P.O. Box 368
Bethel, AK 99559

David B. Andersen
Department of Fish and Game
1300 College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701

James Anderson
Institute of Arctic Biology
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Katherine L. Arndt
Box 81369
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Glenn H. Bacon
Alaska Heritage Research Group, Inc.
P.O. Box 397
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Ben Barnette
BIA/ANCSA Office
P.O. Box 190688
Anchorage, AK 99519-0688

Ray Barnhardt
Department of Rural Development
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Chris Bedegrew
4850 156th Avenue N.E., #20
Redmond, WA 98052

Robert C. Betts
4670 Reka Drive, Apt. 9
Anchorage, AK 99508

Lydia Black
Department of Anthropology
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Margaret Blackman
State University of New York
College at Brockport
Brockport, NY 14420

Robert Bosworth
Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99801

Jerry Brigham
KYUK Bethel Broadcasting Inc.
P.O. Box 468
Bethel, AK 99559

Ronald H. Brower
North Slope Borough
P.O. Box 69
Barrow, AK 99723

Chris Rabich Campbell
USDA Forest Service
Federal Building
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Rick Caulfield
Dept. of Rural Development
University of Alaska
Dillingham, AK 99576

Jacques Cinq-Mars
Archaeological Survey of Canada
National Museums of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

Terrence Cole
The Alaska Journal
130 Second Avenue South
Edmonds, WA 98020

Cheryl L. Colson
13580 Westwind Drive
Anchorage, AK 99516

John P. Cook
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
1541 Gaffney Road
Fairbanks, AK 99703

Debra Corbett
4706 Grumman Street
Anchorage, AK 99507

Peter Corey
Sheldon Jackson Museum
104 College Drive
Sitka, AK 99835

Marguerite Cornwall
Elmer E. Rasmuson Library
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Richard and Nora Dauenhauer
Sealaska Heritage Foundation
Sealaska Plaza
Juneau, AK 99801

Nancy Yaw Davis
719 1/2 N Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Polly M. Davis
SRA Box 560C
Willow, AK 99688

Tanya DeMarsh
11602 North Dogwood Lane
Edmonds, WA 98020

Willem J. De Reuse
Department of Linguistics
University of Texas
Austin, TX 76712

Ronn E. Dick
Sheldon Jackson College
P.O. Box 479
Sitka, AK 99835

Ty Dilliplane
51 Waterman Farm Road
Centerville, MA 02632

E. James Dixon
University of Alaska Museum
907 Yukon Drive
Fairbanks, AK 99775-1200

Gerald S. Domnick
Kuskokwim Community College
P.O. Box 368
Bethel, AK 99559

Patrick Dubbs
Department of Rural Development
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Kate Duncan
Department of Fine Arts
Seattle University
Seattle, WA 98122

Linda J. Elianna
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Department of Anthropology
Fairbanks, AK 99775

James Fall
Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99502

Nicholas E. Flanders
Dept. of Rural Development
Box 297
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Milton Freeman
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
CANADA T6 2E9

O. W. Frost, Ph.D.
2141 Lord Baranof Drive
Anchorage, AK 99517

Lynne S. Fullerton
State University of New York
College at Brockport
Brockport, NY 14420

J. G. Gallison
Department of Anthropology
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99163-4910

Mimi George
125 Chancellor Street, No. 4
Charlottesville, VA 22903

Ed T. Gillisple
Department of Anthropology
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Perry Gilmore
College of Human & Rural Development
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Michael Graf
Psychology-CHRD
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Steve Grubis
Department of Education
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Edwin Hall
Department of Anthropology
State University of New York
Brockport, NY 14420

Barbara Harrison
Dept. of Rural Development
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Elmer Haymon
College of Human and Rural Development
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Charles E. Holmes
Pouch 7-028
Anchorage, AK 99510

Barbara Iliff
School of Art - DM-10
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

Ronald K. Inouye
3036 Riverview
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Roy Iutzi-Johnson
Northwest Community College
Pouch 400
Nome, AK 99762

Lawrence D. Kaplan
Alaska Native Language Center
Box 111-U.A.F.
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Katrina C. Kassler
Box 106
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Ron Kent, Archeologist
BIA/ANCSA Office
P.O. Box 190688
Anchorage, AK 99519-0688

Robert E. King
3800 Coventry Drive
Anchorage, AK 99507

Okeg Kobtzeff
St. Herman's Theological Seminary
Box 728
Kodiak, AK 99615

Michael Krauss
Alaska Native Language Center
Box 111-U.A.F.
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Michael L. Kunz
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

James Kurtz
BIA/ANCSA Office
P.O. Box 190688
Anchorage, AK 99519-0688

Steve J. Langdon
University of Alaska-Anchorage
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508

Raymond Le Blanc
Archaeological Survey of Canada
National Museums of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

Jean Lester
P.O. Box 33
Ester, AK 99725

David Lewis
125 Chancellor Street, No. 4
Charlottesville, VA 22903

Jerry Lipka
Department of Education
University of Alaska
Dillingham, AK 99576

Edna A. MacLean
Alaska Native Language Center
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Ernie Manzie
Department of Education
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Owen Mason
P.O. Box 83734
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Howard E. Maxwell
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Department of Anthropology
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Martha McCollough
Department of Anthropology
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

J. David McMahan
State of Alaska
Pouch 7-028
Anchorage, AK 99510

Katherine McNamara
Box 3934
Charlottesville, VA 22903

Vera K. Metcalf
Northwest Community College
Pouch 400
Nome, AK 99762

Dave Mills
Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824

Craig Mishler
DGGs
Pouch 7-028
Anchorage, AK 99510

Phyllis Morrow
Lower Kuskokwim School District
P.O. Box 305
Bethel, AK 99559

Robert M. Muth
Forestry Sciences Laboratory
P.O. Box 909
Juneau, AK 99802

Connie G. Myers
USDA Forest Service
Federal Building
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Michael Nowak
Department of Anthropology
The Colorado College
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Harry Oda
4850 156th Avenue N.E., #20
Redmond, WA 98052

James M. Orvik
College of Human and Rural Development
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Ken Owens
California State University
6000 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95819-2694

Bill Pfisterer
Department of Education
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775-0600

Peter G. Phippen
Department of Anthropology
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Richard Pierce
Sheldon Jackson College
Sitka, AK 99835

Pat Polanski
University of Hawaii at Wanoa
2550 The Mall
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Kenneth L. Pratt
BIA/ANCSA Office
P.O. Box 190688
Anchorage, AK 99519-0688

Bruce A. Ream
University of Alaska Museum
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Richard E. Reanier
Department of Anthropology DH-05
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

K. C. Reid
Department of Anthropology
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99163-4910

Douglas Reger
DGGs
P.O. Box 7-028
Anchorage, AK 99510

John Revells
Dept. of Rural Development
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

M. E. Roe
Center for Northwest Anthropology
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99163-4910

Natalia Sadomskay
65-30 Kissena Boulevard
Queens, CUNY
Flushing, NY 11367

Becky Saleeby
University of Alaska Museum
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

William Schneider
The Elmer E. Rasmuson Library
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775-1000

Bob Schroeder
Department of Fish and Game
1300 College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Robert Shaw
DGGs
Pouch 7-028
Anchorage, AK 99510

William L. Sheppard
Northwestern University
2680 Lovejoy Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508

George K. Sherrod
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
P.O. Box 165-U.A.F.
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Elaine Schmidt
School of Art - DM-10
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

Barbara S. Smith
6751 Round Tree Drive
Anchorage, AK 99516

Richard Stern
Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 1148
Nome, AK 99762

Alice Taff
Nikolaevsk School
P.O. Box 129
Anchor Point, AK 99556

Mike Travis
Alaska Department of Education
Pouch F
Juneau, AK 99811

Robert J. Walker
Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99502

Lynn Ager Wallen and R. Wallen
Alaska State Museum
Pouch FM
Juneau, AK 99811

Carl L. Williams
Interface Consultants Inc.
650 W. Int'l. Airport Road
Anchorage, AK 99518

Robert J. Wolfe
Department of Fish and Game
Box 3-2000
Juneau, AK 99811

Chris B. Wooley
P.O. Box 4-2151
Anchorage, AK 99509

William Workman
Department of Anthropology-UAA
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508

Victoria Wyatt
Department of History
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

David R. Yesner
University of Alaska-Anchorage
2533 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508-4670

ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

13TH ANNUAL MEETING

CONFERENCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

CONFERENCE ORGANIZER: Terry L. Haynes
Department of Fish and Game
Division of Subsistence

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Mary McCabe
Fairbanks North Star Borough
Community Research Center

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION: G. Richard Scott
Department of Anthropology
University of Alaska-Fairbanks

CONFERENCE PUBLICITY AND MEDIA: Richard Stern
Department of Fish and Game
Division of Subsistence

Special thanks are extended to the many volunteers who assisted the committee with the numerous tasks associated with the conference, and to our colleagues who organized symposia or chaired sessions of contributed papers.

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ARCO Foundation
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence
University of Alaska-Fairbanks

PROGRAM GUIDE

Room Time	WEST GOLD	MIDDLE GOLD	RAMPART
FRIDAY	a.m. Contributed Papers in Archaeology	Contributed Papers in Archaeology	Subsistence in Alaska: Land Use Planning and Impact Assessment
	Russian-American Symposium II		Contributed Papers in Archaeology
	p.m. Russian-American Symposium II	Capitalizing on the Cross-Cultural Context in Educational Programs	Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology
SATURDAY	a.m. Mid-to-Late Holocene Cultural Adaptations in the Boreal Forests	Policy and Planning for Alaskan Languages Symposium I	Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology
			Biographies Based on Oral History
	p.m. Contributed Papers in Archaeology	Policy and Planning for Alaskan Languages Symposium II	Alaska Native Art History: Stylistic Analysis and Methodologies for Analysis
		The Future of Minority Languages in Alaska (Panel)	