

SOVIET ESKIMO POPULATION AND HISTORY

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In prehistoric times, Yupik-speaking Eskimos may have occupied the entire coast of the Chukchi Peninsula, but in recent centuries much of that coast has been taken over by the Chukchis, a Native Asian people (population 14,000) with an entirely different language, who have influenced Siberian Yupik language and culture.

The Siberian Yupiks (population 1,250 USSR; 1,100 St. Lawrence Island) have three different languages, probably representing three waves of occupation. The oldest, and furthest from Alaskan, is Old Sireniki, now remembered by only two women at Sireniki. The second is the majority Eskimo language on the Soviet side, called Chaplinski, with about 850 people. This language is virtually identical with that of St. Lawrence Island. The third and latest wave is Naukanski, the language of Naukan on East Cape, intermediate between Chaplinski -- St. Lawrence Island and mainland Alaska Yupik. Naukanski is only partly intelligible to either, in fact, a link between the main Alaskan Yupik and Siberian Yupik languages, which must have been connected through Seward Peninsula. A few centuries ago this connection was interrupted by the expansion of the Inupiaq Eskimo language into Seward Peninsula and the Diomedes, Big Diomedede, on the Soviet side of the Dateline. This had the only Inupiaq speakers in the USSR; the only Soviet Eskimos who could converse freely with the North Alaska Eskimos.

Though the Cossack Simon Dezhnev reached East Cape in 1648, permanent Russian settlements on the Chukchi Peninsula were not established until Soviet times. Around 1900 trading posts and outside influence in the Chukchi Peninsula were mainly American, until the area came under Soviets in the 1920s. The Soviets established a Culture Base at Lavrentiya, Soviet schools, and in 1932 began using the Eskimo language in schools also in written form, based on Chaplinski. Provideniya was established as the main (Russian) town in the late 1930s.

Until 1948, Eskimos were allowed to continue their traditional visits back and forth; their right to do so was even officially recognized by an agreement between the Soviet Embassy and the US State Department in 1938. During World War II, American Lend-Lease planes were flown to the USSR by this Fairbanks-Nome-Provideniya route. As the Cold War began, in 1948, the 1938 agreement was terminated, and the border bilaterally closed to all visits.

Also in 1948 the twenty-some Eskimos still on Big Diomedede were evacuated to Naukan. Most of these were Naukan people, only one family (six people) were Inupiaq speakers, the rest having moved to Little Diomedede. One of these six may still be alive.

By this time also most of the smaller Yupik villages on the Soviet side had been closed or abandoned, with the population concentrated mainly at Naukan, (Old) Chaplino, and Sireniki.

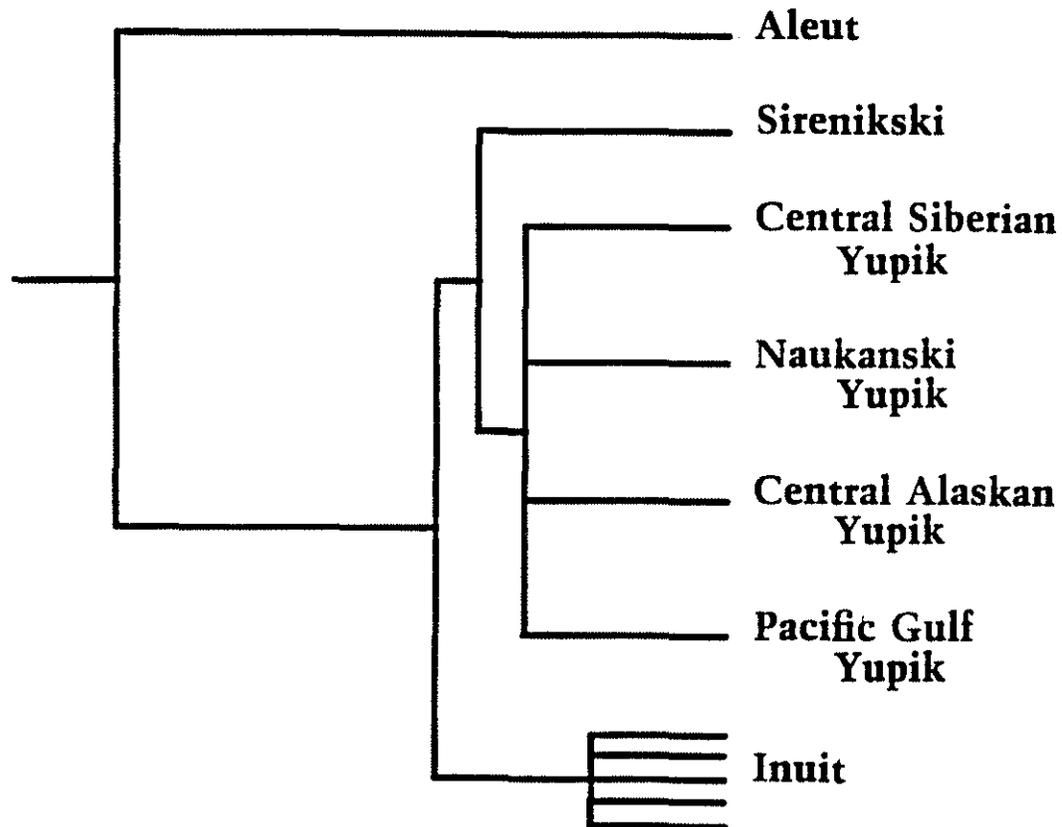
Then in 1958, of these three remaining Eskimo villages, the two most exposed to potential contact with Alakans, Naukan and Chaplino, were relocated. Naukan was closed, and the people dispersed to three locations in St. Lawrence Bay (Pinakul', Nunyamo, Lavrentiya), where they became a minority amongst Chukchis and Russians. Pinakul' was closed in the 1960s and Nunyamo in the 1970s, so most Naukan Eskimos now live in Lavrentiya, with some also at Lorino and Uelen, the large Chukchi community on East Cape. Though having no village of their

own for thirty years, numbering only 400, a minority of a minority, the Naukantsy maintain their identity as an articulate and creative people, including many of the foremost artists, dancers, poets, writers, scholars, educators, and leaders of the Soviet Eskimos.

Also in 1958 Chaplino, on Indian Point facing St. Lawrence Island, was moved into Tkachen Bay, to a location, New Chaplino, connected by road to the Russian port town of Provideniya, the regional trade and service center (population now over 5,000, including perhaps 100 Eskimos). New Chaplino has the closest ties to St. Lawrence Island. Eskimos also constitute a majority (300 of 400) there.

The other major Chaplinski-speaking village, Sireniki (where the Chaplinski language has long since almost completely replaced the Old Sirenikkski Eskimo language), remains in its traditional location. Eskimos there remain a large proportion (300 of 700), along with Chukchi and Russian.

Ekimo-Aleut Language Family



Source: Krauss, Micheal *Many Tongues-Ancient Tales*

Appendix E: Information on air transportation within Chukotka.(schedule and air routes of Chukotka Flights).

SCHEDULE FOR AIR ROUTES FIRST QUARTER 1989 (FLIGHTS FROM CHUKOTKA AIRPORTS)

Destination	Flight number	Type of plane	Intermediate stops	Dates of travel	Days of the week	Time of departure	Time of arrival	Time of return	Ticket price (roubles)	Baggage price (kopecks/kg.)
FROM ANADYR										
MOSCOW	2212	Ил-62		05.01—14.01	1, 4, 6	16.10	00.05	00.30	193	216
	2212	Ил-62		19.01—25.03	4, 6	16.10	00.05	00.30	193	216
KHABAROVSK	4151	Ту-154	MAGADAN	01.01—30.04	1, 2, 4, 6	07.55	13.55	06.05	104	119
MAGADAN	604	Ан-26	MARKOV	01.01—31.03	3, 5, 7	02.00	07.40	01.40	56	65
PEVEK	605	Ан-24		01.01—31.03	1	08.00	10.00	12.40	31	34
IULTIN	607	Ан-24		01.01—28.02	4	00.10	01.35	03.40	24	25
	607	Ан-24		01.03—31.03	2, 4	00.10	01.35	03.40	24	25
SHMIDT	609	Ан-24		01.01—31.03	4	08.00	09.35	11.50	26	27
EGVEKINOT	611	Ан-24		01.01—10.01	2, 4, 6	23.50	00.55	02.40	17	17
EGVEKINOT	611	Ан-24		11.01—31.03	2, 4, 6	23.20	00.25	02.10	17	17
PROVIDENIYA	613	Ан-24		01.01—10.01	3, 5, 7	03.40	05.20	07.40	27	29
PROVIDENIYA	613	Ан-24		11.01—31.03	3, 5, 7	03.10	04.50	07.10	27	29
BERINGOVSKII	615	Ан-24		01.01—31.03	1, 4	04.40	05.40	07.20	15	15
LAVRENTIYA	617	Ан-24		01.01—31.03	4, 7	23.25	01.10	03.35	29	32
SNEZHNOE	621	Ми-8	UST-BYELAYA	01.01—31.03	2, 5	23.50	01.55	04.20	30	30
OTROZHNOE	623	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	3, 6	23.50	01.20	03.10	30	30
KRASNEO	625	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	<i>12.29/01; 12.29/02; 12.29/03</i>	04.00	05.00	06.20	20	20
KANCHALAN	627	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	<i>2</i>	04.30	03.40	04.40	10	10
SHCHUCHE	629**	Ми-8	KHARIUSNOYE	01.01—31.03	5, 7	10.00	11.05	12.30	4	4
BYSTRY	631	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	2	00.10	00.45	01.40	15	15
FROM MARKOV										
VAENGI	633	Ан-2		01.01—31.03	4	01.50	02.25	03.20	5	5
CHUVANSKOE	635	Ан-2		01.01—31.03	3	01.50	02.55	04.20	10	10
LAMPUTSKOE	637	Ан-2		01.01—31.03	6	01.50	02.55	04.20	10	10
FROM EGVEKINOT										
VANKAREM	641	Ми-8	NUTEPELMEN	01.01—31.03	3	00.30	02.55	05.40	38	34
VOSTOCHNY	643	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	6	01.00	02.00	03.20	20	20
KONERGINO	645	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	1	01.00	01.30	02.20	6	6
UELKAL	647	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	2	01.00	01.50	03.00	18	18
FROM LAVRENTIYA										
ENURMINO	651	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	2	02.40	03.45	05.10	24	24
LORINO	653	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	5	02.30	03.00	03.50	4	4
NESHKAN	655	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	1	23.10	00.25	02.00	28	28
UELEN	657	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	2	23.10	00.05	01.20	14	14
INCHOUN	659	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	3	01.40	02.25	03.30	10	10
FROM BERINGOVSKII										
KHATYRKA	661	Ми-8	MAINOPYLGINO	01.01—31.03	3	00.30	02.35	05.00	30	30
FROM PROVIDENIYA										
ENMELEN	663	Ми-8	NUNLINGRAN	01.01—31.03	1, 5	00.05	01.45	03.45	20	20
SIRENIKI	665	Ми-8		01.01—31.03	1, 5	04.20	04.50	05.40	4	4
YARAKINOT	667	Ми-8	NEW CHAPLINO	01.01—31.03	3	00.10	01.35	03.10	10	10

Примечание: Для выполнения рейсов, указанные цифрами, соответствующим: 1 — понедельник, 2 — вторник, 3 — среда, 4 — четверг, 5 — пятница, 6 — суббота, 7 — воскресенье. Предварительная продажа авиабилетов начинается за 30 суток до вылета. Расписание рекламное, на отдельных линиях возможны изменения.

ВНИМАНИЕ: Регистрации и оформление багажа заканчивается за 40 минут до отправления самолета.

Начальник службы организации производства Анадырского ОАО

С. Ю. ЕЛИСЕВА.

Appendix F: Maps of important biological areas, places of subsistence activities and cultural heritage sites provided by Ludmilla Bogaslovskaya, chairman of the Soviet international park working group, February 1991

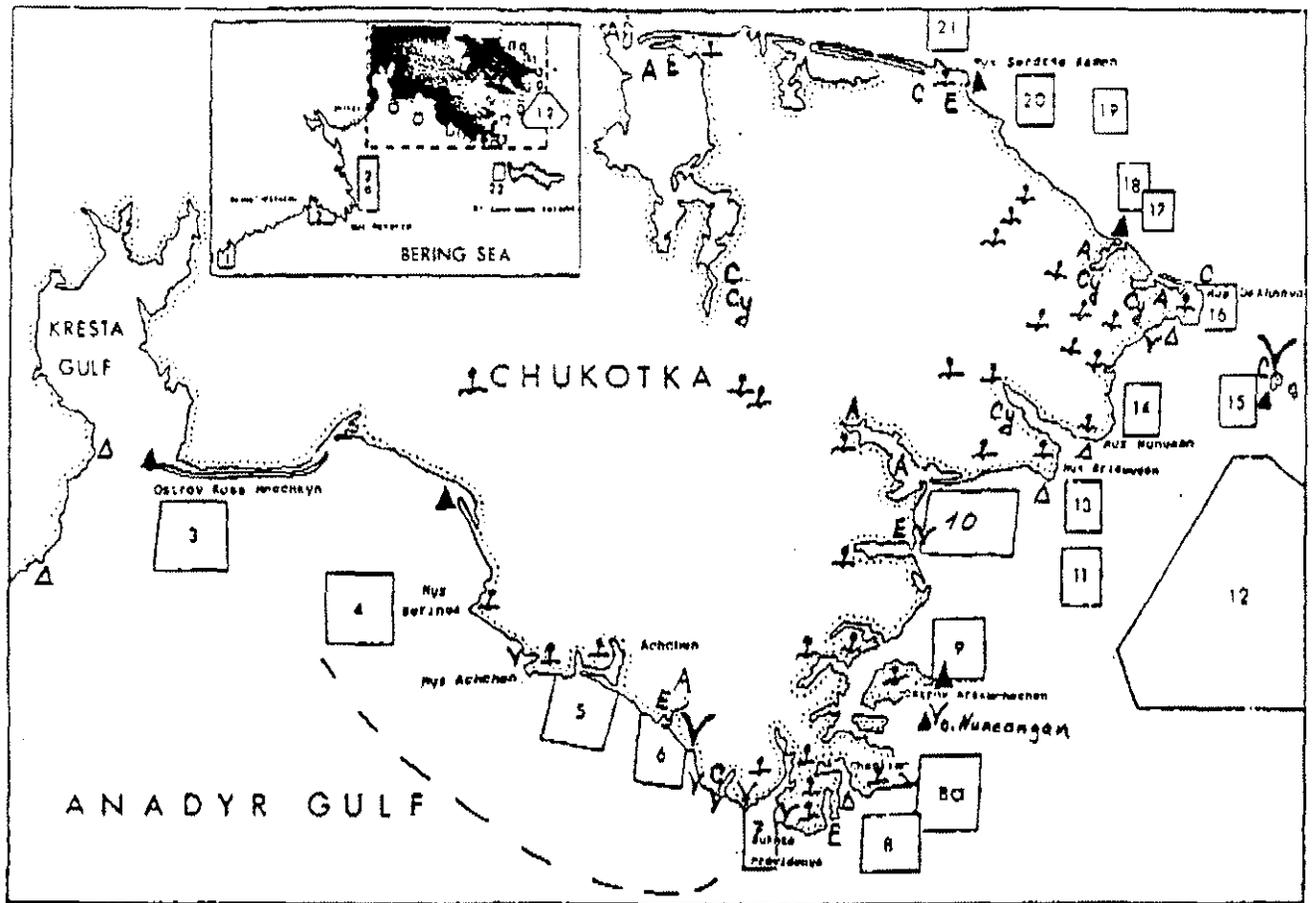


Fig.1 Map of important biological areas.

3 feeding area of Gray Whales
rockery of Walruses:

▲ constant

△ temporary

great colonies of seabirds:

✓ 10-100 thousands

✓ more that 100 thousands

places of some species of rare birds:

A *Anser canagicus* (nests, moult's areas) гусь-белошей

C *Calidris bairdii* (nests) бэрдов песочник

Cy *Cygnus columbianus* (nests) американский лебедь

E *Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus* (nests) кулик-лопатень

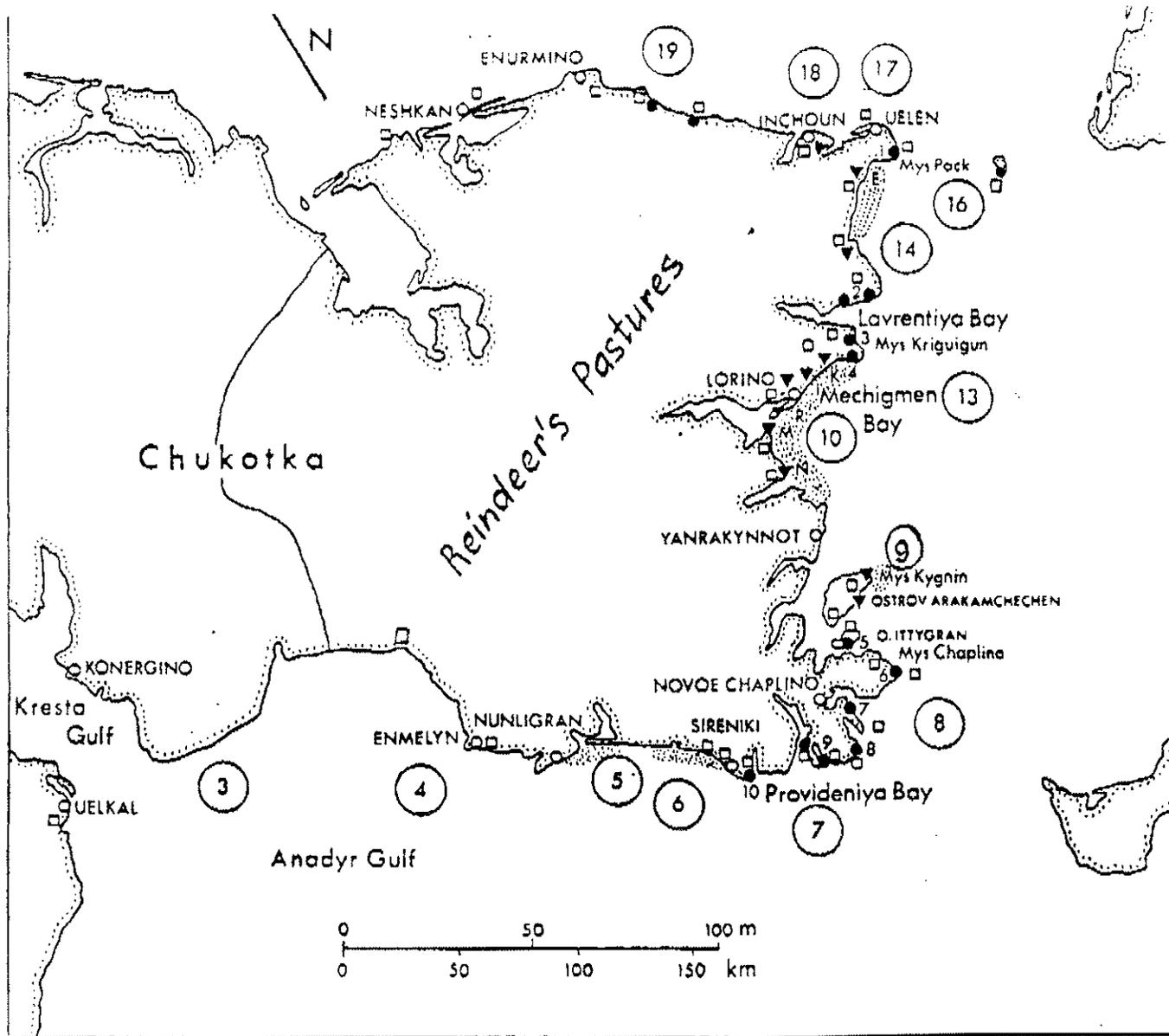
↓ places of rare plants

- - - border of Sireniki Polyn'ja

(По материалам Л.С.Богословской, Л.М.Вотроговой,
Н.Б.Конюхова, П.С.Томковича, А.Е.Катенина,
В.В.Петровского, Б.А.Юрнева и др.)

Translation: Based on work of L.S. Bogoslovskaya, L.M. Votrogoва, N.B. Koniuhov, P.S. Tomkovich, A.E. Katenina, V.V. Petrovskii, B.A. Iyrtsev and others.

Source: Ludmilla Bogaslovskaya, Handout during February 1991 trip to Washington, D.C.



- existing native communities.
- native villages mentioned in the text, which existed up to the 1940-1970s; 1—Naukan; 2—Nunyamo; 3—Yandogai; 4—Akkani; 5—Napakutak; 6—Ungazik (Chaplino); 7—Chechen (Tasik); 8—Kiwak; 9—Aven; 10—Imtuk.
- ▼ ancient dwellings or other constructions of gray whale bones and skulls on prehistoric/traditional sites: E—Ekven cemetery; I—Ilyan; K—Kukoon; M—Mechigmen (Masaik); N—Nyksirak; R—Raupelyan.
- ancient dwellings or other constructions of bowhead skulls and mandibles.
- ⑮ areas of modern gray whale distribution (figures in circles—numbers of divisions according to Votrogov and Bogoslovskaya, 1980). The dotted areas are those where gray whale calves have been observed close to the shore.

— *border of reserved territory*

Fig.2 Map of places coherent with traditional subsistence and culture of native people

(По материалам Л.С.Богословской, Л.М.Вотрогова, И.И.Крупника)

Translation: Based on work of L.S. Bogoslovskaya, L.M. Votrogoва, I.I. Krypnik

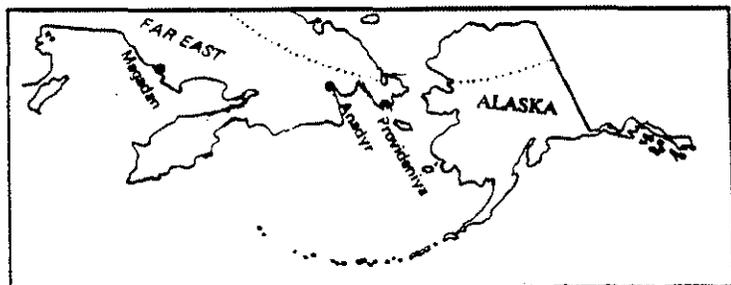
Figure II-1: Map of the Soviet Far East



Note: Russian terms for administrative units have been translated as follows:

- Krai Territory
- Oblast Province
- Okrug District

THE SOVIET FAR EAST AND ALASKA



THE SOVIET UNION

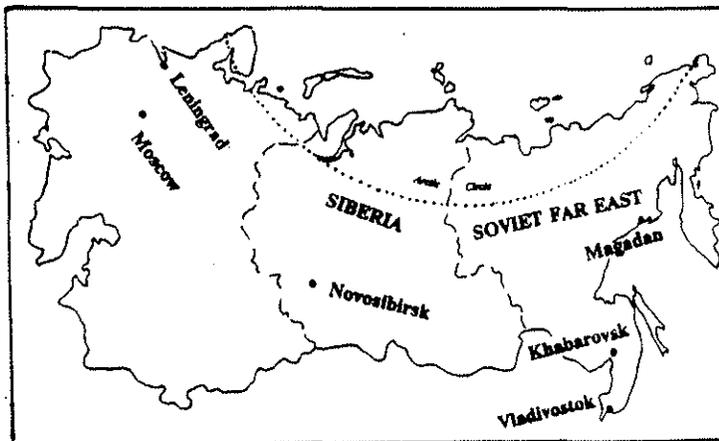
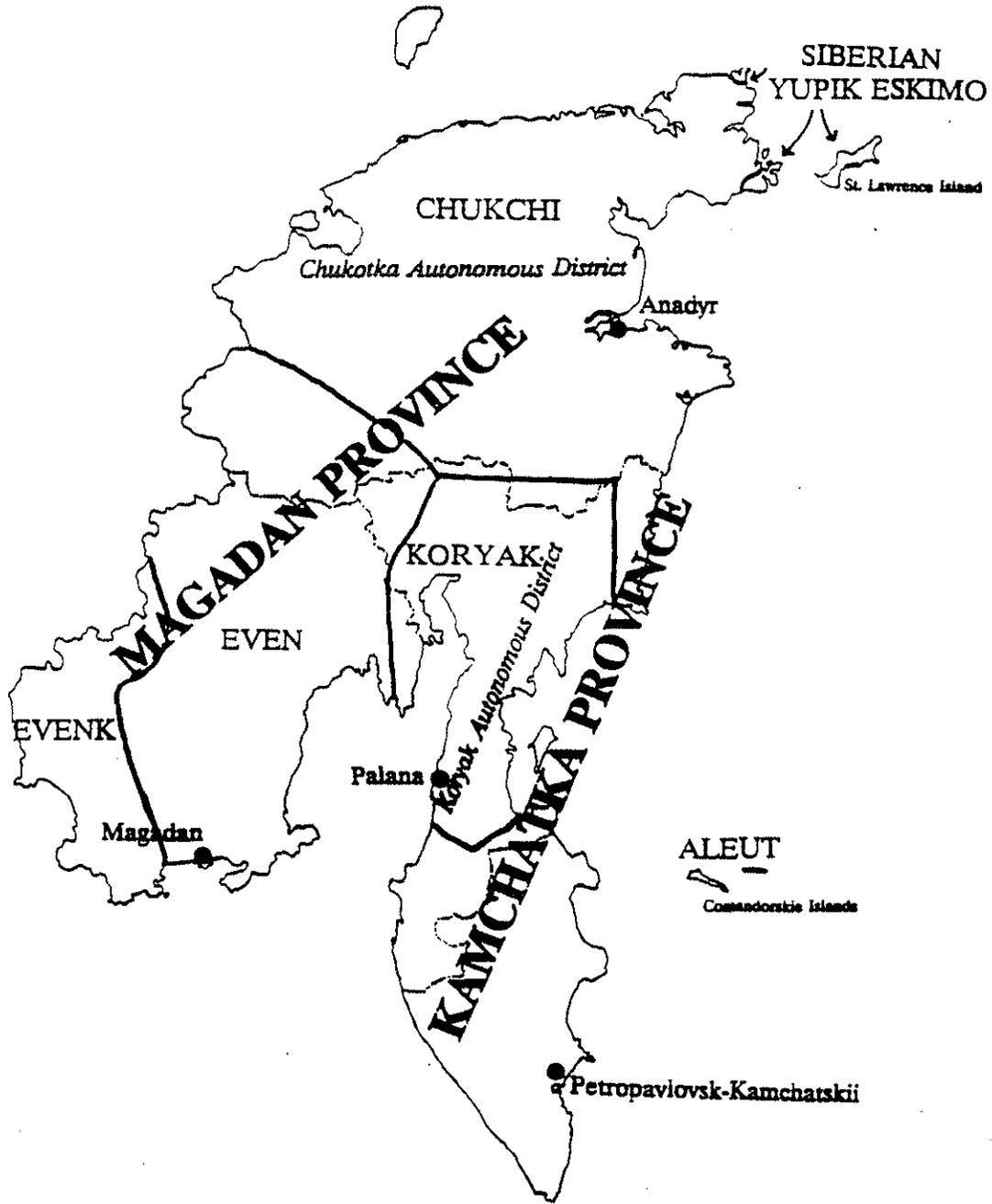
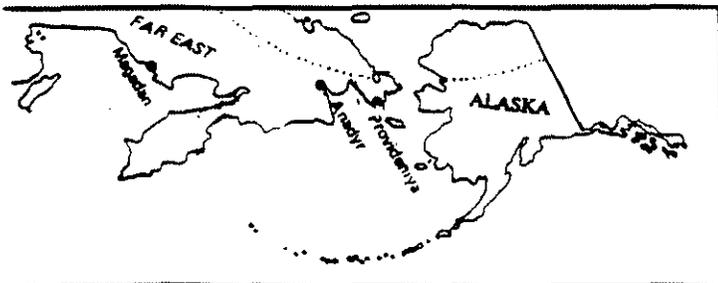


Figure II-6: Map of Native groups of the Soviet Northeast.



THE SOVIET FAR EAST AND ALASKA



THE SOVIET UNION



University of Alaska Anchorage, Institute of Social and Economic Research 1990
 Source for Native Groups Distribution: Fitzhugh, William W. and Aron Crowell *Crossroads of Continents*, Smithsonian Institution Press (Washington, DC 1988)

Figure III-7a: The Structure of the Council of Ministers (replaced by the Cabinet of Ministers as of December 1990)

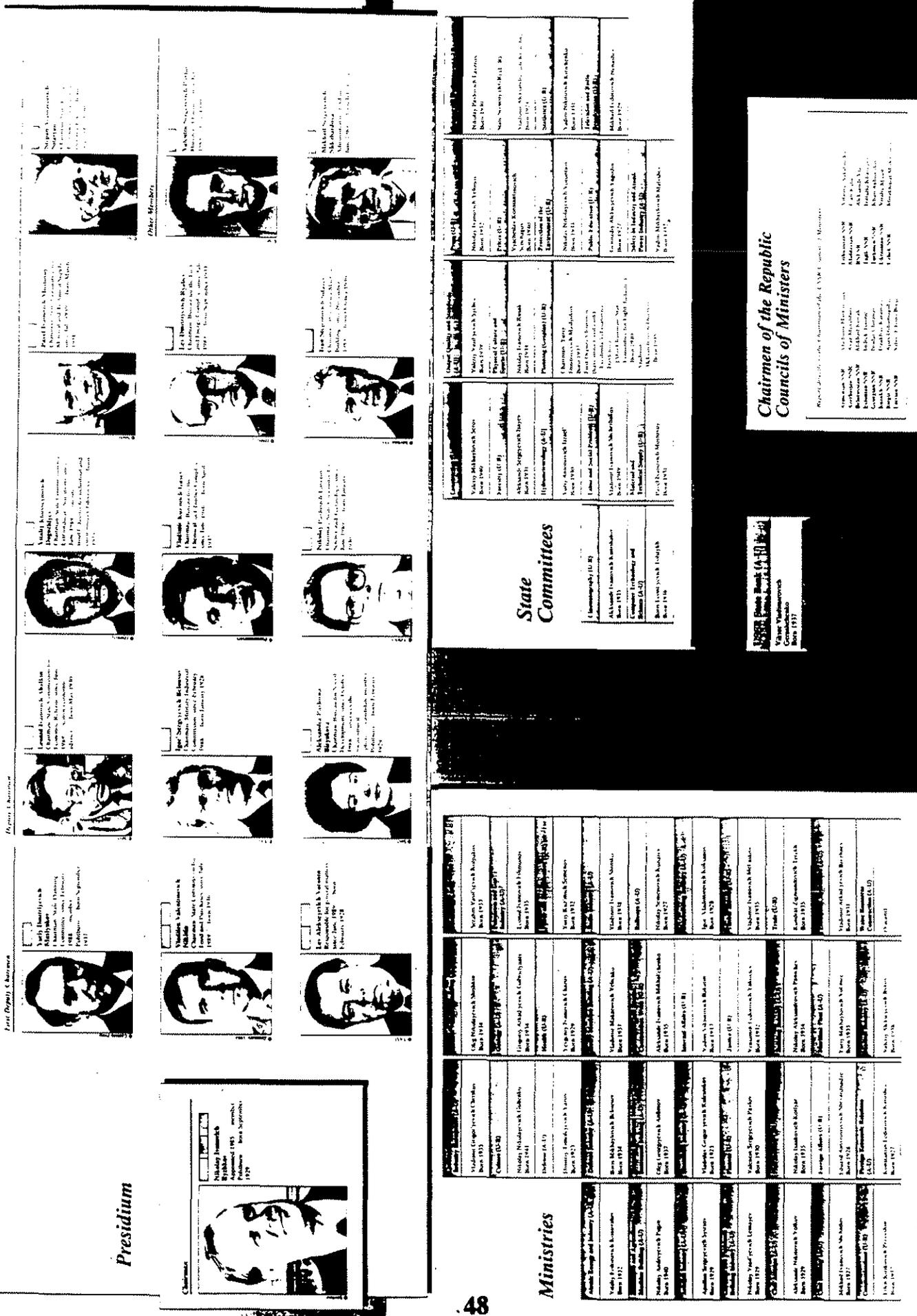


Figure III-8: **USSR Ministries and State Committees**

A-U indicates that the agency exists only on the union level.
U-R indicates that the agency also exists on the republic level.

Ministries

Atomic Energy and Industry (A-U)	Health(U-R)
Automotive and Agriculture Machine Building (A-U)	Heavy Machine Building (A-U)
Aviation Industry (A-U)	Installation and Special Construction work (U-R)
Chemical and Petroleum Refining Industry (A-U)	Internal Affairs (U-R)
Civil Aviation (A-U)	Justice (U-R)
Coal Industry (A-U)	Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry (A-U)
Communications (U-R)	Maritime Fleet (A-U)
Construction of Petroleum and Industry Enterprise (A-U)	Medical Industry (A-U)
Culture(U-R)	Metallurgy (A-U)
Defense(A-U)	Petroleum and Gas Industry (A-U)
Defense Industry (A-U)	Power and Electrification (U-R)
Electrical Equipment Industry and Instrument Making (A-U)	Radio Industry (A-U)
Finance (A-U)	Railways (A-U)
Fish Industry (A-U)	Ship Building Industry (A-U)
Foreign Affairs(U-R)	Timber Industry (U-R)
Foreign Economic Relations(U-R)	Trade (U-R)
General Machine Building(A-U)	Transportation Construction (A-U)
Geology(A-U)	Water Resources Construction (A-U)

State Committees

Cinematography (U-R)	Press (U-R)
Computer Science and Technology (A-U)	Prices (U-R)
Construction (U-R)	Protection of the Environment (Goskompriroda) (U-R)
Forestry (U-R)	Public Education (U-R)
Hydrometeorology (A-U)	Safety in Industry and Atomic Power Industry (A-U)
Labor and Social Problems (U-R)	Science and Technology (A-U)
Material and Technical Supply (U-R)	State Security (KGB) (U-R)
Output Quality and Standards (A-U)	Statistics (U-R)
Physical Culture and Sports (U-R)	Television and Radio Broadcast (U-R)
Planning (Gosplan) (U-R)	

USSR State Bank (A-U)

The head of the State Bank has been previously in the Council of Ministers and is likely to be in the Cabinet of Ministers.

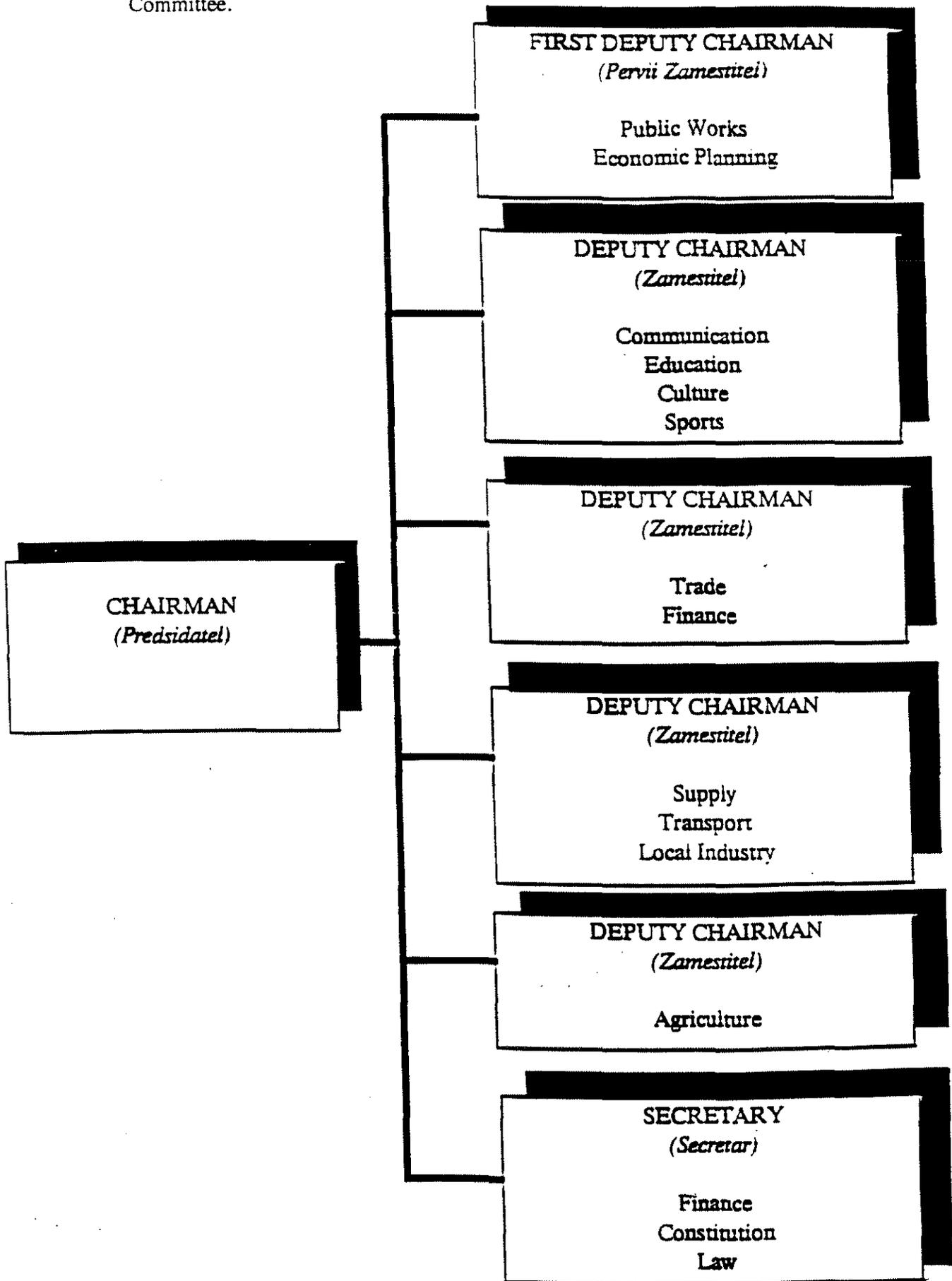
Figure III-10: Administrative Units of the Russian Republic.

R.S.F.S.R.



53

Figure III-12: Division of Responsibilities Among Members of a Typical Local Executive Committee.



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF RESOURCE DECISION-MAKING

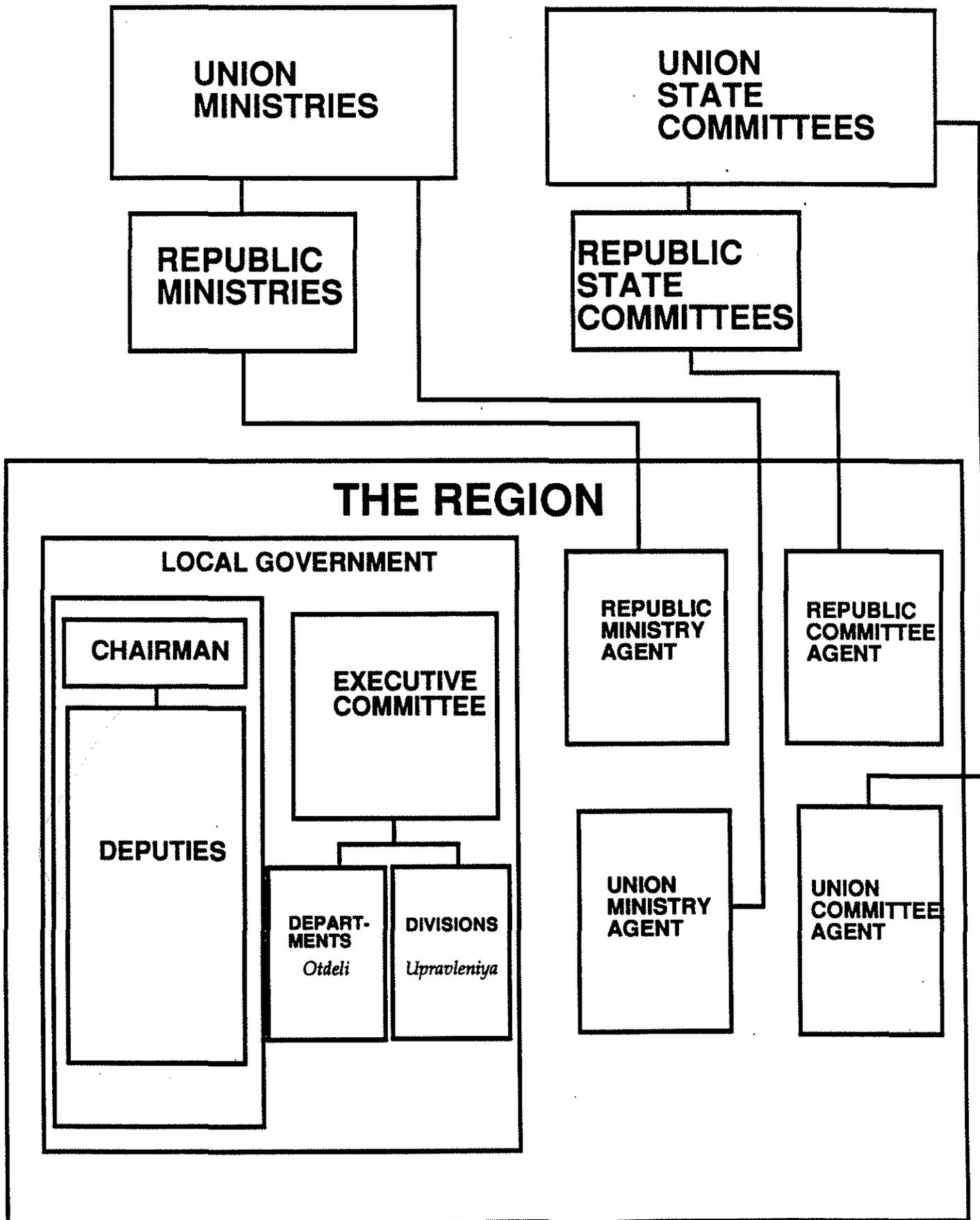


Figure IV-3: Structure of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

USSR Academy of Sciences

AKADEMIYA SSSR

The USSR Academy of Sciences is the most prestigious scientific organization in the USSR. It is founded on 225 by four of the great leaders of science conducts research in various important fields of development of Soviet science, technology, and the national economy through its more than 250 institutes.

General Assembly

Usually, the governing body of the academy the General Assembly decides basic organizational issues and establishes policy. Composed of all of the more than 100 full members (academicians) and 600 corresponding members, it meets at least twice a year to debate and approve actions taken by the Presidium since the preceding General Assembly meeting. Elections for new academicians and corresponding members are held every two years at a General Assembly meeting.

Presidium

The Presidium is the executive authority that runs the academy between General Assembly meetings and implements decisions made at those meetings. The Presidium currently has 40 members, which include the academy president, vice presidents, chief scientific secretary, department heads (academic secretaries), and a number of prominent scientists elected by the membership. Key members are:

- President**
Gennadiy Malenkov
- Vice Presidents**
Kosminin Irbob
Viktor Koptev
Vladimir Kopylov
Vladimir Kuznetsov
- Chief Scientific Secretary**
Igor Sikorskiy
- Scientists Elected by the Membership**
Leonid Abrikosov
Georgiy Albinov
Sukhar Bason
Leonid Bredas
Vladimir Ginzburg
Vladimir Litvin
Vladimir Lukatskiy
Vladimir Malin
Vladimir Pavlov
Vladimir Ponomarev
Vladimir Ryzhikov
Vladimir Shadrin
Vladimir Soloviyev
Vladimir Tatarskiy
Vladimir Ufimtsev
Vladimir Yakovlev

Affiliates and Scientific Centers Directly Responsible to the Presidium

- Dagestan
- Karaidan
- Kazani
- Kolka
- Leningrad
- Sverdlovsk
- Tatarstan
- Uzbekistan
- Yakovlev

Physical, Technical, and Mathematical Section

(Currently has about 155 academicians)

Section Head
Vladimir Vekshin

Department
General Physics and Astronomy
Information Science, Computer Technology, and Automation
Mathematics
Nuclear Physics
Physical Technical Problems of Power Engineering
Problems of Machine Building, Mechanics, and Control Processes

Academician Secretary
Aleksandr Pankov

Academicians
Vladimir Vekshin
Andrey Ginzburg
Aleksandr Litvin
Yury Rudyk
Konstantin Frolov

Earth Sciences Section

(Currently has about 17 academicians)

Section Head
Nikolai Lomonosov

Department
Cosmos, Geophysics, Oceanography, and Mining Sciences
Cosmos, Atmosphere, Physics, and Geography

Academician Secretary
Boris Sokolov

Academicians
Leonid Bekbasov

Chemical, Technical, and Biological Section

(Currently has about 95 academicians)

Section Heads
Renat Koptev (for biology)
Oleg Nefedov (for chemistry)

Academician Secretary
Andrei Mirzabekov

Academicians
Vladimir Sokolov
Oleg Nefedov
Yury Bilibin
Pavel Antonov

Social Sciences Section

(Currently has about 51 academicians)

Section Head
Vladimir Kozlov

Department
Economics
History
Language and Literature
Philosophy and Law
Problems of World Economy and International Relations

Academician Secretary
Viktor Agapkin

Academicians
Ivan Kovalenko
Vladimir Kozlov
Vladimir Kuznetsov
Vladimir Litvin

Siberian Department

(Headquarters in Novosibirsk)
It currently has about 41 academicians

Chairman
Valentin Kopylov

Affiliates and Scientific Centers of the Siberian Department
Irkutsk
Novosibirsk
Tomsk
Ulan Ude
Yakutsk

Ural Department

(Headquarters in Sverdlovsk)
It currently has about 10 academicians

Chairman
Leonida Miroshnikova

Scientific Centers and Affiliates of the Ural Department
Bashkir
Komsomol
Perm

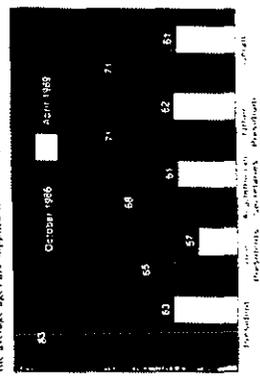
Far Eastern Department

(Headquarters in Vladivostok)
It currently has about eight academicians

Chairman
Viktor Ilchenko

Changing Leadership Demographics

A comparison of the 1986 Presidium election (Yury Malinok became president) and the vote in one industry (which younger academy leadership holds). The actual age of the president is given; the average ages are supplied for all others.



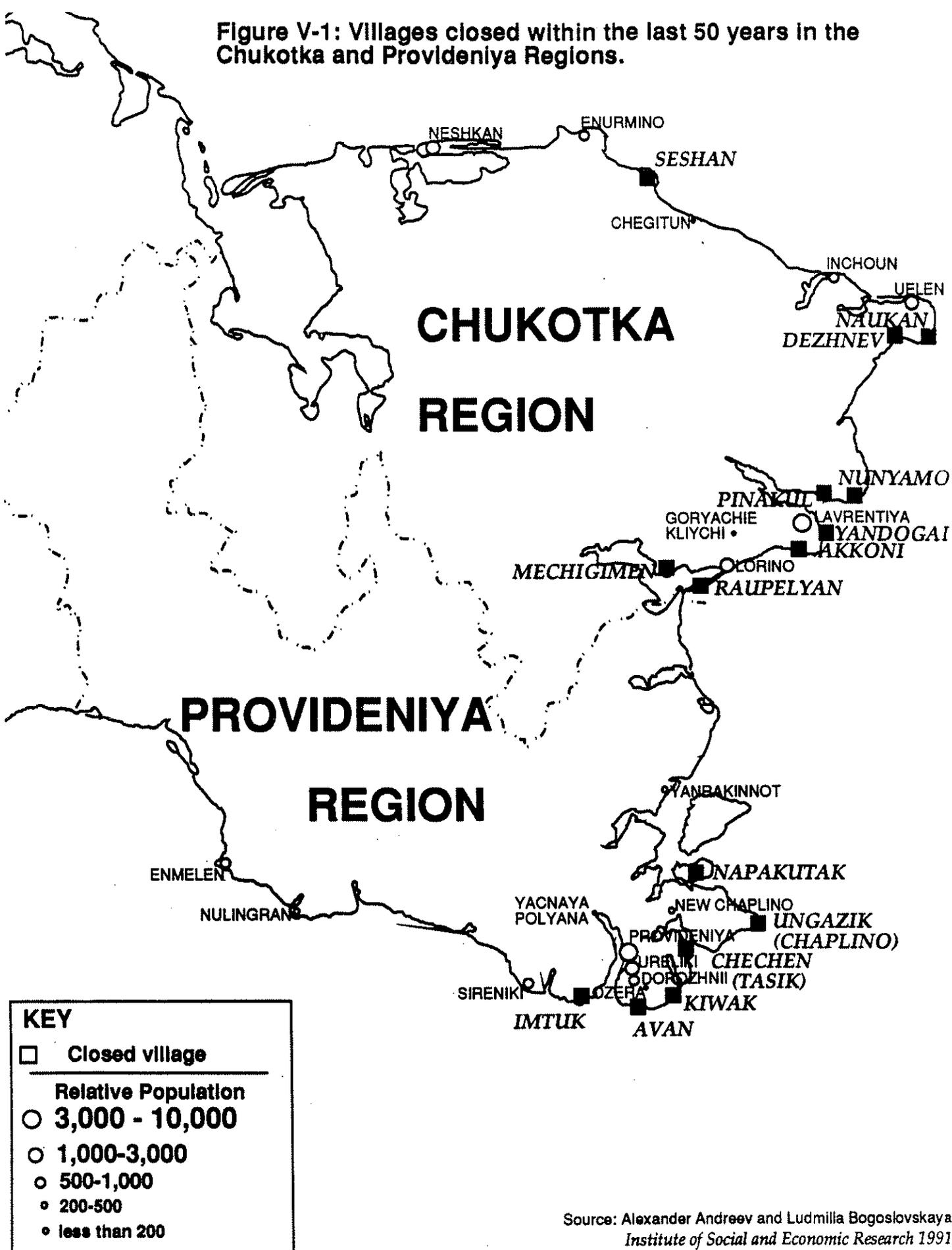
New Regulations on Age and Membership

- After the past two years, the academy has adopted new regulations that set mandatory retirement ages for leadership positions and make provision for new membership slots. The older academicians will have to leave membership or resign. These regulations require that:
 - Members of the Presidium retire from that body by age 75.
 - Academicians and corresponding members retire from academies and holding positions by age 70.
 - New academicians to be elected from academies and holding positions must be under 65.
 - Headquarters of academies must be under 65. Under 60 for those academies that have no academies.

Yury Malinok

- A year ago elected to the position after Yury Malinok became academy president in October 1986.
- An organization in and since October 1986.
- An acronym acronym that has been used since October 1986.

Figure V-1: Villages closed within the last 50 years in the Chukotka and Provideniya Regions.



Source: Alexander Andreev and Ludmilla Bogoslovskaya
 Institute of Social and Economic Research 1991

