## **REFERENCE CODE:** AkAMH

#### **REPOSITORY NAME:**

Anchorage Museum at Rasmuson Center Bob and Evangeline Atwood Alaska Resource Center 625 C Street Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: 907-929-9235 Fax: 907-929-9233 Email: resourcecenter@anchoragemuseum.org

Guide prepared by: Sara Piasecki, Photo Archivist

TITLE: Richard Huff Photographs

#### COLLECTION NUMBER: B2005.006

## **OVERVIEW OF THE COLLECTION**

Dates: 1950

Extent: 2 items

Language and Scripts: The collection is in English.

Name of creator(s): Audrey and Frank Morgan

Administrative/Biographical History:

Little Diomede Island, Alaska, is the smaller of the two Diomede Islands located in the middle of the Bering Strait between the Alaskan mainland and Siberia. Big Diomede Island, across the International Date Line to the west, belongs to Russia. During the Cold War, the Soviet Union established a military presence on Big Diomede, and villagers were prohibited from travelling between the islands.

According to Arthur Eide in his 1952 memoir, *Drums of Diomede*, the Eskimos objected violently to the presence of white teachers on Little Diomede, and had forcibly removed the teachers who served immediately prior to Eide's arrival.

"In 1953 Gerald F. and Donna Carlson were assigned to Little Diomede Island where they were the only teachers for all grades K–12. At that time there were 130 Inupiat on Little Diomede – 35 were students from K-8 in a one-room schoolhouse. The schoolhouse also served as the Carlson's home – it being the only square building on the island except for a small Catholic church, St. Jude's, built by Father Tom Cunningham." ["Diomede," http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ak/state/diomede.html. Retrieved June 16, 2011] The school year 1953-1954 in Little Diomede Island was adapted to better serve the local needs. The teaching took place through the holidays and also some weekends to complete the 180 days of class time before the walrus migration started in the Spring. The annual walrus hunt meant major supply and income possibilities for the villagers, and everybody's help was needed. The primary language at the time was Inupiat, and students were also taught English. The only way of communication with the outside world was by amateur radio. The non-existing health care was somewhat upgraded with a basic medication knowledge by seasonal teachers. ["Diomede, Alaska." In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 16, 2011]

Audrey and Frank Morgan co-wrote the photo essay "Alaska's Russian Frontier: Little Diomede Island," which was published in *National Geographic magazine* in April 1951. The two images included in this collection were not included in that article.

Scope and Content Description:

Collection consists of two black-and-white mounted photographs of student activities on Little Diomede Island.

Arrangement: Not applicable

# CONDITIONS GOVERNING ACCESS AND USE

Restrictions on Access: The collection is open for research use.

Physical Access: Original items in good condition.

Technical Access: No special equipment is needed to access the materials.

Conditions Governing Reproduction and Use: Materials copyrighted by photographers. No reproductions.

Preferred Citation: Richard Huff Photographs; Anchorage Museum, B2005.006

## **ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

Acquisition and Appraisal Information Donated by Richard Huff in 2005.

## **SUBJECTS**

Eskimos—Alaska—Diomede Eskimos—Education—Alaska—Diomede Diomede (Alaska) Little Diomede Island (Alaska) Detailed Description of the Collection

.1 – Typed caption on back: Alaska, Little Diomede Island. Under a canopy of crepe paper and colored lights, you would never guess this to be a group of Diomede Eskimo enjoying a "white dance" to the music of a phonograph. Date stamp: Rec'd Oct 30 1950. [at AFN 2014, location tentatively identified as Nome High School gym, individuals identified as, left to right: Theresa Omiak?, John Iyapana, [unknown], Cecilia Omiak, James Iyapana, [unknown], Sophie Omiak, [unknown couple], Albert Iyahuk, Annie Iyapana Iyahuk, [unknown couple]]

.2 – Typed caption on back: Alaska, Little Diomede Island. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught in the Government school; but bringing in the game from the Polar Pack and skin sewing is still more important than schooling to the future existence of these young citizens on Diomede Island. Date stamp: Rec'd Oct 30 1950.

Guide updated: October 29, 2014