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# **Guide to Alaska's Cultures**

**2006-2007 Edition**



**Alaska Conservation Foundation**

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### Past

**Alaska** — Alaska Natives and American Indians maintained a steady 15.6 percent of the total population between 1990 and 2000. According to a 2004 study by the University of Alaska Anchorage's Institute of Social and Economic Research, the Alaska Native population has tripled in the last 40 years. However, the 1990s were the first decade in a long time that Alaska Natives did not shrink as a percentage of the total population.

### Present

**Alaska** — The Alaska Native and American Indian population within Alaska is the largest minority group. The 2000 Census counted 98,043 American Indians and Alaska Natives in Alaska.

**Anchorage** — In Anchorage, the Census Bureau reported 18,941 American Indian/Alaska Native individuals representing 7.3 percent of the population.

### Future

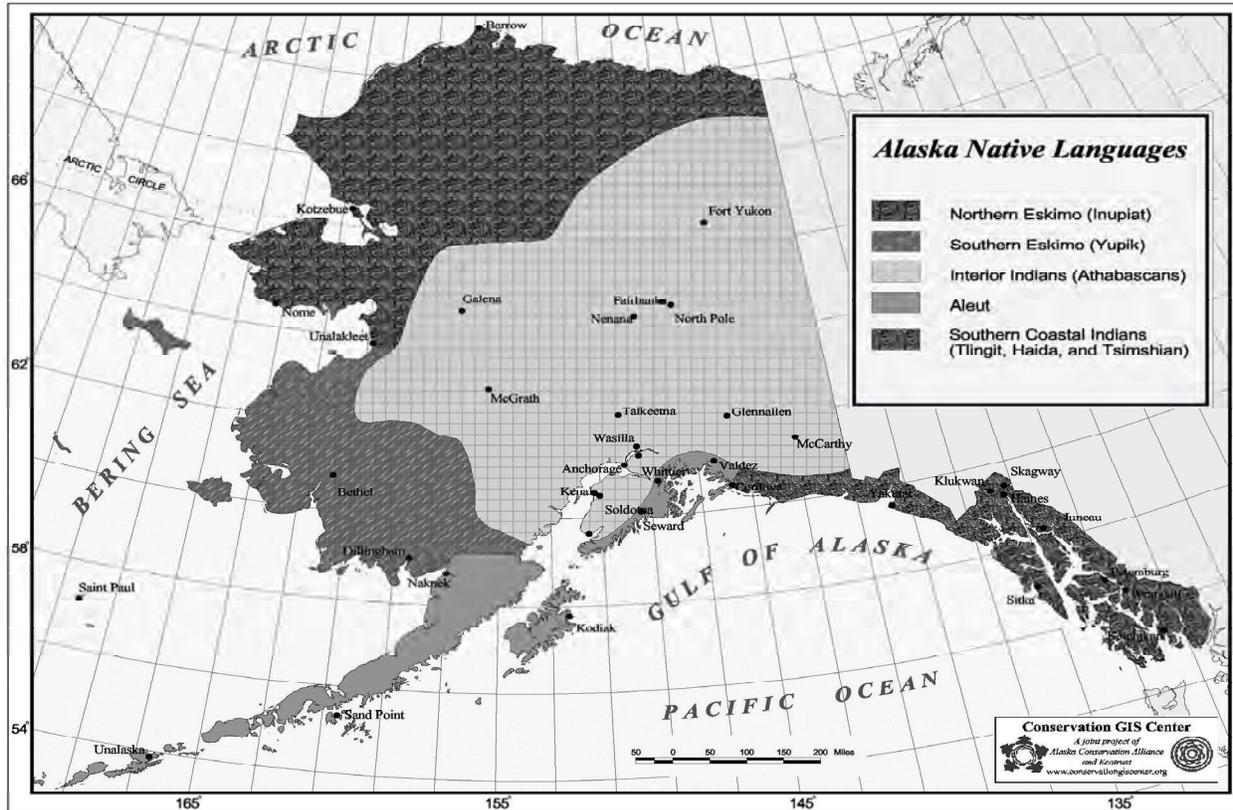
**Alaska** — By the year 2025, the Alaska Native population has been forecasted to drop significantly as a proportion of the state total. However, U.S. Census Bureau projections for the Alaska Native population have historically been incorrect. It is important to remember that these census projections may again prove inaccurate.

Alaska Native leader Larry Mercurieff believes that one key to maintaining the vibrant cultures of Alaska's Native peoples is the protection of subsistence and the land upon which subsistence activities depend. He stated, "Erosion of the way of life and cultural foundations of communities are some of the primary concerns that Alaska Natives are facing."



Luann Pelagio, Alaska Native teacher with her granddaughter at Bridge Builders' Welcome to America 1998 event. (photo courtesy of Bridge Builders)

Alaska's Language Regions



Ice Fishing in Akiachak, Alaska. © Mike Affleck, Alaska Division Of Tourism

## DEMOGRAPHICS

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(photo courtesy of Anchorage Museum of History and Art)

### Number of Alaskan Natives and American Indians in Alaska by Ethnicity

Alaska Native	Number of Individuals
Alaskan Athabaskan	11,910
Aleut	8,282
Eskimo	41,481
Tlingit-Haida	9,153
American Indian	Number of Individuals
Apache	116
Blackfeet	151
Cherokee	962
Chickasaw	421
Chippewa	394
Choctaw	277
Iroquois	134
Latin American Indian	125
Navajo	212
Pueblo	111
Sioux	282

Note: Demographic data above is from the 2000 Census and reflects the responses of people who claimed only one race.

The Alaska Native government system can be divided into five entities as explained in David S. Case and David A. Voluck's book, *Alaska Natives and American Laws, Second Edition*. The authors divide the government system into "governments, economic profit corporations, nonprofit developmental and service corporations, multi-regional political organizations, and international organizations." These five entities compose the detailed Alaskan Native government system.

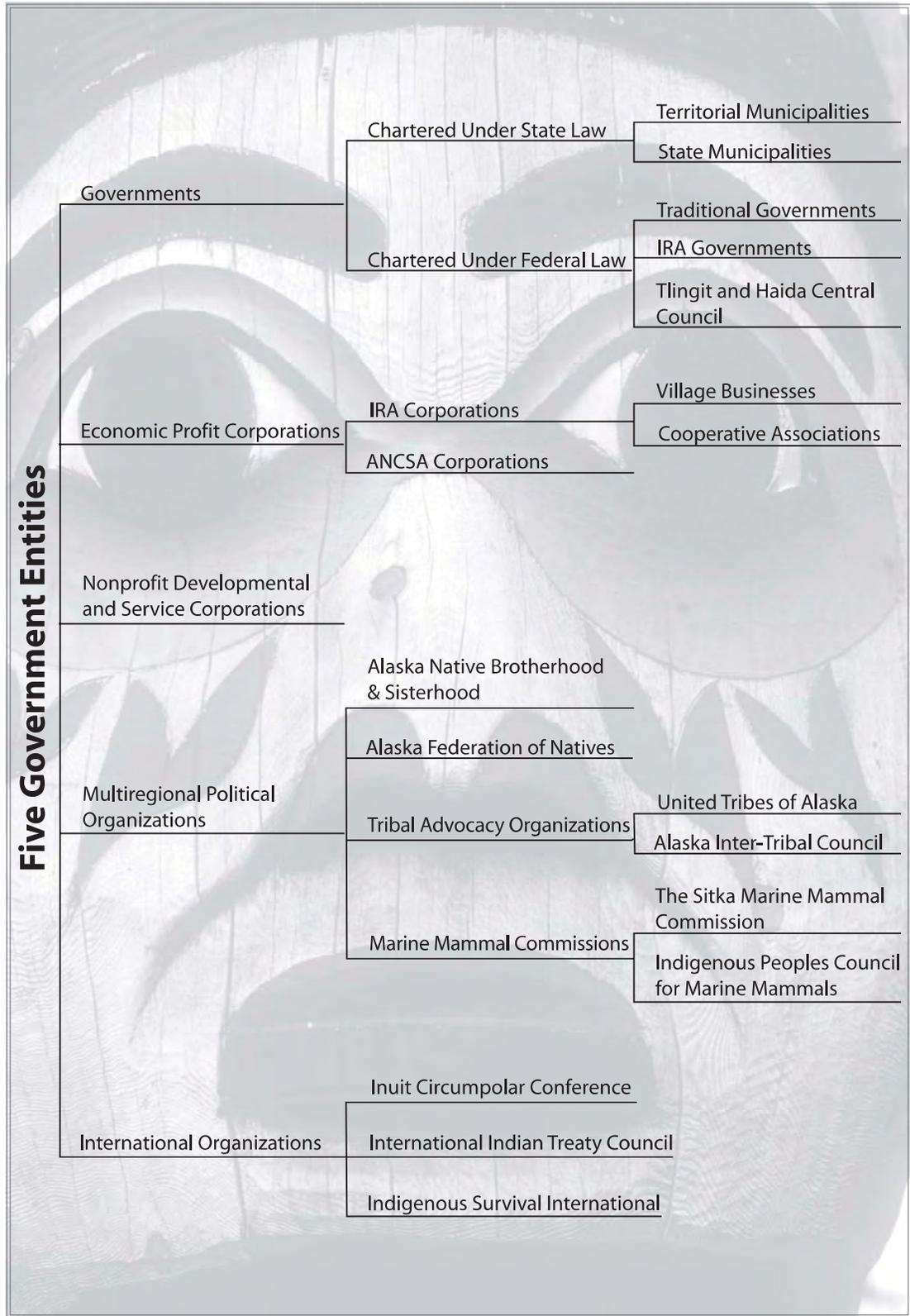
### I. Governmental Organizations

- a. Chartered under State law
  - i. State municipalities
- b. Chartered under Federal law
  - i. Traditional Governments — Governments organized according to the customs and traditions of the Native community. However, they do not operate with a federally approved Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) constitution of a state-approved municipal charter.
  - ii. IRA Governments — These are governments organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. The IRA permitted Natives to organize with a 1936 amendment stating that organization could occur on the basis of a common bond occupation, association, or residence. In addition, a Native community does not give up their self-governing powers when adopting an IRA constitution. An IRA government allows Alaska Natives to avoid some of the glitches in the claims settlement while remaining sovereign.
  - iii. Tlingit and Haida Central Council — The Tlingit and Haida Central Council is the "general legislative and governing body of the Tlingit and Haida Tribes and promotes their welfare and exercises other powers accruing to it through its federally recognized sovereignty."



Chilkat Indian Dancers in Haines, Alaska © Alaska Division of Tourism

# GOVERNMENT SYSTEM



## II. Economic Profit Corporations

- a. IRA Corporations — These corporations were organized under the IRA, which permits Natives to organize under any one of these common bonds: occupation, association or residence.
  - i. Village Businesses — When a village organized into an IRA government all members of the village were also members of the corporation under the IRA constitution.
  - ii. Cooperative Associations — These associations are more likely to be organized under the common bond of association or occupation rather than the geographical boundaries. For example, the Hydaburg Cooperative Association was organized by a group of Indians in the fishing industry.
- b. ANCSA Corporations — Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) corporations received monetary and real property benefits due to their formation under ANCSA. IRA corporations only have access to a revolving loan fund and other minor benefits. ANCSA corporations are authorized under federal law but are also required to be formed according to Alaska State laws. ANCSA corporations have access to both public and private capital markets as well as to Native business development programs such as the Indian Financing Act. However, ANCSA corporations are also vulnerable to less federal protection if a market failure occurs as a result of increased risks in the marketplace.



Alaska Natives with sled dogs in Kotzebue, Alaska © Alaska Division of Tourism

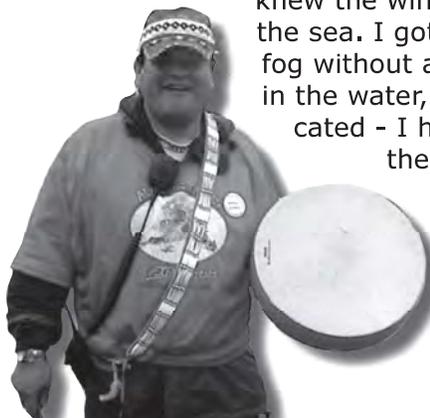
**III. Nonprofit Development and Service Corporations** — The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 allowed the development of community action agencies and programs that would help the rural poor become self-sufficient.

a. Examples

- i. **Tanana Chiefs Conference** — This organization was created to deal with land rights and other problems in the Interior Athabaskan region. TCC was reorganized in 1962 as a result of the 1958 Statehood Act, which gave the State of Alaska the right to select 102,500,000 acres of land.
- ii. **Maniilaq Association** — Originally known as Northwest Alaska Native Association (NANA), this organization was also formed in response to the land claims issue. When NANA incorporated as a for-profit, it became NANA Regional Corporation. The nonprofit arm then changed their name to the Mauneluk Association, later changing the spelling to Maniilaq. Maniilaq is the nonprofit Native association that serves Northwest Alaska.
- iii. **Bristol Bay Native Association** — The Bristol Bay Native Association is the nonprofit that serves Alaska Natives in Bristol Bay. The organization's purpose is to promote nonprofit programs for the Native people of Bristol Bay.

When I was a child growing up on St. Paul Island, I learned to love the environment and wildlife. I would go out at four o'clock in the morning and walk out of town just to be under the bird cliffs with two million sea birds. As the birds wake up in the morning, they just mill around and fly within inches of you by the thousands. I would also go out at night on the tundra and look at the stars. I'll never forget the night I counted seventy falling stars. Sometimes I'd just be out on the tundra to listen to the birds and the insects and smell the flowers, and that was practically my daily life.

By age seven, I was given my first rifle and shotgun. I had a traditional Aleut mentor who taught me about relationship: relationship to animals, to creation - what it means to be an Aleut man. He took me under his wing from age five to age thirteen...by age eleven I knew the winds, the tides and the currents; I could read the sea. I got to the point where I could navigate in thick fog without any navigational aid. I could feel the tension in the water, I could sense the energy where I was located - I had all kinds of cues: the color of the water, the rhythm of the water, the movement patterns of certain species of birds at particular times of the day, and when seals left the island to forage, etc. Basically I was taught that the entire body is the intelligence, not just the mind.



— Larry Merculieff



Alaska Native students from Wendler Middle School

**IV. Multiregional Political Organizations** — These groups were formed as a reaction to political problems and continue to help Alaska Natives with political and social issues.

- a. Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood
- b. Alaska Federation of Natives
- c. Tribal Advocacy Organizations
  - i. United Tribes of Alaska
  - ii. Alaska Inter-Tribal Council
- d. Marine Mammal Commissions
  - i. The Sitka Marine Mammal Commission
  - ii. Indigenous Peoples Council for Marine Mammals

**V. International Organizations** — These entities have organized in order to protect Alaska Native interests that extend beyond the United States.

- a. Inuit Circumpolar Conference
- b. International Indian Treaty Council
- c. Indigenous Survival International

To most Native people, “subsistence” is more than just a way of obtaining food or a vital economic component of life, but a Native cultural tradition, an integrated pattern of community life, and the substance of Native self-definition.

In 1980, Congress enacted the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). Title VIII of ANILCA requires subsistence uses have priority on federal public lands in the taking of fish stocks, wildlife populations, and other wild, renewable resources over the taking of these resources for other uses. Title VIII defines “subsistence uses” as “the customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption,” as well as for “the making and selling of handicrafts;” “barter” and “sharing” for personal or family consumption, and “customary trade.”

### Why Does Title VIII of ANILCA Protect Subsistence Uses?

Congress settled the land claims of Alaska’s Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut peoples in 1971 by enacting the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). ANCSA promised Alaska Natives legal title to 44 million acres of federal public land and \$962.5 million as compensation for the extinguishment of “all aboriginal titles,” including “any aboriginal hunting or fishing rights that may exist.”



Repairing a salmon net, Black River fishcamp, Scammon Bay, from the book *Always Getting Ready*. ©James Barker

However, in recognition of the importance of subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping to Native residents of Native villages, the Senate’s version of ANCSA included a provision directing the Secretary of the Interior to establish a “subsistence use unit” around each village and authorizing the Secretary to close the unit to hunting, fishing, and trapping by non-residents of the unit when necessary to protect subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping by unit residents (both Native and non-Native).

In arguments to the House-Senate Conference Committee that wrote the version of ANCSA which Congress later enacted, the State of Alaska and the members of Alaska’s congressional delegation said the Senate provision was unnecessary. They proposed instead the Alaska Board of Fish and Game regulate hunting, fishing, and trapping in a manner that would protect the subsistence activities of residents of Native villages. As a consequence, the Conference Committee did not include

the Senate provision in its bill. However, in its report on the bill, the Conference Committee explained it had excluded the Senate provision because the Conference Committee expected the Secretary of the Interior and the State of Alaska “to take any action necessary to protect the subsistence needs of the Natives.”

By 1977, when Congress began considering H.R. 39, the bill enacted as ANILCA in 1980, Alaska Natives realized that the Secretary of the Interior and the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Board of Game had not acted to protect subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping by Native and other residents of Native villages over the preceding six years. For that reason, Representative Morris Udall, the sponsor of H.R. 39, included a provision in his bill that over the next four years became Title VIII.

Title VIII established federal standards regulating the taking of fish stocks and wildlife populations on federal public lands, but allowed the State of Alaska to implement those standards if the Alaska State Legislature enacted laws applicable throughout the state containing the same federal standards. In 1978 and 1986, the Legislature enacted such laws, which the Alaska Board of Game and Board of Fisheries were responsible for implementing.



(Left) Pulling in a Beluga whale at Black River fishcamp, Scammon Bay village people. (right) Byron Hunter, Elia Charlie, and Oscar Rivers—Fourth of July at Black River fishcamp, Scammon Bay, from the book *Always Getting Ready*. ©James Barker

### Has Title VIII Lived Up to Its Promise?

During Congress's consideration of Title VIII of ANILCA and the Alaska State Legislature's consideration of the laws it enacted in 1978 and 1986, sportsmen's organizations and others objected to Congress's and the Legislature's provision of a priority for only rural Alaska residents for subsistence uses of fish stocks and wild-life populations. Several members of those groups filed a lawsuit against the State of Alaska alleging that the state's constitution prohibited the Alaska State Legislature from complying with the requirements of Title VIII of ANILCA. In 1989, the Alaska Supreme Court agreed with the groups' interpretation of the Alaska Constitution in a decision entitled *McDowell v. State*. Consequently, the State of Alaska could not comply with the requirements of Title VIII of ANILCA.

In response to the *McDowell* decision, the federal government established a Federal Subsistence Board and regional advisory councils to implement Title VIII of ANILCA on federal public lands. Initially, the Secretary of the Interior took the position that Congress did not intend to authorize the Federal Subsistence Board to regulate the taking of fish stocks for subsistence uses in most waters of Alaska. However, the U.S. District Court ruled in 1994 in a decision entitled *Katie John v. United States* that the Secretary of the Interior was wrong, and that Congress did intend for Title VIII of ANILCA to control the taking of fish stocks in most waters (although not all) throughout Alaska.

Since 1990, a majority of the members of both the Alaska State House and Senate has voted repeatedly to allow Alaskan voters to decide to amend the Alaska Constitution, reversing the *McDowell v. State of Alaska* decision by authorizing the Legislature to enact laws implementing the priority for subsistence uses by rural Alaska residents contained in Title VIII of ANILCA. But, to be amended, the Alaska Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of each House, not just a majority. Consequently, the state retains management of wildlife resources on only state-owned



Clara Akagtak storing dried herring, Umkumiut fishcamp on Nelson Island, from the book *Always Getting Ready*. ©James Barker

and privately-owned lands in Alaska, or approximately 40% of Alaska's land. The remaining 60% of lands are in federal public ownership, and the federal government manages wildlife resources on those lands and fishery resources on a majority of the state's waters.

Decades after the passage of ANCSA and ANILCA it is clear the challenges of protecting subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources in Alaska are far from over.



Did You Know? Dena’ina Athabascans were the first people to live in the area that is now Anchorage. Some Alaska Natives still live in Eklutna, the oldest continually inhabited site in the Anchorage area.

## Spotlight on Eklutna

“When the Russian people got here, there were about 3,000 Dena’ina Athabascans along the shores of Upper Cook Inlet. Many died in disease epidemics in the late 1800s and early 1900s. We used to migrate all the way from the Copper River Basin around what are now Gulkana and Chitina, down Cook Inlet as far as Point Possession to fish all summer long. In the fall, we hunted moose on our way back to the Interior, where we spent the winter. According to Athabascan history, we have been here over 30,000 years.



Lee Stephan (courtesy of Native Village of Eklutna)

It is said that Eklutna has been around as a seasonal camp for 800 years. We made it our permanent, year-round village in the 1920s, around the time that jobs became available building the Alaska Railroad and the Bureau of Indian Affairs opened a school in Eklutna.

Before Anchorage cropped up as a tent city in 1914, there were fish camps up and down Ship Creek and Bootlegger’s Cove. My mom and dad had a place on Point Woronzof, and other families had camps nearby. Since the city has grown, we have had to move many of our traditional fish camps to places like Fire Island and Point Possession.”

— Lee Stephan, chief executive officer of the Eklutna tribe

### How Did Eklutna Get Its Name?

A couple of little girls who were fishing up at Eklutna Lake caught a little fish, and they started making fun of its size. The fish’s parents saw this and got angry, so they swamped the boat and drowned the girls. A little while later, two big boulders were washed down to the Eklutna River canyon. The Dena’ina word *Id’louyt’nu* or “Eklutna” means “plural objects river,” so those boulders are how Eklutna got its name.

## Alaska Native/American Indian Recipes by MaryAnn and Warren Price of Haines, AK

### Quick Fry Bread

4 C flour  
1 C powdered milk  
8 tsp baking powder  
2 tsp salt  
2 C warm water

#### Directions:

Mix ingredients  
Break off pieces, roll into balls and flatten with hand  
Deep fry until golden brown



The late Warren (2005) and Mary Ann Price  
(photo courtesy of Nadine Price-Schreuffer)

### Fry Bread

Use your favorite bread dough recipe  
Break off pieces and deep fry  
Eat plain or with honey, butter, jam or maple syrup  
The bread is best eaten when warm  
Enjoy!

### The Prices' Dried Fish Recipe

*Most fish can be smoked. However, fish with a high fat content such a salmon can be smoked much more easily than lean fish.*

Clean fish carefully  
Split fish in two, leaving the skin on the fillet  
Remove bones  
Cut into even strips  
Salt fish using a brine (see below for salt brine recipe)  
Hang fish to dry for a day  
Smoke fish for 4 to 5 days

#### Salt Brine

Dissolve 1 ½ pounds of salt per gallon of water  
Chill brine to 38 degrees or lower  
Put the fish in the brine between 20 minutes and 3 hours depending on taste  
Soak in fresh water to remove excess brine for 30 to 60 minutes  
(Ratio = 3 parts brine to 1 part fish)

## Stinky Heads Recipe

Dig a hole in the ground  
Line the hole with leaves and moss  
Place fish heads in the hole and cover with moss and leaves  
Let fish heads ferment for about four days  
Remove fish heads when they are soft  
Enjoy!

Do not use glass or plastic containers when fermenting fish heads! Bacteria thrives in this warm, moist environment and will cause food poisoning.



Cutting and drying salmon, Black River fishcamp, Scammon Bay, from the book *Always Getting Ready*. ©James Barker

## Alaska Native Markets

**George's Market and Native Foods**  
10240 Old Seward Highway  
Anchorage, Alaska 99515  
Phone: (907) 349-6023  
Fax: (907) 522-3735

## NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

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### **Ahtna Heritage Foundation**

P.O. Box 213  
Glennallen, Alaska 99588  
Phone: (907) 822-5778  
Fax: (907) 822-5338  
Web site: [www.ahtna-inc.com/heritage\\_foundation.html](http://www.ahtna-inc.com/heritage_foundation.html)

### **Alaska Federation of Natives**

1577 C Street, Suite 300  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Phone: (907) 274-3611  
Fax: (907) 276-7989  
Web site: [www.nativefederation.org/flash.html](http://www.nativefederation.org/flash.html)

### **Alaska Inter-Tribal Council**

750 West 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Suite 215  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2160  
Phone: (907) 563-9334  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-563-9334  
Fax: (907) 563-9337  
Web site: [www.aitc.org](http://www.aitc.org)  
Contact: Julie Bator, Executive Director

### **Alaska Native Brotherhood**

Grand Camp  
P.O. Box 32457  
Juneau, Alaska 99803-24557  
Website: [www.anbgrandcamp.org](http://www.anbgrandcamp.org)  
Camp #2  
320 W. Willoughby Avenue, Suite 100  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
Phone: (907) 586-2049  
Fax: (907) 586-3301

### **Alaska Natural History Association**

750 West 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Suite 100  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Phone: (907) 274-8440  
Toll-free phone: 1-866-257-2757  
Fax: (907) 274-8343  
E-mail: [info@alaskanha.org](mailto:info@alaskanha.org)  
Web site: [www.alaskanha.org](http://www.alaskanha.org)

### **Alaska's People**

670 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 112  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone: (907) 263-7013 or (907) 265-5964  
Toll-free phone: 1-888-553-1213  
Fax: (907) 265-5963  
E-mail: [apeople@citci.com](mailto:apeople@citci.com)  
Web site: [www.alaskaspeople.com](http://www.alaskaspeople.com)

### **The Aleut Foundation**

4000 Old Seward Highway, Suite 300  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone: (907) 561-4300  
Fax: (907) 563-4328  
E-mail: [taf@aleutcorp.com](mailto:taf@aleutcorp.com)  
Web site: [www.aleutcorp.com/found.html](http://www.aleutcorp.com/found.html)  
Organizational director: Edgar Smith,  
President

### **Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association**

201 East 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Phone: (907) 276-2700  
Fax: (907) 279-4351  
E-mail: [apiiai@apiiai.org](mailto:apiiai@apiiai.org)  
Web site: [www.apiiai.org](http://www.apiiai.org)

### **Arctic Education Foundation**

P.O. Box 129  
Barrow, Alaska 99723  
Phone: (907) 852-8633  
Fax: (907) 852-2774  
E-mail: [dcook@asrc.com](mailto:dcook@asrc.com)  
Web site: [www.asrc.com](http://www.asrc.com)

### **Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc.**

P.O. Box 219  
Bethel, Alaska 99559  
Phone: (907) 543-7300  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-478-3521  
Fax: (907) 543-3596  
Web site: [www.avcp.org](http://www.avcp.org)  
Contact: Myron P. Naneng, Sr., President





My favorite cultural tradition is the AFN (Alaska Federation of Natives) Convention because it gives us a chance to get together. I am happy that they are reviving Native dancing because it was banned many years ago by missionaries. I am also able to speak my Native language without being whipped for it. Things are changing slowly for the better. However, there is still a lot of time before people overcome all of the obstacles.  
— Maria Duley

### **Bering Straits Foundation**

P.O. Box 1008  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
Phone: (907) 443-5252  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-478-5079  
Fax: (907) 443-2985  
Web site: [www.beringstraits.com/bsf/bsfhome.htm](http://www.beringstraits.com/bsf/bsfhome.htm)

### **Bristol Bay Native Association**

1500 Kanakanak Road  
Dillingham, Alaska 99576  
Phone: (907) 842-5257  
Fax: (907) 842-5932  
E-mail: [thoeffler@bbna.com](mailto:thoeffler@bbna.com)  
Web site: [www.bbna.com](http://www.bbna.com)  
Contact: Terry Hoeffler, Chief of Operations

### **BBNC Education Foundation**

800 Cordova Street, Suite 200  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Phone: (907) 278-3602  
Fax: (907) 276-3925  
E-mail: [pelagiol@bbnc.net](mailto:pelagiol@bbnc.net)  
Web site: [www.bbnc.net](http://www.bbnc.net)

### **Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA)**

320 West Willoughby Avenue, Suite 300  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
Phone: (907) 586-1432  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-344-1432  
Fax: (907) 586-8970  
Web site: [www.ccthita.org](http://www.ccthita.org)  
Organizational director: Edward K. Thomas, President

### **Chugachmiut**

1840 S. Bragaw Street, Suite 110  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508  
Phone: (907) 562-4155  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-478-4155  
Fax: (907) 563-2891  
E-mail: [reception@chugachmiut.org](mailto:reception@chugachmiut.org)  
Web site: [www.chugachmiut.org](http://www.chugachmiut.org)  
Organizational director: Patrick M. Anderson, Executive Director

### **The CIRI Foundation**

2600 Cordova Street, Suite 206  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone: (907) 263-5582  
Fax: (907) 263-5588  
Web site: [www.ciri.com/tcf](http://www.ciri.com/tcf)

### **Cook Inlet Housing Authority**

3510 Spenard Road, Suite 201  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone: (907) 276-8822  
Fax: (907) 258-4957

### **Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc.**

670 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 200  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone: (907) 265-5900  
Toll-free phone: 1-877-985-5900  
Fax: (907) 265-5947  
Web site: [www.citci.com](http://www.citci.com)  
Organizational director: Gloria O'Neill, President and CEO

### **Copper River Native Association**

P.O. Box H  
Copper Center, Alaska 99573  
Phone: (907) 822-5241  
E-mail: [info@copperriverna.org](mailto:info@copperriverna.org)  
Web site: [www.copperriverna.org](http://www.copperriverna.org)

## FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS

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### **Doyon Foundation**

1 Doyon Place, Suite 300  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99710  
Phone: (907) 459-2050  
Fax: (907) 459-2065  
E-mail: [foundation@doyon.com](mailto:foundation@doyon.com)  
Web site: [www.doyonfoundation.com](http://www.doyonfoundation.com)

### **Kawerak, Inc.**

500 Seppala Drive  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 948  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
Phone: (907) 443-5231  
Fax: (907) 443-4452  
Web site: [www.kawerak.org](http://www.kawerak.org)  
Contact: Loretta Bullard

### **Kodiak Area Native Association**

3449 East Rezanof Drive  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615  
Phone: (907) 486-9800  
Fax: (907) 486-9898  
Web site: [www.kanaweb.org](http://www.kanaweb.org)

### **Maniilaq Association**

P.O. Box 256, #733 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue  
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-478-3312  
Web site: [www.maniilaq.org/flash.html](http://www.maniilaq.org/flash.html)

### **Southcentral Foundation**

4501 Diplomacy Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508  
Phone: (907) 729-4955  
Fax: (907) 729-5000  
Web site: [www.southcentralfoundation.org](http://www.southcentralfoundation.org)  
Organizational director: Katherine  
Gotlieb, CEO

### **Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.**

122 First Avenue, Suite 600  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
Phone: (907) 452-8251  
Web site: [www.tananachiefs.org](http://www.tananachiefs.org)

## **Regional Corporations**

### **Ahtna Incorporated**

Glennallen Office  
P.O. Box 649  
Glennallen, Alaska 99588  
Phone: (907) 822-3476  
Fax: (907) 822-3495  
E-mail: [brebne@ahtna.net](mailto:brebne@ahtna.net)  
Web site: [www.ahtna-inc.com](http://www.ahtna-inc.com)  
Organizational director: Kenneth Johns,  
President/Ceo

### **Aleut Corporation**

4000 Old Seward Highway, Suite 300  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone: (907) 561-4300  
E-mail: [ssmith@aleutcorp.com](mailto:ssmith@aleutcorp.com)  
Web site: [www.aleutcorp.com](http://www.aleutcorp.com)  
Contact: Shirlee Smith

### **Arctic Slope Regional Corporation**

P.O. Box 129  
Barrow, Alaska 99723  
Phone: (907) 852-8633  
Fax: (907) 852-5733  
Anchorage Office  
3900 C Street, Suite 801  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-5963  
Phone: (907) 339-6000  
Fax: (907) 339-6028  
Web site: [www.asrc.com](http://www.asrc.com)

### **Association of ANCSA Regional Corporations**

P.O. Box 92829  
Anchorage, Alaska 99509-2829  
Phone: (907) 265-4519

### **Bering Straits Native Corporation**

P.O. Box 1008  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
Phone: (907) 443-5252  
Web site: [www.beringstraits.com](http://www.beringstraits.com)

### **Bristol Bay Native Corporation & Bristol Bay Native Corporation Education Fund**

800 Cordova Street, Suite 200  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-6299  
Phone: (907) 278-3602  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-426-3602  
Fax: (907) 276-3924  
E-mail: [tomyhawk@bbnc.net](mailto:tomyhawk@bbnc.net)  
Education Fund E-mail: [pelagiol@bbnc.net](mailto:pelagiol@bbnc.net)  
Web site: [www.bbnc.net](http://www.bbnc.net)  
Contact: Tom Hawkins, Senior  
Vice President/COO  
Education Fund Contact: Luanne Pelagio



Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN)  
Convention 2002

### **Calista Corporation**

301 Calista Court, Suite A  
Anchorage, Alaska 99518-3028  
Phone: (907) 279-5516  
Fax: (907) 272-5060  
E-mail: [calista@calistacorp.com](mailto:calista@calistacorp.com)  
Web site: [www.calistacorp.com](http://www.calistacorp.com)  
Contact: Sue Gamache,  
Vice President of Shareholder Services

### **Chugach Alaska Corporation**

560 East 34th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone: (907) 563-8866  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-858-2768  
Fax: (907) 563-8402  
Toll-Free: 1 (800) 858-2768  
Web site: [www.chugach-ak.com](http://www.chugach-ak.com)

### **Cook Inlet Region Incorporated**

2525 C Street, Suite 500  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone: (907) 274-8638  
Mailing: P.O. Box 93330  
Anchorage, Alaska 99509-3330  
Phone: (907) 274-8638  
Fax: (907) 263-5186  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-764-2474  
Web site: [www.ciri.com](http://www.ciri.com)  
Organizational director: Margie Brown,  
President/CEO

### **Doyon Limited**

1 Doyon Place, Suite 300  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99710  
Phone: (907) 459-2000  
Fax: (907) 459-2060  
Toll-free phone: 1-888-478-4755  
E-mail: [info@doyon.com](mailto:info@doyon.com)  
Web site: [www.doyon.com](http://www.doyon.com)  
Contact: Julie Biddle, Director of  
Administration

### **Koniag Incorporated**

4300 B Street, Suite 407  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone: (907) 561-2668  
Fax: (907) 562-5258  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-327-7649  
E-mail: [dmetrokin@koniag.com](mailto:dmetrokin@koniag.com)  
Contact: Dennis Metrokin  
Kodiak Office  
202 Center Avenue, Suite 201  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615  
Phone: (907) 486-2530  
Fax: (907) 486-3325  
Web site: [www.koniag.com](http://www.koniag.com)  
Contact: Andrew Teuber, Vice President of  
Kodiak Corporate Affairs

### **NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.**

P.O. Box 49  
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752  
Phone: (907) 442-3301  
Web site: [www.nana.com](http://www.nana.com)  
Contact: Gladys Pungowiyi,  
Resource Specialist, Administrator

### **Sealaska Corporation**

One Sealaska Plaza, Suite 400  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
Phone: (907) 596-1512  
Fax: (907) 586-8191  
Web site: [www.sealaska.com](http://www.sealaska.com)

### **The 13th Regional Corporation**

1156 Industry Drive  
Seattle, Washington 98188  
Phone: (206) 575-6229  
Fax: (206) 575-6283  
E-mail: [info@the13thregion.com](mailto:info@the13thregion.com)  
Web site: [www.the13thregion.com](http://www.the13thregion.com)  
Contact: Suzy Villegas, Executive Assistant

# FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS

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## Arts

### Alaska Native Artists

Sealaska Heritage Foundation  
Phone: (907) 463-4844  
E-mail: [alaskanativeartists@sealaska.com](mailto:alaskanativeartists@sealaska.com)  
Web site: [www.alaskanativeartists.com](http://www.alaskanativeartists.com)

### Alaska Native Arts Foundation

1577C Street, Suite 302  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 101497  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-1497  
Phone: (907) 258-2623  
E-mail: [info@alaskanativearts.org](mailto:info@alaskanativearts.org)  
Web site: [alaskanativearts.org](http://alaskanativearts.org)

### Alaska Native Heritage Center, Inc.

8800 Heritage Center Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99506  
Phone: (907) 330-8000  
E-mail: [info@alaskanative.net](mailto:info@alaskanative.net)  
Web site: [www.alaskanative.net](http://www.alaskanative.net)  
Contact: Kay Ashton, Public Relations

### World Eskimo-Indian Olympics

P.O. Box 72433  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707-2433  
Phone: (907) 452-6646  
Fax: (907) 456-2422  
Web site: [www.weio.org](http://www.weio.org)

## Clubs

### Alaska Native Business and Professional Society, Inc.

3710 Woodland Drive, Suite 2100  
Anchorage, Alaska 99517

### Alaska Native Sports Association

6415 East 31<sup>st</sup> Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99504  
Phone: (907) 337-9818  
E-mail: [ansa@adnmail.com](mailto:ansa@adnmail.com)  
Web site: [www.aknsa.com](http://www.aknsa.com)  
Contact: Alvin Edenshaw, President

## Religion

### Alaska Native Lutheran Church

1420 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Phone: (907) 277-3930  
E-mail: [gsonray@aol.com](mailto:gsonray@aol.com)  
Web site: [www.home.gci.net/centluth](http://www.home.gci.net/centluth)

### Anchorage Native Assembly of God

916 East 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Phone: (907) 276-1781

### Anchorage Native New Life Fellowship

Covenant Church  
1145 C Street  
Anchorage, Alaska  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 231148  
Anchorage, Alaska 99523  
Phone: (907) 277-3322

### Christ Church Episcopal

929 East 81<sup>st</sup> Avenue, Suite 103  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 111963  
Anchorage, Alaska 99511  
Phone: (907) 345-7914

### First Church of God Native Ministry

4317 MacInnes Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508  
Phone: (907) 561-1562



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**Native Men for Christ**

3200 Old Muldoon Road  
Anchorage, Alaska 99504  
Phone: (907) 770-6450

**Native Spiritual Culture Councils, Inc.**

1500 W. 33<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, Suite 100  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

**St. Herman of Alaska Orthodox Seminary**

414 Mission Road  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615  
Phone: (907) 486-3524

**St. Innocent Orthodox Cathedral  
(Russian)**

401 Turpin Road  
Anchorage, Alaska 99504  
Phone: (907) 333-9723

### Services

**Alaska Native Education Council**

670 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 203  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

**Alaska Native Health Board, Inc.**

3700 Woodland Drive, Suite 500  
Anchorage, Alaska 99517  
Phone: (907) 562-6006  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-478-2426  
Fax: (907) 563-2001  
E-mail: [health@anhb.org](mailto:health@anhb.org)  
Web site: [www.anhb.org](http://www.anhb.org)  
Organizational director: Cynthia Navarrette,  
President/CEO

**Alaska Native Justice Center, Inc.**

121 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 240  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone: (907) 278-1122  
Web site: [www.anjc.net](http://www.anjc.net)  
Organizational director: Denise R. Morris,  
President/CEO

**Alaska Native Science Commission**

429 L Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Phone: (907) 258-2672  
Toll-free phone: 1-877-478-2672  
E-mail: [info@aknsc.org](mailto:info@aknsc.org)  
Web site: [www.nativescience.org](http://www.nativescience.org)  
Contact: Patricia Cochran

**Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium**

4141 Ambassador Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

**Alaska Rural Development Council**

3890 University Lake Drive, Suite 110  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508  
Phone: (907) 786-4660  
Fax: (907) 786-4662  
Web site: [ardc.alaska.edu](http://ardc.alaska.edu)

**Fairbanks Native Association**

201 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue, Suite 200  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-4892  
Phone: (907) 452-1648  
Web site: [www.fairbanksnative.org](http://www.fairbanksnative.org)  
Organizational director: Shirley Lee, Executive  
Director

**Fairbanks Native Association Elders  
Program**

317 Wendell Avenue  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
Phone: (907) 451-7250

**The Indian Law Resource Center**

602 Ewing Street  
Helena, Montana 59601  
Phone: (406) 449-2006  
Fax: (406) 449-2031  
E-mail: [mt@indianlaw.org](mailto:mt@indianlaw.org)  
Web site: [www.indianlaw.org](http://www.indianlaw.org)

**Native American Rights Fund  
– Alaska Office**

420 L Street, Suite 505  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Phone: (907) 276-0680  
Fax: (907) 276-2466  
Web site: [www.narf.org](http://www.narf.org)  
Contact: Heather Kendall-Miller

**Rural Alaska Community Action  
Program, Inc.**

731 East 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 200908  
Anchorage, Alaska 99520  
Phone: (907) 279-2511  
Toll-free phone: 1-800-478-7227  
Web site: [www.ruralcap.com](http://www.ruralcap.com)  
Organizational director: David Hardenburgh

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Great Land Dancers perform at Bridge Builders' Winter Festival, 1998. (Photo courtesy of Bridge Builders)

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John Abraham and George Chimugak, Toksook Bay seal hunters, study ice conditions, from the book *Always Getting Ready*. ©James Barker