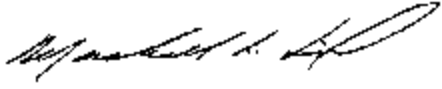


Oral history tradition speaks to the considerable cultural significance the present-day site of the University of Alaska Fairbanks has for the Tanana Athabascan Indians. Called Troth Yeddha' (wild potato), it is said that Athabascan Indians would pick Troth at this location, as well as meet to talk about important issues. The ancient ridge where UAF now sits also served as an ideal vantage point for spotting migrating herds of caribou. From earliest times as an Athabascan gathering place to today's modern university, the site has been a focal point for the cultures surrounding it.

There are many ways in which the University of Alaska Fairbanks responds to the educational needs of those cultures. In order to better serve them, the university has prepared itself for the future.

Essential to the role of the university is the physical environment where education, research activities take place. UAF is an extensive campus that has evolved in different ways over the years. Open spaces, farm fields, recreation areas, boreal forest, roadways, and a host of other distinctive features have characterized it. Yet development hasn't always been well thought out. Distinctive features have been integrated uniformly into a strong sense of order and place.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Marshall L. Lind". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "M" and a distinct "L" at the end.

Marshall L. Lind, Chancellor
University of Alaska Fairbanks