Northern Dene Bibliography

(Partial list of social, cultural and linguistic sources ... please contact me to contribute to list or to be provided with updates)

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recently, ethnographic collections have been discussed in terms of symbol & performance, & with reference to cultural property issues. Current debates occurring in anthropoloy & in museums challenge us to reconstitute material culture as an analytical tool, giving greater weight to oral tradition associated with physical things. 48 References. AA (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


- Questions raised in the 1990s about the construction of history include those about the legitimacy of the dominant historical voices. In this case, prophecy narratives (PNs) obtained from aboriginal women in the Yukon Territory during autobiographical projects compete with academic narratives for legitimacy. The recurring theme in these PNs is that before the Europeans came, particular shamans predicted changes that would transpire as a result of European contact. The PNs are from a much larger body of stories conveyed via intergenerational transmission, & are told as though they offer a self–evident explanation. In reality, their meaning is far from self–evident. Analysis shows that these PNs should be interpreted with reference to their long–term cultural consequences, rather than their short–term effects cultural consequences, rather than their short–term effects on the political & social order. 40 References. M. Pfîllum (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCESSION NO.:</th>
<th>AAI9610587</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE:</td>
<td>ARCTIC BODIES, FRONTIER SOULS: MISSIONARIES AND MEDICAL CARE IN THE CANADIAN NORTH, 1896–1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHOR:</td>
<td>VANAST, WALTER J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEGREE:</td>
<td>PH.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>YEAR:</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<td>INSTITUTION:</td>
<td>THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN – MADISON; 0262</td>
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<td>ADVISER:</td>
<td>Supervisor: RONALD L. NUMBERS</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOURCE:</td>
<td>DAI, VOL. 57–02A, Page 0836, 00445 Pages</td>
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<td>DESCRIPTORS:</td>
<td>HISTORY OF SCIENCE; HISTORY, CANADIAN; RELIGION, HISTORY OF</td>
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<td>ABSTRACT:</td>
<td>Using diaries from ten missions, this study examines the interface of western medicine and religion along the Mackenzie River between 1896 and 1926. Because Eskimos (now referred to as Inuit) and Northern Athapaskan Indians, or Dene (Slaves, Mountain, Hare, Loucheux), had not signed treaties, Canada took scant responsibility for their well-being; health care was left to churches. Early chapters review the long presence of Hudson Bay Company traders; the arrival of missionaries (Oblate Fathers, Anglican ministers, Grey Nuns) after 1858; the occasional passage of private physicians (some en route to Klondike gold fields), and the restricted role of doctors employed by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police (at Fort McPherson) or the Department of Indian Affairs (Fort Smith and Fort Resolution). Compassion and a desire for converts drove missions' provision of care. At Herschel Island in 1896 (in part to counter American whalers' influence) Anglicans treated Eskimos to speed evangelization; at Fort Simpson in 1916 a Catholic hospital enticed Protestant Indians; in 1925, fighting for Eskimo allegiance at Aklavik, each denomination built an inpatient facility. Although medical services did not bring new adherents, missionaries never doubted their proselytizing potential. Adult patients profited from the misperception by raising false hopes of conversion. In contrast, ailing youngsters at mission boarding schools absorbed much religion. Tuberculous infections matched widespread disease at home, but hunger among Hay River's Anglican pupils in 1924 sharply raised mortality. As consumption, the illness sapped bodies while keeping minds intact and eager for comfort. As pulmonary hemorrhage, it brought horrifying deaths that branded concepts of heavenly relief into fellow students' consciousness. As spinal disease, it caused paralysis, soiling of linen, bedsores, and odors that taxed sensibilities even as the suffering forged ties between patients and caregivers. At Fort Providence, in conjunction with reassuring Catholic bedside rituals, such bonds often eased children's leaving of this world.</td>
</tr>
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ABSTRACT: This study reconstructs the cultural history of Gwich'in Athapaskan traditional games. It is argued that through a series of historical transformations, the position of the field of games—traditionally closely connected to the fields of subsistence production and of education—was altered such that at present they are a largely representational cultural form having to compete for recognition with the system of modern sports which has moved into the North during the last thirty years. During the contact–traditional period, the games, by virtue of their close link to the field of subsistence production, were structured by an emphasis on cooperative forms of interaction rather than an emphasis on competition. Several transformations are identified which gradually caused the traditional form to be brought within the purview of the competitive logic of contemporary sports. (1) The commencement of missionary work and the fur trade in the western Arctic provided new opportunities to engage in games; it also introduced new forms and concepts of recreation. (2) The Anglican mission school in Hay River, and festive occasions at Dawson City during the Klondike gold rush, exposed the Gwich'in for the first time to various forms of organized competitive sports. The traditional games were largely ignored at both Hay River and Dawson City. (3) With the extension of the formalized system of education into the North, organized sports also became part of the physical education curriculum. These developments were reinforced through the development of an institutionalized system of recreation largely focusing on community sports. (4) At present, games–festsivals such as the Northern Games and the Dene Games, which through their organizational format express the competitive logic of modern sports, provide the main medium for the reproduction of the traditional games. The articulation of the two forms at these festivals is analyzed. In that the games are not part of the regularized recreational activities at the community level, they find themselves in a precarious position. It is argued that in order to retrieve the traditional form, it should be connected more closely to the practical concerns of life on the land, rather than to the competitive logic of modern sports.
AUTHOR: ROLLASON, HEATHER ANN  
DEGREE: M.A.  
YEAR: 1995  
INSTITUTION: TRENT UNIVERSITY (CANADA); 0513  
ADVISER: Adviser: JOHN MILLOY  
SOURCE: MAI, VOL. 34-01, Page 0072, 00188 Pages  
DESCRIPTORS: LITERATURE, CANADIAN; HISTORY, CANADIAN; SOCIOLOGY, ETHNIC AND RACIAL STUDIES; WOMEN'S STUDIES  
ISBN: 0-315-98801-0  
ABSTRACT: This thesis proposes to challenge scholars' uncritical acceptance of the representations of Chipewyan women in Samuel Hearne's published journal. This was done by examining possible sources of distortion to the representations by comparing the fieldnotes to the published version. Alternative ways of interpreting the images in Hearne's journal, such as reading against the textual grain of the published version, were also explored. It was concluded that the representations of Chipewyan women in Samuel Hearne's published journal were shaped, through deletions from the fieldnotes and additions to the published journal, to concur with ideas about patriarchalism and colonialism of the late eighteenth century. Evidence that the women could defy these ideologies was provided through their contradictory actions in both the fieldnotes and the published journal. It was decided that Hearne's published journal reveals more about European ideas about Chipewyan women than it does about the women themselves.

TITLE: CONVENIENT ILLUSIONS: A CONSIDERATION OF SOVEREIGNTY AND THE ABORIGINAL RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT (DENE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES)  
AUTHOR: NG, MEI LIN  
DEGREE: LL.M.  
YEAR: 1994  
INSTITUTION: YORK UNIVERSITY (CANADA); 0267  
ADVISER: Adviser: KENT MCNEIL  
SOURCE: MAI, VOL. 34-01, Page 0139, 00200 Pages  
DESCRIPTORS: LAW; HISTORY, CANADIAN; ANTHROPOLOGY, CULTURAL  
ISBN: 0-315-99597-1  
ABSTRACT: This thesis argues that prior to the coming of Europeans the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada were sovereign, and that despite erosion of their sovereign rights, they retain an inherent right of self-government which is now protected under Ss.35(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982. Support for these contentions is obtained by a consideration of the history and experience of the Dene of the Mackenzie River district. The first part of the thesis looks at aboriginal sovereignty and the means by which the Crown acquired sovereignty over Canada. The date and method by which sovereignty was acquired are not finally determined, but clearly the acquisition of sovereignty was a gradual process, occurring much later than generally supposed. The Aboriginal Peoples no longer exercise full sovereign power. The question remains, however, whether they retain an inherent right of self-government. Ss.91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867 and legislation enacted thereunder
are examined to establish whether they have the effect of depriving the Aboriginal Peoples of that right. The examination reveals that although their rights have been seriously infringed, the Aboriginal Peoples are still treated as communities with their own territorial base and governmental structures, governing themselves, albeit to a limited degree.

Finally, the thesis focuses on the Dene, using anthropological material to show that they were self-governing prior to contact with Europeans and that they continued to exercise this right until the present century. Although from the 1950s, the government has exercised extensive control over them, the Dene are seeking to preserve their values and retain control over their lives. In so doing, they are continuing to exercise their aboriginal right of self-government, which should be entitled to constitutional protection. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)
DEGREE: M.A.
YEAR: 1993
INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY (CANADA); 0026
ADVISER: Adviser: DONALD B. SMITH
SOURCE: MAI, VOL. 32-02, Page 0467, 00146 Pages
DESCRIPTORS: HISTORY, CANADIAN
ISBN: 0-315-83206-1
ABSTRACT: Until 1969, Indian agents in Canada formed the strongest link between the Indian Affairs Department, or Branch, and the status Indians of the country. They have received little specific scholarly attention, however. This thesis is a case study of the role played by the Indian agents in the northern Alberta community of Fort Chipewyan.
The first three agents, resident in the settlement from 1932 to 1943 collectively, were physicians first, and Indian agents second. Jack Stewart, a Cree-speaking former fur trader, took over the agency in 1944, and soon assumed a strong leadership role in the community.
Whatever their administrative styles, all of the agents shared local autonomy from the political side of Indian Affairs, a desire to see the Amerindians stay independent on their tralines, and, unfortunately, powerlessness in the face of the economic and social forces that would rob the Indians of their way of life.

ACCESSION NO.: AAGMM88145
TITLE: MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS OF INTEGRATING VALUES-AT-RISK AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES' FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT POLICY
AUTHOR: CLARK, ALVIN KIM
DEGREE: M.SC.
YEAR: 1993
INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA (CANADA); 0351
ADVISER: Advisers: P. J. MURPHY; J. D. HEIDT
SOURCE: MAI, VOL. 33-01, Page 0123, 00104 Pages
DESCRIPTORS: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
ISBN: 0-315-88145-3
ABSTRACT: In 1979, extensive forest fires burned in the Northwest Territories causing residents to call for a re-evaluation of the priority zone basis of the forest fire control policy. A new policy was developed through public consultation and implemented in 1990. It required that communities be consulted to define priorities for values-at-risk. This study was developed to: (1) define social and environmental resource values (values-at-risk) endangered by forest fires, and to rank them in relative priority, and (2) describe how to more effectively involve the communities and to recognize their values while implementing forest fire management policy. The target population was Dene people, 19 years of age and older, living primarily in small communities of the forested portion of the NWT. Data were to be collected through personal interviews based on a questionnaire. Community leaders in Hay River Reserve, Fort Liard, Snowdrift and Fort Good Hope helped identify the individuals to be interviewed from these communities.
Over 88 percent of respondents wanted all forest fires fought, but there were small groups that indicated that not all fires need necessarily be fought. It was not possible to
prioritize all values-at-risk identified in the study, but seven values-at-risk (townsite, trapping area, hunting area, petroleum plant, caribou winter range, park area and commercial forest) are ranked with statistical significance. Methods or techniques ranging from open houses and workshops to one on one meetings and letters to resident were ranked as to their importance in community consultation processes. Values-at-risk and community consultation methods were ranked differently among individual communities. The principle conclusions are: (1) the community itself is the most important value-at-risk, (2) the specific rank order of priorities varied among communities, and (3) this method of seeking community input suggests a workable means for developing a decision framework for community forest fire management planning.
DENENDEH, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, CANADA
AUTHOR: NAHANNI, PHOEBE
DEGREE: M.A.
YEAR: 1992
INSTITUTION: MCGILL UNIVERSITY (CANADA); 0781
SOURCE: MAI, VOL. 32-01, Page 0091, 00112 Pages
DESCRIPTORS: GEOGRAPHY
ISBN: 0-315-80438-6
ABSTRACT: The Dene are a subarctic people indigenous to northern Canada. The indirect and direct contact the Dene had with the European traders and Christian missionaries who came to their land around the turn of the 20th century triggered profound changes in their society and economy. This study focuses on some of these changes, and, particularly, on how they have affected the lives of Dene women who inhabit the small community of Fort Liard, which is located in the southwest corner of the Northwest Territories. Using as context the formal and informal economy and the concept of the model of production, the author proposes two main ideas: first, "nurturing" or "social reproduction" and "providing" or "production" are vital and integral to the Dene's subsistence economy and concept of work; second, it is through the custom of "seclusion" or female puberty rites that the teaching and learning of these responsibilities occurred. Dene women played a pivotal role in this process. The impositions of external government, Christianity, capitalism, and free market economics have altered Dene women's concept of work. The Dene women of Fort Liard are presently working to regain the social and economic status they once had. However, reclaiming their status in current times involves recognizing conflicting and contradictory ideologies in the workplace. The goal of these Dene women is, ultimately, to overcome economic and ideological obstacles, to reinforce common cultural values, and to reaffirm the primacy of their own conceptions of family and community. The goal of this study is to identify and examine the broad spectrum of factors and conditions that play a role in their struggles.

ACCESSION NO.: AAGNN76584
TITLE: FRONTIER, HOMELAND AND SACRED SPACE: A COLLABORATIVE INVESTIGATION INTO CROSS-CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS OF PLACE IN THE THELON GAME SANCTUARY, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (INUIT, LUTSEL K’E DENE)
AUTHOR: RAFFAN, JAMES
DEGREE: PH.D.
YEAR: 1992
INSTITUTION: QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AT KINGSTON (CANADA); 0283
SOURCE: DAI, VOL. 54-02A, Page 0637, 00147 Pages
DESCRIPTORS: GEOGRAPHY; ANTHROPOLOGY, CULTURAL
ISBN: 0-315-76584-4
ABSTRACT: This dissertation explores how landscape acts as teacher in shaping perceptions of place. At the core of the study is the Thelon Game Sanctuary, located in the central Northwest Territories of Canada. This contentious piece of land has been used historically, and is claimed currently in territorial negotiations, by both the Lutsel K’e Dene of Great Slave Lake and the Inuit of Baker Lake. It also has an
intriguing European exploration history. Using the literature of place for theoretical perspective, and the principles of "new-ethnography" for method, this investigation employs for analysis historical, scientific, and ethnographic texts, in addition to songs, stories, reports, interviews, photographs, literature, poetry and films. Principal source material is derived from interaction with land and people in Lutsel K'ee (Snowdrift), Qamanittuaq (Baker Lake), and in the Sanctuary itself—as documented on film, audio tape and through various journal keeping techniques. Analysis using techniques including poetry, visual art, and discursive writing reveal land-bonds as a function of toponymic, narrative, experiential and numinous connections between people. Land-as-teacher is explored in the context of indigenous knowledge and models of experiential education.

ACCESSION NO.: AAGNN67885

TITLE: THE EXPERIENCE OF DEPRESSION FOR CHIPEWYAN AND EURO-CANADIAN NORTHERN WOMEN (CANADA)

AUTHOR: MACLEAN, LYNNE MAUREEN

DEGREE: PH.D.

YEAR: 1991

INSTITUTION: THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN (CANADA); 0780

ADVISER: Supervisor: R. W. ZEMORE

SOURCE: DAI, VOL. 53-02B, Page 1068, 00395 Pages

DESCRIPTORS: PSYCHOLOGY, CLINICAL; SOCIOLOGY, ETHNIC AND RACIAL STUDIES


ABSTRACT: Is the experience of depression for Chipewyan and Euro-Canadian Northern women the same, in terms of cause, context, and meaning? Research was conducted with Chipewyan and Euro-Canadian Northern women. Resources did not allow for proper investigation of more than one Dene cultural group. A mostly qualitative approach was used. This research process has involved: (1) interviewing Chipewyan and Euro-Canadian Northern women; (2) free association of depressive themes by such women when reading Chipewyan and Euro-Canadian interview transcripts; (3) sorting of the themes into construct groups by Native and Euro-Canadian mental health practitioners. It appeared that the majority of aspects of the depressive experience for these two cultural groups were similar, suggesting functional equivalence of the depression phenomenon. The importance of social disconnection in the role of depression was mentioned by both cultural groups. Other possible differences discussed concerned the possibly greater emphasis on spirituality and harmony for mental health for the Chipewyan women, the different views of sources of help for depression, and differences in concern for confidentiality and stigma. A possible difference between the relative importance of social and intra-individual factors in depression between the two cultural groups were interpreted in light of self-critical and dependent depression type theory at the individual level of analysis and in light of individualistic/collectivistic theories at the cultural level of analysis. Ramifications for the treatment of depression with these two groups of Northern women were explored.
**ACCESSION NO.**: AAGMM72102  
**TITLE**: SELECTED NUTRIENTS AND PCBS IN THE FOOD SYSTEM OF THE SAHTU (HARESKIN) DENE/METIS (NORTHWEST TERRITORIES)  
**AUTHOR**: DOOLAN, NATALIA E.  
**DEGREE**: M.SC.  
**YEAR**: 1991  
**INSTITUTION**: MCGILL UNIVERSITY (CANADA); 0781  
**SOURCE**: MAI, VOL. 31-02, Page 0776, 00246 Pages  
**DESCRIPTORS**: HEALTH SCIENCES, NUTRITION  
**ISBN**: 0-315-72102-2  
**ABSTRACT**: Vitamin A, protein, iron, zinc, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were studied in the food system of the Sahtu (Hareskin) Dene/Metis of Fort Good Hope (FGH) and Colville Lake (CL), NWT. Traditional foods contributed significantly more (p < 0.005) protein, iron, and zinc than did market foods. The average protein intake (296 ± 272 grams) of CL women over three seasons was higher than previously reported for Native Canadian women. Significant seasonal differences for protein, iron, zinc, and PCB intakes were found, with women in CL generally consuming more than those in FGH. On average, adult women consumed >100% of the Canadian Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI) for protein, iron, and zinc but vitamin A consumption was generally <50% RNI. In all seasons, market foods provided significantly more vitamin A (p ≤ 0.05) than traditional foods for FGH adults. Body weights were assessed for comparison of PCB intakes with the tolerable daily intake level (TDI) ≤1 µg/kg body wt/day). Women ≥19 yrs weighed 59.9 ± 10.7 kg while men weighed 71.7 ± 11.4 kg. Most of the adult population consumed <25% TDI for PCBs.

**ACCESSION NO.**: AAGMM61168  
**TITLE**: INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADAPTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN CANADA'S NORTH  
**AUTHOR**: MULVIHILL, PETER ROYSTON  
**DEGREE**: M.A.  
**YEAR**: 1990  
**INSTITUTION**: UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO (CANADA); 1141  
**SOURCE**: MAI, VOL. 30-03, Page 0583, 00151 Pages  
**DESCRIPTORS**: URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING; ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
**ISBN**: 0-315-61168-5  
**ABSTRACT**: The combination of important political changes, the economic development of renewable and non-renewable resources, social and cultural change and ecological impacts has created a dynamic and uncertain context for environmental decision-making in Canada's north. To be effective in such a context, this thesis argues, organizations and institutions must be flexible and responsive to these forces of change; i.e. they must be adaptive. The case studies include the Federal Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP), the Kativik Environmental Quality Commission (KEQC), the Environmental Screening and Review Process in the Inuvialuit Settlement
Region, the proposed Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), the proposed Dene/Metis Environmental Impact Review Board and the proposed Environmental Assessment and Review Process for the Government of the Northwest Territories. The thesis recommends that more attention be devoted to the imperative of institutional and organizational adaptiveness by actors currently involved in northern environmental assessment and by designers of future processes. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

ACCESSION NO.: AAGMM60824

TITLE: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLES: THE LAND CLAIMS PROCESS, ATTITUDINAL CHANGE, AND OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT IN THE WESTERN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (CANADA)

AUTHOR: KARY, ALAN

DEGREE: M.A.

YEAR: 1990

INSTITUTION: QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AT KINGSTON (CANADA); 0283

SOURCE: MAI, VOL. 30-03, Page 0549, 00127 Pages

DESCRIPTORS: POLITICAL SCIENCE, GENERAL; ENERGY; SOCIOLOGY, ETHNIC AND RACIAL STUDIES


ABSTRACT: This thesis is about political development in aboriginal groups in the western Northwest Territories of Canada. During the 1970s Dene and Inuvialuit organizations opposed oil and gas development in the Mackenzie Valley and Delta because they saw it as a threat to their traditions and way of life. By the late 1980s they had significantly changed their positions, in the case of the Inuvialuit actually participating in and promoting natural gas projects. The thesis examines the history of these groups from the early 1970s to the present to explain this change in attitude, with special reference to the process of negotiating their land claims with the federal government. In the process of negotiating their claims the aboriginal groups forged two discrete sets of changes. Firstly they achieved a higher degree of organizational capacity through increases in their resources of legal position, information, communication and staff development. Secondly they achieved changes in the rules and institutions through which they relate to the external forces of business and government. These changes in turn led to changes in feelings of political efficacy and self-confidence on the part of the groups. These changes are responsible for the change in attitude regarding development.

The Dene are more reticent about accepting large scale development than are the Inuvialuit. This is explained by differences in the state of the two group's land claims. The Inuvialuit have a finalized claim and have implemented the changes in rules and institutions provided for in it. The Dene, on the other hand, have only an Agreement-in-Principle. While the Dene have increased their organizational capacities to the point that they are willing to participate in small scale development projects they feel that only a finalized land claim will guarantee benefits from development and mitigation of its negative effects. The thesis thus points to the importance of settled land claims as a precondition of orderly resource development,
but also to some of the dangers facing aboriginal groups as a result of that development.

**ACCESSION NO.:** AAG0566207  
**TITLE:** CHIPEWYAN ETHNO-ADAPTATIONS: IDENTITY EXPRESSION FOR CHIPEWYAN INDIANS OF NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN (CANADA, INDIANS)  
**AUTHOR:** HEBER, ROBERT WESLEY  
**DEGREE:** PH.D.  
**YEAR:** 1989  
**INSTITUTION:** THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA (CANADA); 0303  
**SOURCE:** DAI, VOL. 50-06A, Page 1713, 00001 Pages  
**DESCRIPTORS:** ANTHROPOLOGY, CULTURAL  
**ABSTRACT:** Chipewyan Indians of northern Saskatchewan, Canada are experiencing rapid social and cultural change. One area of change is in social identity expression as ethnicity. This study makes use of an ethnographical approach to trace continuities and change in expressions of ethnicity for Chipewyan Indians from prehistoric to contemporary times. Comparisons are made in ethnohistorical processes and ethnoecological adaptations between sub-populations of Chipewyan to determine similarities and differences in ethno-adaptation by regional groups within the Chipewyan collective. Research was carried out for this study using historical information supported by ethnographic observations of two regional Chipewyan populations, the Buffalo River people of the Upper Churchill River and Caribou-Eater Chipewyan of the Athabasca Basin. The research demonstrates that while Chipewyan Indians share common features of ethnicity, sub-populations express distinct identity features that can be traced to different adaptive processes over space and time.

**ACCESSION NO.:** AAG0566179  
**TITLE:** CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF HUMAN SCALP HAIR  
**AUTHOR:** MOON, JAMES CLIFFORD  
**DEGREE:** PH.D.  
**YEAR:** 1989  
**INSTITUTION:** SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY (CANADA); 0791  
**SOURCE:** DAI, VOL. 50-06B, Page 2321, 00001 Pages  
**DESCRIPTORS:** ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
**ABSTRACT:** Levels of 19 elements in scalp hair samples taken from 122 children and 27 adults in three northern Alberta Indian villages were compared in an effort to trace contamination from the world's first tar sands oil extraction plants into the human population. One of the three communities (Fort McKay) is in close proximity to the plants; one is also in the tar sands ecosystem, but distant from the plants (Fort Chipewyan); the third is not in the tar sands ecosystem (Garden River). Children from Fort McKay (the exposed village) had highest average hair lead, cadmium and nickel levels. Unexpected results were found in the control village most distant from the tar sands plants (Garden River) where the children had significantly elevated levels of 8 metals. Water and air particulates were collected and analyzed for
the 19 elements which were included in data analysis. Most of the results of the hair analysis can be explained by results from the environmental samples, but no immediate answer can be provided for large differences found between children and adults in Garden River. Detailed data analysis has revealed several sets of highly inter-correlated metals ('correlation clusters': Pb/Cd; Al/V/Fe; Ca/Mg/Sr/Ba), which may have important applications in metal toxicity and in assessing trace element status. Effects of age, sex, and sample washing procedure are discussed.

ACCESSION NO.: AAG0568037  
TITLE: FOR OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN: AN EDUCATOR'S INTERPRETATION OF DENE TESTIMONY TO THE MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY  
AUTHOR: CHAMBERS, CYNTHIA MAUDE  
DEGREE: PH.D.  
YEAR: 1989  
INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA (CANADA); 0244  
ADVISER: Supervisor: ANTOINETTE A. OBERG  
SOURCE: DAI, VOL. 51–04A, Page 1097, 00001 Pages  
DESCRIPTORS: EDUCATION, CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION  
ABSTRACT: This study is an educator's interpretation of the transcribed testimony of four Dene witnesses to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry conducted by Justice Thomas Berger in the Canadian north during the mid–1970s. This study uses Calvin Schrag's (1986) notion of communicative praxis to provide a form of critical hermeneutics for the interpretation of text. Communicative praxis offers us a way to understand texts as discourse about something, by someone, and for someone. The world, the self, and the other are all displayed in any particular communicative event and thus it is in the holistic space of communicative praxis where thought, language and action interplay and are contextualized in our everyday lives. The orienting question brought to the reading of each of these texts has been "What is going on in this person’s testimony?" In other words, what is this person's experience of being human, and of being Dene, and in what way is that experience disclosed through the language of their text? This piece explores who the four speakers were (the backdrop of historical circumstances as well as social practices and traditions within which the witnesses lived their lives, and in which they gave their testimony to the Inquiry), what they were saying (particularly what the speakers referenced about their lived world, as well as what they signified about the cultural, linguistic and historical tradition in which they stood) and to whom they were speaking and how they were saying it (the rhetorical moment). The speakers employed metaphor, irony, personal stories, as well as more rational forms of persuasion to call into question the morality of white people and those Western social and institutional practices which had dramatically altered the landscape of Dene lives and Dene land, and were continuing to do so. The interpretation elucidates the Dene ideal of respectfulness of "the other," a notion of the other which includes human life, as well as all living beings and the Earth itself; and a call to envision the future in terms of our children and the yet-to-be-born. They study concludes
SMELSER REVISITED: A CRITICAL THEORY OF COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

ASSHETON-SMITH, MARILYN ISLAY

DEGREE: PH.D.

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SOURCE: DAI, VOL. 48-12A, Page 3197, 00001 Pages

DESCRIPTORS: SOCIAL WORK

ABSTRACT: In 1962 Neil Smelser wrote a book called A Theory of Collective Behavior, based on that version of Social Action Theory associated with the name of Talcott Parsons. In the first part of this work Collective Behavior theory is reviewed. Smelser's theory is then critiqued and comprehensively analyzed, drawing on the early criticism, changes in Social Action Theory since the time of his writing, and research into collective behavior in the last two decades. On the basis of this analysis a Critical Theory is developed which is logically more consistent than Smelser's and which incorporates recent changes in Social Action Theory. In this section possible operational definitions are also proposed for a number of the theoretical constructs, addressing a problem which Smelser himself does not speak to in his text. Research findings and logical inference are used to develop these operational definitions.

In the second part the revised theory is applied to three cases as an initial test of its applicability and explanatory power. Each case makes it possible to reflect on a different theoretical type of collective behavior; a riot, a social movement, and revolution related to state formation (although the case used here can not be considered a revolution per se). The three cases are a small-scale riot in a student residence in the Northwest Territories, the development of the Dene Nation as a social movement in the Northwest Territories, and the development of the Northwest Territories state in Canada as a non-revolutionary process.

It is concluded that the revised theory has both considerable explanatory and interpretive power. These revisions to Smelser presents the social conditions and actions which make it possible for social actors (in and outside positions of authority) to identify and eventually focus on the source of "strain" in a social system. The predictive power of the Critical Theory remains similar to that provided by Smelser; if the specified conditions are not present or the specified actions are not taken by social actors collective behavior will be "irrational", occurring in the form of panics and riots or periods of prolonged violence which are sometimes called revolutions. (Abstract shortened with permission of author.)

CARIBOU, FUR AND THE RESOURCE FRONTIER: A POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES TO 1967
AUTHOR: CLANCY, JAMES PETER IRVINE
DEGREE: PH.D.
YEAR: 1986
INSTITUTION: QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AT KINGSTON (CANADA); 0283
SOURCE: DAI, VOL. 47-01A, Page 0296, 00001 Pages
DESCRIPTORS: POLITICAL SCIENCE, GENERAL
ABSTRACT: The thesis examines the historical process of social change which affected the Dene and Inuit peoples of the Northwest Territories. After reviewing the conventional frameworks for studying social change, a marxist perspective is proposed, centering on the concept of articulation of modes of production. The pre-contact social formation involves variants of primitive communal social relations, which encounter merchant capital in the form of the fur trading enterprises. Through this articulation, the natives are transformed into a petty commodity producing class of hunter-trappers. The rhythms of the articulation shape the prospects of production and exchange, and eventually elicit direct state intervention.

Over the next fifty years the state both responds to and shapes the structure of economic-class relations. After delineating the institutional character of the state in the north, the study goes on to examine the substance and impact of policy interventions in the wildlife, mineral resource, and small-industry fields. An increasingly explicit economic strategy unfolds within the core state agencies, aimed in large part at turning native hunter-trappers into wage labourers in the new resource sectors. The study concludes that while it was only partly successful in this, the state nonetheless played a formidable role in shaping the northern class structure to 1967.

ACCESSION NO.: AAG8600462
TITLE: NORTHERN ATHAPASKAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VARIABILITY (KINSHIP, SLAVEY, BEAVER, CANADA)
AUTHOR: IVES, JOHN WATSON
DEGREE: PH.D.
YEAR: 1985
INSTITUTION: THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN; 0127
SOURCE: DAI, VOL. 46-11A, Page 3390, 00379 Pages
DESCRIPTORS: ANTHROPOLOGY, ARCHAEOLOGY
ABSTRACT: This study explores the relationship between social organization and economic arrangements among Northern Athapaskans in northwestern North America, so that the role of social organization in shaping prehistoric archaeological records may be identified. The investigation proceeds first with the analysis of ethnographic information from Beaver and Slavey communities in northwestern Canada, particularly of variability in kin terminology. The principles by which Beaver and Slavey local groups form are isolated, along with the developmental processes influencing local group histories.

After an examination of the effects of fur trade activities upon historic Beaver and Slavey societies, a series of propositions derived from these ethnographic principles are evaluated against archival literature for the early fur trade. There are strong indications that social systems
structured along ethnographic lines existed at contact. Building upon the distinctions evident in the Beaver and Slavey cases, the same style of analysis is applied to other Northern Athapaskan societies: the Ross River Kaska, the Caribou Eater Chipewyan, the southern Tutchone, the Carrier and the linguistically related Eyak.

The principal findings of this work are that: (1) Northern Athapaskan kin systems share a formal identity with Dravidian kin systems of South India, in that they are affected by society wide discriminations of kinsmen who are either affines or consanguines; (2) Northern Athapaskans rework this structural theme in a variety of socioeconomic alternatives; (3) Arctic Drainage Athapaskans exhibit essentially two kinds of social system—local group growth systems feature endogamy and seek economic accommodations through increasing the size of local groups, while local group alliance systems stress exogamy and seek economic accommodations through external ties between smaller local groups. The concluding portion of the work treats the archaeological variability which is projected for local group growth and alliance systems. Principles of group formation should have created patterned variability in material remains through their influence over such tangible local group attributes as population size. These in turn conditioned the viability of economic alternatives such as boreal forest foraging and communal hunting.
used, the kinds of technical operations applied to those resources, the work organization, and relevant parts of social organization and world-view. Then, in order, the idea of land which the people appear to be following, the kinds of land-rights and principles of land-holding recognized by the people, and the kinds of "persons" who may hold land-rights, are described. The systems are then compared in order to discover the possibilities for "reconciliation". The enquiry concludes that the basic premises and characters of the Dene and Inuit systems of land-tenure are fundamentally irreconcilable with those of Canadian real property law, but that the Dene and Inuit systems can be encapsulated within the dominant Canadian system by means of the Community Land-Holding Corporation (CLHC). The CLHC as proposed in this enquiry would allow the members of a community to hold land among themselves according to their own rules, while the corporation holds the land of the whole community against outsiders according to the principles of Canadian law.

ACCESSION NO.: AAG0555831
TITLE: THE DRUM AND THE CROSS: AN ETHNOHISTORICAL STUDY OF MISSION WORK AMONG THE DENE, 1858-1902
AUTHOR: ABEK, KERRY MARGARET
DEGREE: PH.D.
YEAR: 1985
INSTITUTION: QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AT KINGSTON (CANADA); 0283
SOURCE: DAI, VOL. 46-02A, Page 0502, 00001 Pages
DESCRIPTORS: HISTORY, CANADIAN
ABSTRACT: While studies of the Indian role in the northern fur trade have become an important part of the historical literature, less attention has been paid to the era of mission work in the Canadian north. It is popularly believed that the acquiescent Dene, thus contributing to their modern problems of dislocation and uncertainty. This study examines the Indian response to the work of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate and the Church Missionary Society in the Mackenzie Valley, and rejects a number of previously held assumptions and theories, including the argument that these native people turned to Christianity as an alternate solution when their own spiritual systems no longer seemed effective in dealing with new problems, and the argument that the Dene were easily and rapidly Christianized because their own religious beliefs were weak and "undeveloped". The Dene, in fact, exhibited a range of individualistic and highly personal responses to the mission teaching, but the fact that today the majority call themselves Roman Catholic does not constitute proof that they have been completely drawn into the Euro-Canadian value system. Rather, the persistence of their traditional world view is traced. The Dene made use of the missionary presence for their own ends, and were not passive recipients of mission instruction or demands. While the focus of this study is on the Dene response, part of that response can be understood only through a better awareness of the methods and purposes of the missionaries themselves. The strictly Evangelical approach of the
Anglicans and the more flexible aspirations of the Roman Catholics, who hoped to create a society of Christian hunters, are also examined. The ethnohistorical approach must not neglect either side of the culture contact situation. Hence it is concluded that the period of missionary work in the Canadian north was a complex exchange of ideals and values, in which the Dene made active choices on the basis of a strong cultural tradition. Both persistence and change have combined in what may be a situation unique among North American Indian societies.
Title: Ecological Anthropology of the Caribou-Eater Chipewyan of the Wollaston Lake Region of Northern Saskatchewan

Author: Irimoto, Takashi

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 1980

Institution: Simon Fraser University (Canada); 0791

Source: DAI, Vol. 42-01A, Page 0275, 00001 Pages

Descriptors: Anthropology, Cultural

Abstract: This is an analysis of the ecology of the Caribou-Eater Chipewyan of the Wollaston Lake region of northern Saskatchewan. Three major problems are considered: (1) Chipewyan group structure; (2) Subsistence ecology; and (3) the structure and adaptability of the Chipewyan caribou hunting system. The methods of study include: (1) Active participation; (2) Individual tracing and direct observation for spatiotemporal analysis of human activity; (3) Historical comparison, indirect observation and chronology; and (4) Structural-operational levels of analysis.

The ecology of the Caribou-Eater Chipewyan is described in terms of the seasonal movement pattern, subsistence activities, and time-space use of the subsistence activities. The quantitative data show that various categories of the Chipewyan subsistence activities are organized into a system of activities, called the Chipewyan caribou hunting system. Time and space use is examined in relation to individual variations (age/sex) and the Chipewyan subsistence units.

The three major structuring principles of the systems of activities are shown to be: The temporal sequence of activities, the allocation of activities, and the combination of activities.

The ecological adjustment of the Caribou-Eater Chipewyan is examined from the caribou hunting system viewpoint, demonstrating that the structuring principles of the caribou hunting system are relatively consistent, even though their operation varies in accordance with environmental change.

Accession No.: AAG0535277

Title: Constraint and Buffering in Communal Survival: With Special Reference to the Dene

Author: Singer, Charles

Degree: D.S.W.

Year: 1980

Institution: University of Toronto (Canada); 0779

Source: DAI, Vol. 42-01A, Page 0389, 00001 Pages

Descriptors: Social Work

Abstract: The thesis examines decision process constraint resulting from direct linkage between communal and formal organizations, with particular reference to communities. As well, one mechanism, labelled buffering, is presented as a means by which process constraint can be reduced or avoided.

The thesis is divided into two major sections: one relating to theory review, and the other, using a case example, related to theory extension.

The theory review section describes community as a composite communal organization made up of formal and communal subsystems in accordance with the approach developed by George Hillery. The review also examined the characteristic
differences between formal and communal organizations as well as interaction patterns in order to demonstrate the mechanics of imposed constraint through direct inter-organizational linkage. The available information is sufficient to ascertain specific conditions which tend to promote constraint-producing linkage and to demonstrate how such constraint is dysfunctional to community process. Furthermore, criteria are established in regards to the buffer function. These criteria relate to the requirement for a buffer, the buffer process itself, and the outcome of that process.

The theory review also demonstrates that there is insufficient information regarding process constraint through linkage to allow for a detailed analysis of the implications of linkage constraint and buffering. For this reason, a case example is used to provide additional information for the extension of these theory areas. The case example involves the Dene and the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories. The analysis is focussed on the organization and the interaction between the organization, the Dene and the external sector. Information relating to the Dene was collected from secondary sources, mainly historical accounts, although documents from the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry provided current history.

These documents demonstrate that the Dene exhibit characteristics of a communal organization, that the culture—although threatened—remains viable, and that the issue of land accumulation associated with the pipeline is one which satisfies all the conditions in respect to constraint imposition. The information concerning the Brotherhood was obtained primarily by means of interviews which were augmented by written reports and articles where available.

The analysis of the case material does provide the opportunity to expand the theory in regards to interaction, constraint, the buffer process as well as organization characteristics. The information indicates that the Brotherhood did perform a buffer function according to the criteria established in the theory review. The buffer role was dependent upon the maintenance of specific organization characteristics which were not consistent with either the formal or communal style. Thus, the Brotherhood is classified as being a hybrid which occupies the middle position on the organization continuum. It also concluded that buffer effectiveness was related to the Brotherhood's orientation to an ideological goal and to the Dene communities. The case also indicates that the buffer was performed in regards to a collective rather than a community specific issue.