In addition to artists’ booths and evening performances from groups across Alaska and Canada, the Festival of Native Arts includes:

**Workshops:** 1-4 p.m. on March 3-4 at the Wood Center

**Powwow:** 1-4 p.m. on March 5 at the UAF UPark Gym

**Dena Indigenous Film Celebration & UAF Alaska Native Oratory Competition:** 1-4 p.m. on March 5 at the Davis Concert Hall

All Events are FREE and Open to Everyone

Doors open at 6 p.m. on Thursday & Friday on March 3-4

Doors open at 5 p.m. on Saturday, March 5

UAF Davis Concert Hall

(888) 574-6528
festival@uaf.edu

More schedule information is available at:
facebook.cm.festivalofnativearts
fna.community.uaf.edu

www.uaf.edu/dansrd/

The Festival of Native Arts is a Drug and Alcohol Free Event.
Welcome to the 43rd Annual Festival of Native Arts at the University of Alaska Fairbanks! Each year performers and artisans return to share their dances, songs, art, and cultures with the UAF and Fairbanks community. They have made the Festival an annual rite that marks the beginning of a new season—spring!

This year we are hosting performance groups and artisan vendors from all over the state and even as far as Canada. Aside from our evening performances, we hope that you’re able to attend our daytime workshops that share storytelling, agutak making, Alaska Native languages and many more exciting hands on sessions that expose you to living cultures. We are excited for this year’s film component the Dena Film Celebration, which takes place on Saturday afternoon, along with the UAF Alaska Native Oratory Competition.

To our elders, please relax and enjoy the company of your peers in the Honor Our Grandparent’s Room, located near the front entrance towards the library. We also offer a children’s fun table for the pre-k to 1st graders that need something to do to keep them occupied and out of the aisles. The evening performances can be enjoyed via webcast from our website http://fna.community.uaf.edu. Although we have to say, there’s nothing like a live performance!

Our theme this year is Experience the Heartbeat of the Drum. The logo was designed by Flora Rexford of Kaktovik, Alaska.

The 43rd Festival is dedicated to our dear friend, the late Evan Charles of Emmonak, AK. He was a kind hearted, trustworthy and humorous volunteer for Festival the past couple of years. His joy emanated. All three nights will be dedicated to honor our friend that left an Evan-shaped hole in our hearts <3.

We hope you all keep in mind that Festival is about bringing people together to celebrate our many cultural groups and their traditions. We ask that you help us welcome our performers and guests that join us from their villages, the local performers that keep culture alive in the urban setting and our groups from Canada that make such a long journey. Our performance groups practice throughout the year to celebrate their heritage and share it with everyone attending Festival. If you see them in the crowd, make sure to say thank you. Enjoy strolling through the craft tables to meet the artisans that create the treasures you choose to take home. Learn the stories and legends behind our beautiful traditional art.

We would like to extend a special thank you to our faculty advisor Cathy and to our other staff, Crystal, Sherrie and Romanie, for all of their hard work and dedication to Festival. We are pleased to have returned to be the Student Co-Coordinators and honored to work with all of our student and community volunteers that have helped to make this a great three-day celebration.

Quyaana, Maysi’ Chob

Adrienne Titus
Festival Co-Coordinator

Shelby Fisher-Salmon
Festival Co-Coordinator
Dear Festival Audience and Participants,

I’d like to personally welcome each of you to the 43rd Annual Festival of Native Arts. It’s an exciting time for our Festival of Native Arts Club students and volunteers as we continue to grow and adapt, remaining motivated and responsive during some challenging times at the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF). Our university is confronting a time of many changes, and we’re meeting these changes amidst a time of larger state changes. The Festival is an exciting event with a long heritage, and we’ll continue to work to bring people together to ensure the tradition remains.

I hope you enjoy the evening performances as well as the daytime cultural workshops, the Dena Indigenous Film Celebration, the UAF Alaska Native Oratory Competition, and the Winter Powwow. Please don’t forget to visit the vendor booths filled with some of the most amazing art you will find.

This year the students decided to dedicate the Festival to one our own, Evan Charles. Evan was taken from us much too soon, the emotions are amazingly still raw for those students planning the event without his presence. These students work hard to make this event happen; please be sure to thank them when you see them. We sometimes take for granted we can thank them later.

The Festival coordinators and staff work hard to make everything run smoothly and to look continuously for ways we can improve and excel despite the occasional setbacks.

I’d like to thank each of you for attending our event. Thank you to the performers and vendors for bringing your expertise and traditions to our gathering. Thank you to Shelby Fisher-Salmon and Adrienne Titus, as the coordinators, you are truly our greatest asset, and Festival could not accomplish what we do without your support and leadership. Thank you to Crystal Frank, Romanie Roach, Sherrie Ralphs, and Amanda Lash for your patience with me and the administrative support needed to make this event happen. Crystal, you truly rose to the occasion this year — thank you.

I hope you experience the heartbeat of the drum and enjoy your time while at Festival.

Respectfully,

Cathy Brooks
Faculty Advisor for the Festival of Native Arts
Assistant Professor
Department of Alaska Native Studies and Rural Development
The Festival of Native Arts unites the major Native culture groups of Alaska, as well as international groups of the continental United States and countries such as Japan, Russia and Canada. These groups share the rich heritage of their respective cultures that not only solidifies the Alaska Native identity, but also educates all people as to the nature of cultures different from ours.

This tradition began in 1973, when a group of University of Alaska students and faculty in Fairbanks (representing a variety of colleges and departments) met to consider a spring festival focused on the artistic expressions of each Alaska Native culture. In less than three months, perhaps for the first time in Alaska, Native artists, craftspeople and dancers from all major Native culture groups gathered together at the University of Alaska to share with each other, the University community and Fairbanks their rich artistic traditions.

The enthusiasm with which this first festival was received (by artists, observers and coordinators) indicated that a major annual Native event had been born. The first festivals were organized jointly by faculty and students. In recent years the responsibilities of planning and production have become a campus-wide effort of multiple departments, staff, students and community volunteers. The countless hours of making arrangements for housing, transportation, fund-raising, budgeting and more is assumed by faculty, staff, students and community volunteers on top of their already full work and course loads. Planning now is a year-round effort. Such commitment is a testament to a very great pride in cultural values and traditions.

We thank you, our audience, for sharing with us our cultures and traditions. People of all cultures are welcome here as all cultures have something valuable to learn from each other.

An artist designed the Festival of Native Arts Emblem to represent the Alaska Native peoples and their cultures. A woodcarver from Southeast Alaska is shown carving a totem pole, while an Aleut hunter carves a wooden hat. Both the Yup’ik and Inupiaq are represented by the ivory-carver, while a snowshoe maker represents the Athabascan. In a circle matching each figure are animals used by each of the Native people: the dog salmon by the Tlingit/Haida/Tsimshian; the seal by Aleuts; the whale by Yup’ik and Inupiaq; and the caribou by Athabascans. The raven in center of the circle, signifying traditional religious beliefs, represents all Alaska Native people. This beautiful emblem represents the diverse cultures of Alaska.
2016 Festival of Native Arts
Performance Groups

Jabila’ina Dancers
Cupiit Yurartet
Pavva Inupiaq Dancers
Di’haii Gwich’in Dancers
Dakwákáda
Hän Singers
Ptarmigan Hall Dancers
Nulato Dancers
Acilquq
Naaska Qwuaa Yat’ki
Fairbanks Native Association
Head Start
Kluti-Kaah Dancers
Kaktovik Dance Group

Fairbanks Native JOM
Potlatch Dancers
Northway Dancers
Ben Boyd
Minto Dancers
Neetsaii Dancers
IVA
Tlingit & Haida Dancers
Of Anchorage
Soaring Eagle Intertribal Drum
Sleeping Lady Drum
Miracle Drummers and Dancers
Stevens Village Dancers
Gaaxw Xaayi Dancers
Young Native Fiddlers

For the Festival Performance Schedule please visit:
https://fna.community.uaf.edu/event-information/schedule/
Experience the Heartbeat of the Drum!
“It’s the smallest you owe them, the biggest you can give them, the most important gift made for others, your attention.”

– Evan Charles
Traditionally, the Festival students select a person or several people they would like to dedicate the Festival to for that year. This year there was no need to discuss. All of the students, staff, faculty, and community volunteers were in agreement that we would dedicate our Festival to our dear friend and former student, Evan Charles of Emmonak, Alaska.

Evan was active in several student groups during his time here at the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), including the Festival of Native Arts. He passed away shortly after the 2015 Festival, on March 13, 2015. Those of us blessed to have known him miss him so very much. Evan once said, “Everyone has an Evan-shaped hole in their hearts.” We do have a piece of our heart missing this year. Rural Student Services (RSS) took the lead in helping organize a special service on campus last spring. It filled my heart to see the room packed, and the students come together to honor such a wonderful man. I dearly hope his family got a glimpse of how very much Evan met to all of us here at UAF. Much of what is shared below comes from the beautiful program his family put together for his services in Emmonak. We hope to honor his memory by sharing a special memory each evening during Festival.

Evan Billy Charles was born on April 1, 1984, in Bethel, Alaska to Billy and Grace Charles. He departed this life while attending the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Evan attended elementary school in Emmonak, his freshman year of high school at Mt. Edgecumbe High School, and the remainder of high school at Emmonak High School. He participated in many activities including basketball, academic decathlon, student council, and volleyball. Shortly after graduating high school at 17, Evan and his close friend and cousin, Duka Westlock, enlisted in the Army. Together they completed basic training and served our country until Evan was honorably discharged in 2008.

After returning home from the service, Evan obtained his commercial driver’s license. Evan was a hard worker and held a variety of jobs while living in Emmonak, including a laborer/operator and sales and marketing position with Kwikpak Fisheries. He also worked as a village police officer and fisheries technician II for the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association (YDFDA) (in conjunction with Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G)). Evan was deeply involved in subsistence and commercial fisheries and the politics that came with it. He was the voice of his people testifying on behalf of the Yukon Delta Fisheries and ADF&G. He stressed that fish is the life of the Yup’ik people, and by abiding by regulations and working together, our fish would return in greater numbers. He often joked about his office, which was working out on the river fishing and being out in the country doing subsistence activities and joy rides.

He spent several years in Emmonak with cherished family and friends preparing to attend college. While living at home, he participated in Eskimo dancing and singing with his close friends, including dance leader, Lambert Lakudak. Inspired by the power of singing and dancing, he realized his participation gave him a way to express himself. A few years after returning home, he felt prepared to attend college. Evan wanted to inspire and teach others about his Yup’ik culture. He believed he could become a bridge between the Yup’ik World and the Western World. Evan had hoped to obtain either a psychology or anthropology degree from UAF. He had carefully built a foundation for his education in hopes of one day attending the prestigious University of Cambridge.

Evan enjoyed the simple things in life. He was a self-taught cook, like his grandfather, John B. Charles. People would request his fall-off-the-bone ribs, Lush fish chowder, and onion soup, among other entrees that blessed and nourished his family. He also blessed his family with his wood, bone, and ivory carving talents. He adorned his sisters, mother, and nieces with beautiful pieces of art. He gifted his father a handmade drumstick using ivory and wood, and his brother Isaiah was given an antler carving tool made especially for him by Evan. His family will never forget Evan’s excitement to have his close family own his artwork.

His personality was one of the greatest gifts that he shared and made an impact on everyone he met. He loved making “strangers feel strange” and always treated people respectfully. There was never a dull moment with Evan. Some of his favorite quotes came from movies, TV shows, and documentaries that he memorized and recited during conversations at just right moment. He shared his humor in everything he did whether it be a sad or happy time; he always found a way to joke about it. Throughout his life, Evan made the best out of every situation. His family was blessed to have such a wonderful, funny, hard-working, and loving person in their lives.

Evan was preceded in death by his grandparents, John B and Maggie Charles, Evan and Susie Benedict. Uncles Joe and Robert Uisok, Cornelius Augustine, Nick and Bernard Benedict, Aunts Bridget Charlie, Elizabeth Dunegan and Mary Pauline Langley. He leaves to cherish his loving memories: Parents, Billy and Grace Charles, Brother, Isaiah Charles, Sisters, Roberta and Polly, Nieces and Nephews, Kaliyah “Sal” Charles, John B. Charles, Gracie, Tianna and Easton Kvamme. Many Uncles and Aunts, Cousins (also referred to as brothers and sisters), Nieces and Nephews, and friends.

Evan, I hope you are dancing to the heartbeat of the drum with us.

Respectfully and Missing a Piece of Her Heart,
— Cathy Brooks
Festival of Native Arts Faculty Advisor
Alaska Native people have traditionally been hunters and gatherers. Rivers, lakes and oceans were major passageways, and all Alaska Native cultures include variations of water vessels among their transport options. In winter, the iced waterways were valued transportation routes. Their subsistence lifestyle made it necessary to be able to cover great distances when hunting and gathering. Almost all of the nations now occupy permanent villages throughout the winter; but some families move in the summer to their fish camps on rivers and coastal areas. Almost all Alaska Native people, then and now, depend heavily upon marine and land animal life for sustenance.

The Alaska Native Language Map, produced by the UAF Alaska Native Language Center, visually designates the cultural boundaries between Alaska Native peoples. The Alaska Native Language Center was established in 1972 by state legislation as a center for the documentation and cultivation of the state’s 20 Native Languages. For more information about the work that they do and the publications available for order please check out their website at www.uaf.edu/anlc/.
ATHABASCAN (Dene)

Athabaskan country covers the Tanana and Yukon rivers, extends as far north as the Brooks Range, reaches east beyond the Canadian border into the contiguous United States, and ranges as far south as the Cook Inlet region.

Eleven dialects of the Athabaskan languages identify the general geographic area in which they live.

Important food staples are salmon, moose, caribou and berries. Athabaskan spirituality is often ritualized through memorial potlatches. These are held by family members to honor memory of the deceased a year after death.

Another spiritual event is known as the Stick Dance, which is rotated between the Yukon river communities of Nulato and Kaltag. The Stick Dance itself is held at the end of a week, to commemorate those who have died.

Finally, Nuchalawoyya is an early June celebration to honor the return of spring. Nuchalawoyya means, “where the two rivers meet,” in Tanana Athabaskan. The event is held in Tanana, a village on the Tanana river just upriver from its confluence with the Yukon.

SUGPIAQ / ALUTIIQ / EYAK

The Alaska coastline that arcs from Kodiak Island to the Copper River delta is traditional home to the Alutiiq people. Three basic subdivisions of the Alutiiq are the Koniaq, Chugach and Eyak.

In prehistoric times, the Alutiiq shared many items of technology with other northern coastal peoples. They built sod houses that were lit by stone oil lamps and hunted sea mammals from skin-covered kayaks equipped with sophisticated harpoons.

Today, Alutiiq Dancers continue to perform in the tradition of their ancestors.

The Eyak are primarily riverine people on the Copper River delta who played an important role of being middlemen between the trading groups of Tlingit to the east, Chugach to the west, and Ahtna to the north. At that time, disease brought by explorers from which they had no immunity and exploitation of their land’s resources devastated the Eyak.

TLINGIT / HAIDA / TSIMSHIAN

The Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian live in Southeast Alaska and Western Canada. The Tsimshian occupy region around the Nass and Skeena rivers, on Milbanke Sound and Metlakatla.

Their social organization is the most formal and structured of any Alaska Native nation where matrilineal descent determines group membership, inheritance of leadership and wealth. They belong to either one of two matrilineal moieties: the Raven or Eagle. The totem poles memorialized different events by family members.

Potlatches last for several days and involves the redistribution of vast wealth of higher divisions of the clan. Potlatches are typically held in honor of someone living, to honor and mourn the deceased, demonstrate one’s right to positions of prestige, to remove a shameful incident, or to demonstrate wealth and prestige.

INUPIAT

The Inupiat means “the real people” in the inupiaq language. Their historical land spreads across the entire northern region of North America, from Alaska to Greenland, in Alaska, the Inupiat live as far south as Unalakleet, as far north as Barrow, as far west as Little Diomede Island, and as far east as Kaktovik on Barter Island.

Inupiat elders stress the importance of their language as a means of understanding the Inupiaq culture. The Inupiat were referred to as “Nunamiut”, or “people of the land.” The inland Inupiat hunt caribou, dall sheep, mountain sheep, brown bear, grizzly bear, and moose.

A great whaling culture has flourished to this day where the Northern coastal Inupiat hunted bow-head whales.

In traditional times spiritual dance ceremonies were conducted. A shaman communicated with the spirit world through dance and song. Shamans could heal the ill, call animal spirits to request a good hunting season, and perform magic to demonstrate his/her powers.

People also dance after a good hunting season to express gratitude. Celebrations after a successful bow-head whale hunt lasted for days. Other dances were held at trade fairs, where people gather to trade goods.

YUP’IK / CUP’IK

The word Yup’ik in the language of the same name means “genuine person”. The Yup’ik population is found from as far north as Unalakleet in the Norton Sound area to as far south as Egegik on the Alaska Peninsula. Their traditional lands covered the deltas of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers and the Bristol Bay region.
Preparations for winter included gathering grass for baskets and mats. Ptarmigan, rabbits and fish were caught and cached.

The qasgiq, or community house, was used as a gathering place for the men to teach the important skills of survival and ways of the Yup’ik.

Dancing is a communal activity in the Yup’ik tradition. Dances tell stories of events that occur in villages.

Some of the songs have been passed down for generations; others were composed to acknowledge significant events of a person’s life.

**UNANGAN (ALEUT)**

The Aleutian Islands stretch more than 1,100 miles from Alaska mainland into the Pacific Ocean. The chain of islands is the traditional home for the Unangan, “the original people,” known since the Russian colonial times as Aleuts.

The Aleuts have traditionally subsisted on seals, sea otters, birds, sea urchins, shellfish, and a variety of plants and berries.

The Aleut culture flourished until the arrival of Russian explorers in 1741. The Russians recognized the value of sea otters and fur seals pelts and forced Aleuts to hunt for them. During World War II, Aleuts were forced upon relocation for their safety by the United States government to Southeast Alaska.

Although the Aleut culture population was nearly obliterated by the Russian and American governments, their resilience as a people has richly expressed itself in the resurgence of traditional Aleut dances and songs.

**SIBERIAN YUP’IK**

The St. Lawrence Island, in the Bering Sea, is located 164 miles west of Nome, Alaska and is only 38 miles east of Siberia, Russia. On St. Lawrence Island live Eskimo people known as the Siberian Yupik. They have continuously inhabited this island for several thousand years.

The St. Lawrence Island is home to the only Siberian Yupik Eskimos in the United States while the remaining live in the eastern coast of Siberia. Their language is known as Siberian Yupik. It is spoken only on St. Lawrence Island and on mainland Siberia.

The people on St. Lawrence Island live a subsistence lifestyle, meaning they hunt, fish, gather, and trade for most of their needs. All meat is shared and skin is used to make whaling boats.

A herd of 70 reindeer were introduced to the island in 1900 and grew substantially in numbers over the next 40 years, increasing to peak of 10,000 animals. The area’s good hunting and trapping attracted more residents. Among other fine traits, the people of St. Lawrence Island are known for their skill in ivory carving.
Strengthen your Tribe
Become a Mentor

Big Brothers Big Sisters Alaska Native Mentoring

CONTACT

- www.bbbsak.org
- renee.linton@bbbsak.org
- www.Facebook.com/AKNativeMentoring

Fairbanks (907) 452-8110
Anchorage (907) 433-4600
Juneau (907) 586-3350
Why is the Festival Important to Me?

Comments & Quotes from Festival of Native Arts Student Volunteers

I have been going to Festival since I was a little girl and I have always seen it as a place where I am able to see my friends and family. After I started working for Festival I realized the hard work and planning it takes to put on Festival. I developed a new appreciation for the student volunteers I have seen walking around Festival every year keeping the aisles clear and what not. They help with Festival so much and I am grateful for them. Festival also means a time when people from all over the state/world can come together without discussing issues and just have fun together. Festival is a time for appreciating one another and their backgrounds. I love Festival!

Shelby Fisher-Salmon, Beaver, Alaska
Festival of Native Arts Student Co-Coordinator

I am from Nelson Lagoon, Alaska, a small Unangax village in the Aleutian area. I am an Alaska Native Studies major with a concentration in Alaska Native Law, Government and Politics. My minor is accounting and I am receiving an occupational endorsement in diesel mechanics. My goal is to become a legal professional to take cases that threaten the cultures of the Native people. Festival is important to me because it gives a chance to show our culture and keep them alive. Being from a culture whose culture and language are slowly dying out it means a lot to have a time to share our culture.

Bobbie McKeley, Nelson Lagoon, Alaska

My favorite memory is the dance nights. Festival is important to me because we are celebrating our culture, our heritage, and our traditions. Now we are open to express ourselves since 1973 on campus. It is important to keep our traditions alive, it’s a part of who we are. I love experiencing other cultures and traditions.

Kaitlin Tom, Newtok, Alaska

My favorite memory of Festival is when I participated in it as a child with the Huslia dance group. I don't remember the year but I was in elementary school. I remember it being a very big thing and it was exciting for all of us performing and for everyone back home in Huslia. Every year since then I try to make it to watch performances and to browse and buy native artwork at the tables.

Rona Vent, Huslia, Alaska

I am from Nelson Lagoon, Alaska, a small Unangax village in the Aleutian area. I am an Alaska Native Studies major with a concentration in Alaska Native Law, Government and Politics. My minor is accounting and I am receiving an occupational endorsement in diesel mechanics. My goal is to become a legal professional to take cases that threaten the cultures of the Native people. Festival is important to me because it gives a chance to
Festival if very important to me because it helped me to learn more about different cultures and meet other Natives from around the world.
Joseph Oyagak, Barrow, Alaska

Festival of Native Arts has been an integral part of my undergraduate time here at UAF. I have volunteered on several committees with stage emcee being my favorite. As a chemistry major, Festival is an excellent way for me to “take a break” from my studies, and it also gives me an opportunity to reconnect with my culture.
Ruth Noratuk, Anchorage, Alaska

Natives for Positive Change, in conjunction with Festival of Native Arts, is proud to bring you the

2016 UAF ALASKA NATIVE ORATORY COMPETITION

3 Categories:

Storytelling
Recitation of an Alaskan Native or Indigenous cultural story

Declamation
A reading of a historic Alaska Native or Indigenous speech or persuasive document

Poetry/Spoken Word
An original poem or spoken word presentation relating to Alaskan Native or Indigenous topics

Deadline to Register: March 2nd
Preparatory Workshop: March 3rd
11am-Noon, Wood Center
Event Competition: March 5th
1:00-4:00pm, Davis Concert Hall

To register, visit http://goo.gl/forms/G5M9WYu QON

Prizes per category include:
1st Place – 3 Credit undergraduate tuition waiver
2nd Place – Prize basket
3rd Place – Prize basket
Thank You for Your Support!

Alaska Native Social Workers Association (ANSWA)
Alaska Native Veterans Association
American Indian Sciences and Engineering Society (AISES)
Alaska Native Education Student Association (ANESA)
Natives for Positive Change (NFPC)
UAF CTC Law Enforcement Academy
ASUAF / LIVE
UAF eLearning & Distance Education

UAF Fire Department
UAF Music Department
UAF Police Department
UAF Public Events
UAF Wood Center
Volunteers in Policing
Young Native Fiddlers
Eileen Panigeo MacLean House
Inu-Yupiaq
Pike’s Waterfront Lodge

Experience the Heartbeat of the Drum!
GILA is the longest operating vocational boarding school in Alaska and the only state accredited vocational/academic boarding school open to any Alaska resident in grades 9-12. Students participate in a rigorous academic curriculum to earn their high school diploma & work towards certification in a variety of vocational programs including:

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Cosmetology  
Construction Technology  
Culinary Arts  
Health Science  
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Stop by our booth ~ Email: enrollment@galenanet.com ~ Call: 1(855)305-4452 (GILA)
Visit Our Festival Artisans and Vendors!

Alaska Native Knowledge Network
Alaska Native Language Center
Albert Snowshoes
Anuqsraaq Arts
Beadwork By Bernadette
Chato Charlie
Bethany Forsythe
Betty Titus
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Alaska
Dana Bedeker
Deanna Houlton
Dena Drake DeWilde
AK Art
Dineega Clothing
Galena Interior Learning Academy
Get Out The Native Vote
Gideon James and kids of Arctic Village
Goldstream Valley Arts
Hydz
Lenwood Saccheus
Linda Peter

Maria Kline
Marjorie Torres
Minnie Kanter
Miracle Drummers and Dancers
Nae Brown
Nancy Butler
Piliallri Quana
Northway/Betty Inglis
Samantha Ely
The Brasil Nuts
Vaun Reitan
Festival of Native Arts
Volunteers 2015—2016

Special thank you to long time volunteers Hugh Walker and Steve Kakaruk for the years of service to the Festival. We deeply appreciate the patience and guidance you showed us over the years. We will miss having you as a part of the crew this year.

Kaitlin Tom
Marin Lake
Ruth L. Osborne
John L. Nelson
Sandra Demmert
Mike Robbins
Crystal Frank
Christina Edwin
Niketa Fleming
Jill Anguyaluk
Pavilla-Anderson
Allison Lennon
Shizuka Miyanari
Bobbie McNeley
Caroline White
Anna Huntington
Joseph Oyagak
Mary Weingarth
Teneisha Roberts
Selina Sam

Geneva Wright
Roberta Walker
Terrell Jones
Annette Freiburger
Greg Owens
Lee Staheli
Shenai Simeon
Rona Vent
Doreen Simmonds
Steve Herman
Rena Sparks
Ashley Johnson
Bax Bond
Ashley Nicholai
Ivik Henry
Lieua Nick
Tayeisha Nick
Ronin Ruerup
Shaelene Holstrom
Kavelina Torres

Stephen White
Cheyenne Nayokpuk
Megan Nayokpak
Jacob Turet
Heather Hopson
Lisa Lie
Angel Lie
Julia Fisher-Salmon
Evan Buchanan
Nicole Otton
Ron Brower
Conor Murphrey
Adrienne Titus
Shelby Fisher-Salmon
Maasak Mills
Ataat Forbes
Tim Murphrey
Carol Murphrey
Brianna Pauling
Sherrie Rahlfs

Special thank you to long time volunteers Hugh Walker and Steve Kakaruk for the years of service to the Festival. We deeply appreciate the patience and guidance you showed us over the years. We will miss having you as a part of the crew this year.
Our 2016 Festival Logo

The 2016 Festival of Native Arts logo was designed by Flora Tagnak Rexford. Flora is an Iñupiaq from Kaktovik, Alaska. She has lived on Barter Island her whole life hunting, camping, fishing and living a traditional way of life and is very close to her culture. She is currently the Iñupiaq Language Teacher in Kaktovik, and has worked for the School District for about 10 years. She is an artist and loves to draw, paint, dance, sew and make other crafts using the animals and environment in the Arctic on the North Slope of Alaska. She loves to draw animals and cartoons for we learn from them. We share the skies, land and seas with them and they teach us many things.
At Rural Student Services, it is our mission to provide Native and rural students with the help they need to develop and maintain academic and personal balance at UAF.

Here are just a few things we offer:

- Registration for Classes
- Help with Financial Aid
- Major Declaration
- Native Feasts, Games, and Dance
- Clubs
- Social Gatherings

Give us a call at (907) 474-7871 or stop by the Brooks Building to find a caring and knowledgeable advisor who can help you succeed at UAF!

Please visit our website for more information about who we are and what we do! Also, visit our Facebook page to get updates on what’s going on at RSS!

www.uaf.edu/ruralss/  www.facebook.com/ufrrss/
We are living without tobacco- Dihthaad X'teen Lin Aandeg', Athabascan (Upper Tanana)
Lasgi Ehdenh Dzeltth’ih
TRADITION
NOT ADDICTION
Healthy, tobacco free living is an Athabascan tradition. Quit today, Save yourself, Save our future

For help quitting, call today and speak with a TCC Behavioral Health Consultant for tobacco cessation and enrollment at (907) 459-3800 or 1-800-478-6822
Or
Call Alaska’s Tobacco Quitline 1-800-QUIT-NOW

Lasgi Ehdenh Dzeltth’ih
We are living without tobacco- Dihthaad X’teen Lin Aandeg’, Athabascan (Upper Tanana)

Beaded boots made by Martha Sam of Northway, Alaska
The College of Rural and Community Development welcomes all dancers, singers & attendees to the 2016 Festival of Native Arts!