## art <br> topics

AN ALMOST EXTINCT CULTURE NORTHWEST COAST INDIAN LIFE AND ART

American Indian Art ha come of age despite the fact that some museums seem quite u'naware of this development. The culture o the American Indian is part of the same culture which reached its zenith in Mexico Central America and the South American Andes Some of the most dynamic but lesser known Indian art is that of the Northwest Coast Indian tribes who lived on or near the sea coast o the United States and Canada. The tribes who settled from Puget Sound to Alaska include the Bella Coola, Tlingit, Haida Kwakiutl, Tsimshian, Nootka and Salish. Nature was kind to them, providing them with an abundance of food and a perpetual supply of spruce and cedar from the lush forests of the area. In their ample leisure time, the Indians built large homes totem poles, canoes, some o which were over fifty feet long, and carved wooden objects for ceremonial practical and purely decorative purposes. Their designs in woodworking and sculpted objects ar spanning representational non-representational and abstract forms of art. The Indians in this part of the country had no pottery and did not engage in farming or cattle raising.
imaginative artists thes be symetrical with lines running parallel and tapering to a point at each end Characteristic of this style is the use of two forms independent of each other on the same piece. This sometimes referred to as "kenning" and can best be compared with the use of the family crest in othe cultures. The animals and mythological creatures used
were claimed as ancestors by the Indians who designed the piece. The Thunderbird and his brothers, the Raven and the Bear are some of the earth creatures that were part of the Northwest Indian culture. There was another set of underwater creatures, as well as an underworld of ghosts. All power and privilege were believed to come from some supernatural figure and the crests, ceremonial rites and concomitant powers and privileges were handed down from 9
generation.

The carved wooden objects made by the Indians were usually embelished with paint. The colors, in this case, red ochre, white from burned clamshells, blue from copper oxide or blue clay, green from copper sulphide and black from mud and charcoal were ground up in small stone dishes with mortars and mixed with salmon eggs to provide an oily base similar to tempura.


Painted ceremonial hide shirt Northwest Coast Tlingit Indians, University of Pennsylvania

## At Conference . . .

be "more communication between the tribes - Aleuts, Haidas, Indians and Eskimos." Those groups attend Mt. Edgecumbe she said and usually have th

She said there was drug and rinking problem at Mt. Edgecumbe. She said the first two times a student is caught with dope or liquor, he is restricted. If he is caught the third time, he is sent home

Virginia thought "the conferBoth Maggie and Virginia, like the other students who attended the conference, have to tell their schools what they learned in oral and written reports.
Both girls liked the food in the University's Lower Commons, a statement quite different from what the students living on campus
The girls found out that they ould be attending the conference from their school counselors about month ago. They came not knowing what trexpect, especially he cold.
The conference might turn out
o be an annual affair. Some
students said that it should have been at least a week long. Many meetings were scheduled at the same time and the students attending had trouble choosing which to attend or decided not to go at all. Some students said they wish that they could have visited Monroe and Lathr op High Schools and the jail here.

Some wanted to go dowṇtown to see what Fairbanks and its stores looked like. Other students were disappointed that a representative from their schools' administration or faculty did not attend the concrence "because when we bo back and try to explain, how can we help our school if they can' understand us?

I didn't think we'd talk about so many problems," Virginia Oktoyak said.

I thought we'd talk about white kids," Maggie Andrews said

At one of the meetings, a native girl wanted to-segregate. Another native girl got very angry with that suggestion and said, "what do you think were trying to do now? Segregating would just defeat the purpose of the whole thing.

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Chet, Division ot Lana oltice
LEGAL NOTICE


Tundra Times, Wednesday, December 5, 1973 Page 11

| LEGAL NOTICE | YUKON |
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|  | TERRITORY |
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The Yukon Territory includes 07,076 square miles, most of which is still virgin wilderness. Named for the famed Yukon River, the Territory is federally administered from Ottawa and has a population of about 20,000

## LEGAL NOTICE

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED ADOPTION OF REGULATTI OF THE DEPARTMENT O

LEGAL NOTICE

| IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT |
| :---: |
| AGNES G. DOTY. |
| Plain |
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| EWARD AUBREY DOI |
| No. 73-918 Delena |
| NOTICE TO ABSENT DEFENDA |
| TO: EDWARD AUBREY DOTY You, Defenaant in the above ac |
| tion, are hereby summoned |
| quired to serve upon E JOHN |
| ATHENS, JR., Plamtit's attorney. |
| whose dadress is 510 Second A venue |
| Suite 226, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 |
| answer to the Complant for D- |
| flled in the above civil action |
| urt. It you tall to do so |
| hin thirty (30) days after the date |
| ast publication, judgment by de- |
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| is is an action for divorce. The |
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| divorce. |
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| OLGA T. STEGER, CIE |
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| By: Sharon ${ }^{\text {Deputy }}$ |
| Pub.: Nov. 21, 28 |
| $1973$ |
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| LEGAL NOTICE |



## 90 Calendar days. Plans and spetiticat ons may be obtaned by all who have a bonat tige




| LEGAL NOTICE |  |
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| NOTICE OF PROPOSED |  |
| Changes in the regulations |  |
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| The Department of Environme |  |
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| ded person, may thereatter adopt the |  |
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| Max C. Brewer 1973 . |  |
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