



A Conference
12,000 Years In The Making.

**24th Annual Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series
& 2016 Student Conference
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta
March 2 - 4, 2016**

In 1993 the University of Alberta's Department of Anthropology created **The Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series** in honour of the late Dr. Richard Frucht.

Dr. Frucht came to the University of Alberta in 1966, and at the time of his death in 1979, he was a full professor with the Department of Anthropology. His courses were popular as he challenged his students and promoted lively debate. He had strong and in some cases controversial views, and enjoyed stimulating intellectual sparring with his students and colleagues.



In honour and memory of Dr. Frucht, the Department of Anthropology instituted a graduate studies endowment fund that permits an annual anthropology speaker series. This fund allows the Association of Graduate Anthropology Students (AGAS) to bring in a keynote speaker to present on their research, theory, or other topics of interest to the Department and its students. In the spirit of Dr. Frucht's academic exploration in the links between local-level societies and economies with worldwide historical processes, which reflected the four-field nature of the Department, the speaker is chosen to present on a topic that reflects one of the four sub-fields of anthropology: sociocultural, biological, linguistic anthropology, and archaeology.

Since 2005, the Frucht Memorial Lecture series has also been combined with a student conference to give graduate and undergraduate students an opportunity to attend and present at an academic conference.



Welcome Address

The Association of Graduate Anthropology Students (AGAS) and the 2016 Frucht Organizing Committee acknowledge that we are meeting on lands in Cree and Blackfoot territory – closest to the traditional territory retained by Chief Papastayo, as Papaschase representative at the signing of Treaty Six – and within view of meeting grounds, hunting grounds, and trails of Nakoda, Cree, Iroquois-Cree, Blackfoot and Métis. Our obligations within these lands are solemnized through Treaty Six. We recognize the descendants of Treaty Six signatories, the local descendants of whom now live in Edmonton, and throughout the surrounding area marked by the reserves of Samson, Ermineskin, Montana, Louis Bull, Alexander, Enoch, Paul, Alexis, the former Papaschase and Michel reserves, and the settlements at Lac Ste Anne and St Albert. We are sincerely grateful to be able to hold this lecture series and student conference on this land.

On behalf of the 2016 Frucht Organizing Committee I welcome you to The University of Alberta's Association of Graduate Anthropology Students (AGAS) 24th Annual *Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series* and *2016 Anthropology Student Conference*.

AGAS hosts and organizes these two major annual events that rotate between the four sub-fields of anthropology: archaeology, linguistic anthropology, physical anthropology, and social-cultural anthropology. In addition, we invited an anthropologist as our Distinguished Speaker to share their research and interest not only with faculty, staff and students of the Department of Anthropology but also with the wider University of Alberta community and public. Past speakers have included Dr. Larry Zimmerman (2012, archaeology), Dr. Faye Ginsburg (2013, social-cultural anthropology), Dr. Douglas Owsley (2014, biological), and Dr. Christine Schreyer (2015, linguistic). This year's sub-field is archaeology with a specific focus on the great extinction of large mammals that coincides with human migration into North and South America, as well as the Dukha reindeer herders of Mongolia. We are honoured and privileged to announce that our 2016 Distinguished Frucht Speaker is Dr. Todd Surovell.

Although our Student Conference orients around each of the four anthropology sub-disciplines and centres on anthropology undergraduate and graduate students, it is an open conference to undergraduate and graduate students from other disciplines who are interested in participating. This year's conference submissions include paper and poster presentations, as well as a film and media session. We have graduates and undergraduates representing several departments from the University of Alberta including: Anthropology, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, History and Classics, Human Ecology, and Biological Sciences. There are also a number of submissions from schools other than the University of Alberta, including MacEwan University, the University of Victoria, and the University of Western Ontario.

The 2016 Frucht Organizing Committee would be happy to field any comments or questions. Please contact us by email at frucht@ualberta.ca

2016 Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series Distinguished Speaker

Dr. Todd Surovell

*Director, George C. Frison Institute
Department of Anthropology
University of Wyoming*

Todd Surovell is a Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Frison Institute at the University of Wyoming. He received his B.S. in Anthropology and Zoology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and his M.A. and Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Arizona. He is an expert in Paleoindian archaeology, New World colonization, lithic technology, and geoarchaeology. He has worked throughout the Rocky Mountain west and Great Plains. He has also participated in fieldwork in Denmark, Israel, and Mongolia. He has three active field projects, two in Wyoming and one in northern Mongolia.



Recently, Todd has been awarded the Extraordinary Merit in Research Award from the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Wyoming, has been designated as a Sigma Xi Distinguished Lecturer (2015 to 2017) and has received the Top 10 Cited Article 2007 to 2011 Award from the Journal of Archaeological Science.

Dr. Surovell has published his research in numerous peer-reviewed journals, including the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*, *Journal of Archaeological Research*, *Antiquity*, *Geoarchaeology*, *Current Anthropology*, and *American Antiquity*.

**Anthropology Student Conference
Program Summary**

Wednesday, March 2nd	Event
7:00pm	Public Lecture by Dr. Todd Surovell <i>"What Happened to the Mammoths? Exploring the Cause of North America's Most Recent Mass Extinction"</i>

Thursday, March 3rd	Event
9:00am - 12:30pm	Paper Session #1
1:00 – 2:00pm	Poster Session #1
2:00 – 4:00pm	Film and Media Session
6:30pm	Conference Banquet at Narayanni's

Friday, March 4th	Event
9:00am – 12:45pm	Paper Session #2
1:00 – 2:00pm	Poster Session #2
2:15 – 3:00pm	Alumni Career Workshop
3:00pm	Department Lecture by Dr. Todd Surovell <i>"Mapping People in Their Living Space: The Ethnoarchaeology of Mongolian Dukha Reindeer Herders"</i>

Wednesday March 2nd, 2016
Telus Centre, TEL 150, University of Alberta

7:00pm Richard Frucht Memorial Public Lecture

**What Happened to the Mammoths? Exploring the Cause of North America's
Most Recent Mass Extinction**

Dr. Todd Surovell
Director, George C. Frison Institute
University of Wyoming

For most of the last two million years, North America was home to more than 40 species of large animals, like mammoths, mastodons, camels, and ground sloths. These megafauna suffered a rapid extinction only 13,000 years ago at a time when the planet's climate was warming, ecological communities were undergoing significant changes, and humans first appeared on the continent. Disentangling the causes of this mass extinction event has been complicated and contentious to say the least. In this talk, I will provide a personal narrative of my experience with the overkill hypothesis, and how I came to believe that if humans had never migrated to the New World, mammoths would still be roaming the continent today.

Thursday March 3rd, 2016
H.M. Tory Building, Room T 14-28, University of Alberta
Light Refreshments provided.

9:00 *Welcome Address – Andrew Lints*

9:05 – 12:30 Paper Session #1

Chair: Andrew Lints

9:05 Andrew Lints – *Little Pots, Bigger Implications: Analysis of the Devils Lake Sourisford Tradition of the Northern Plains*

9:20 Emily Parsons – *A Stitch in Time: Metis Beadwork in the Archaeology of Buffalo Lake Hivernant Site*

9:40 Jennifer Hallson – *A Quantitative Analysis of Promontory Cave 1*

10:00 – 10:15 Coffee Break

Chair: Christina Poletto

10:15 J. Jeffrey Werner – *Hafted Hunting Technology at Magubike Rockshelter: A Combined Use-Wear Approach*

10:35 Christina Poletto – *Understanding Sample Analysis: A Look at Phytolith Sampling Strategies at White Rock Springs, B.C.*

10:55 Robert Gustas and Kisha Supernant – *Least Cost Analysis of Movement Events during the Holocene on the Northwest Coast*

11:15 – 11:30 Coffee Break

Chair: Jennifer Hallson

11:30 Rebecca Nokleby – *Smile, it's Your Job: An Analysis of Why Women are Expected to Smile in the Workplace*

11:50 Dietlind Bork – *Brain Salts and 7-UP: What can health remedies from the past tell us about present-day categories of illness?*

12:10 Farzan Gholamreza – *Unfolding the 'Ecological Crisis' of Firefighters towards Improved Thermal Protective Clothing*

1:00 – 2:00 Poster Session #1

Chair: Julilla Paul

Magie Aiken – *Dietary Reconstruction: The Value of Combining Approaches*

Phyllis Campbell – *Identifying Victims in Mass Graves*

Justine Hayward – *Dental Health and Diet*

Samantha Kondor – *Juveniles in the Archaeological Record: Does Stature Affect Mortality?*

Danielle Lamoureux – *Using Porotic Hyperostosis to Reconstruct Diet*

Kevin Chavez Laxamana – *Transgender Cross-cultural Variations in Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines*

Jill Morgan – *The Importance of Aquatic Insects in Determining the Post-mortem Submersion Interval*

Jessica Patras – *Misconceptions of the Modern Paleo Diet*

Emily Pitts - *Linguistic Pluralism in Alberta: A Study of Franco-Albertan Identity Construction*

Kaitlin Young – *Contesting Green(HOME)land: Power, participation, and resistance in Kalaallit Nunaat*

2:00 – 4:00 Film and Media Session

Chair: Katherine Bishop

Emily Y. Ko – *Human Interactions: how our mind works when talking to different peer groups*

Anna Bettini, Amira Arshad, and Jillian Hunchak – *Thanda lagche. Freddo. Frio. Cold.*

Emily Pitts and Craig Farkash – *Break or Busk*

6:30 Conference Banquet

Narayanni's Restaurant, 10131 – 81 Avenue, Edmonton

Friday, March 4th, 2016
H.M. Tory Building, Room T 14-28, University of Alberta
Light Refreshments provided.

9:00 *Opening Remarks – Andrew Lints*

9:05 – 12:50 Paper Session #2

Chair: Andrew Lints

9:05 Nicole Companytsev – *Science Fiction Cultures in Literature and Film*

9:20 Titash Choudhury – *Pastoralism in the Changing Mountains: Assessing Risks and Vulnerabilities Among the Monpas of Arunachal Pradesh, India*

9:40 Lauren Hall – *Emplacing Food Voice: Examining Food Voice in the Context of the Kitchen and Cookbooks*

10:00 – 10:15 *Coffee Break*

Chair: Katherine Bishop

10:15 Bradley A. Clements – *The Power of Return: Repatriation and Self-Representation in the Aftermath of the Alberni Indian Residential School*

10:35 Junhong Ma (Summer) – *Selling Tea Culture to Mainland China—study on a Taiwan Tea Company*

10:55 Paulina R. Johnson – *Reaffirming Kise-Manito Wiyinikewina: Narratives of Sovereignty and Resurgence of Knowledge*

11:15 – 11:30 *Coffee Break*

Chair: Ben Osipov

11:30 Lynsey Stewart – *Looking for A Home: Immigration and Finding a New Life in Canada*

11:50 Alain Gagnon – *The Uses and Abuses of Anthropology in the Third Reich*

12:10 Karl Berendt – *A Reappraisal of Current Theories of Early Primate Evolution from an Ecological Standpoint*

12:30 Alphonse Ndem Ahola – *The Family in Between*

1:00 – 2:00 Poster Session #2

Chair: Ben Osipov

Sasiri Bandara – *A 10,000-year record of atmospheric mercury deposition in northern Yukon, Canada*

Karl Berendt – *Child Abuse Investigation in Forensic Anthropology*

Karl Berendt – *Diseases of Affluence*

Katherine Bishop – *Re-Approaching Paleodiet in the Andes: Use and Application of Sulphur Isotope Analysis in Reconstructing Ancient Peruvian Diet*

Julie Cork – *An Evaluation of Dental Morphology and Metrics in Determining Ancestry*

Emily Haines – *The Holroyd Collection: Artifacts From the Peace River Country*

Torri Hanson – *Taphonic Challenges of Alberta Environments*

Morgan Kostiuk – *Advances and Limitation of Digital Forensic Facial Reconstruction*

Salume Pourhossini – *Local Mass Productions of Gravestones and its Implications for the Study of Identities: Edmonton Cemetery, 1886-1913*

Alexandra Rocca – *The Impact of Diet on the Success of Neanderthals and Early Modern Humans*

Alexandra Rocca – *The Role of a Forensic Anthropologist in Mass Disasters*

Adam Woznura – *Reconstructing Diet in Classical Athens: The Relevance of Literature to the Archaeological Remains*

Friday, March 4th, 2016
Tory Lecture Theatre, TL 11, University of Alberta
Light Refreshments provided.

2:15 – 3:00 Alumni Career Workshop

Moderator: Dr. John W. (Jack) Ives

Darryl Bereziuk – *Director, Archaeological Survey Section, Alberta Culture and Tourism*

Kurtis Blaikie-Birkigt – *Senior Project Archaeologist, Tree Time Services*

Christine Gertz – *Library and Information Specialist, University of Alberta Career Centre*

Janelle Marie Baker – *Ph.D. Candidate in Anthropology, McGill University*

Dr. Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo – *Director, Heritage Resources Management Program, Athabasca University*

and Dr. Todd Surovell – *Director, George C. Frison Institute at the University of Wyoming and the Richard Frucht Distinguished Lecturer*

3:00 Richard Frucht Memorial Departmental Lecture

Mapping People in Their Living Space: The Ethnoarchaeology of Mongolian Dukha Reindeer Herders

Dr. Todd Surovell

Director, George C. Frison Institute
University of Wyoming

Spatial patterning in archaeological sites is the product of three factors: 1) where people choose to do things; 2) where people choose to throw things away, and 3) Post-depositional disturbance processes that modify the patterns produced by the first two. Of these, somewhat surprisingly, the first has received the least attention. Inspired by ten years of fieldwork at a Folsom site in Middle Park, Colorado, where the focus of our research was the spatial and social organization of a winter campsite, the Dukha Ethnoarchaeological Project differs from traditional spatial ethnoarchaeology in that we have shifted our focus from the mapping of features and artifacts to the direct mapping of human behavior in a modern nomadic context. Specifically, we are interested in how people decide where to do what they do, and how such decisions are manifested spatially in the archaeological record. The Dukha, the subjects of this work, are nomadic reindeer herders living in the Mongolia taiga near the border with Russian Siberia.

Presentation Abstracts (Appearing in Alphabetical Order)

Aiken, Magie (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Dietary Reconstruction: The Value of Combining Approaches

There are a multitude of valuable approaches in paleodietary reconstruction; yet, a common caveat in many publications is that the technique used is not comprehensive. Very few manuscripts go beyond stating the limitations of the approaches used to include other techniques to address the incompleteness of the reconstruction. However, it becomes apparent that combining methods will strengthen the research being conducted. In my poster I examine stable isotope analysis of bone collagen and starch granule analysis from dental calculus to understand the advantages and limitations of both methods. Furthermore, I evaluate how the two methods could potentially be used together and provide a case study depicting the benefit of when the two methods were used in conjunction.

Bandara, Sasiri (Master's, Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

A 10,000-year record of atmospheric mercury deposition in northern Yukon, Canada

Lake sediments, peatlands, tree rings, and ice cores are often used to estimate the influence of recent human activities such as coal burning and climate change on the biogeochemical cycling of Hg. Over thousands of years, sub-arctic and arctic yedoma and peat permafrost sequestered atmospherically deposited Hg prior to human impacts. However, with continued climate warming, it is hypothesized that these northern cryosols will shift from stable carbon/Hg sinks to carbon/Hg sources through permafrost degradation. Accelerated loss of Hg from yedoma silts and peat bogs to adjacent aquatic environments may pose a threat to both wildlife and humans. Here, we reconstruct natural fluxes of atmospheric Hg deposition during the Holocene (last 10,000 years) through the drilling, recovery, and analysis of permafrost from peatlands along the Dempster Highway and the Old Crow and Bluefish basins in northern Yukon, Canada. Based on our analyses, we quantify the natural variability in atmospherically deposited Hg fluxes in light of millennial-scale climate as derived by pore-ice stable isotope ($\delta^{18}O$ and δD) trends over the last 10,000 years, from which we will be able to compare current rates of deposition due to human activities and quantify potential fluxes of Hg to downstream freshwater systems.

Berendt, Karl (Undergraduate, Biological Sciences, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Diseases of Affluence

Contrary to popular assumption, elite members of many past societies suffered from poor nutrition. These individuals engaged in conspicuous, social consumption of certain highly-valued or ritual foods as a way of expressing their social status, but this resulted in a unique set of nutritional illnesses due to nutrient imbalances. Surprisingly, these illnesses were in many cases tolerated or even revered by the public.

In palaeopathology, such illnesses can be diagnosed in dry bone. While most past research has focussed on the concept of generalised stress in relation to social status, this approach cannot confirm aetiology, and is blind to specific pathologies. When determining social status in osteoarchaeology, an approach using specific pathologies is more effective, informative, and reliable. Since social consumption of food is a key way of expressing social status, it is probable that nutritional pathologies will more accurately reflect social status than other pathological indicators, such as disease or trauma. In the right circumstances, this can be used to objectively determine

social status from human remains, without relying on the sometimes tenuous indicators of burial goods or context.

Berendt, Karl (Undergraduate, Biological Sciences, University of Alberta) - Poster Presentation

Child Abuse Investigation in Forensic Anthropology

Child abuse is a global social phenomenon, and one of the most important issues in children's rights today. In Canada, more than 30% of males and 20% of females over the age of 18 report having suffered physical abuse at some point as children, but it is thought that the vast majority of child abuse incidents are unreported. Currently, there is some controversy in the medicolegal community over how to reliably identify physical abuse in children, as several instances of failures of identification as well as false identifications have been reported by the media. Forensic anthropology may hold the key to resolving this crisis. Using anthropological techniques, we can identify trauma in bone that is undetectable to radiologists and pathologists, and use this to reconstruct the events of a child's life and death. Furthermore, anthropologists are trained in the excavation and handling of delicate juvenile remains, that may be damaged or missed by nonprofessionals, and have an understanding of pathology in dry bone that goes beyond that of the average pathologist. By careful reconstruction of fracture patterns, periosteal lesions, skeletal growth and maturation, and pathology, forensic anthropologists can improve victim outcomes by giving a voice to abused children in life and death.

Berendt, Karl (Undergraduate, Biological Sciences, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

A Reappraisal of Current Theories of Early Primate Evolution from an Ecological Standpoint

In the early Eocene, the first primates diverged from their semiarboreal mammalian ancestors, and developed a complex suite of anatomical and behavioural adaptations that allowed them to radiate into the so-called "fine-branch niche" in the jungle canopy. Eventually, primates were able to fully restrict themselves to the treetops, not returning to the ground until the Miocene radiation of the apes. In the words of the late Farish Alston Jenkins, "The adaptive innovation of ancestral primates was therefore not the invasion of the arboreal habitat, but their successful restriction to it.

The last hundred years of research has focussed on morphological traits that could have enabled primates to restrict themselves to this niche, and this has led some to postulate a coevolutionary relationship between primates and angiosperms. Indeed, global data from an initial study indicates that there is a strong, significant, positive correlation between primate and angiosperm tree diversity by genus during the Cenozoic (Pearson's Correlation, $r = 0.8$, $p \ll 0.01$), lending support to this theory. However, such a relationship has never been examined from an ecological standpoint. The present study analyses global data to detect recurring ecological associations between primates and angiosperm tree species or morphotypes, and whether these relationships extend into the past using the fossil record. Results will be presented and discussed to further shed light on the impetus behind the success of the Primate order that led to the evolution of our own species.

Bettini, Anna, Amira Arshad, and Jillian Hunchak (Ph.D. Students, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Film and Media Presentation

Thanda lagche. Freddo. Frio. Cold

The experience of cold and the perceptions toward it can vary from individual to individual, from people between and within different communities and cultural backgrounds. By focusing on the feelings associated with experiencing Canadian winter and cold, this short ethnographic

documentary titled "Thanda lagche. Freddo. Frio.Cold: aimed to frame these perceptions as seen through the eyes of newcomers. Using a collaborative approach, we investigated how sensorial, visual, and auditory perceptions can shape how the contact with a different environment and way of living are understood. A process of self-discovery on why and how certain habits, behaviors, and thoughts come to be as they are through an inevitable comparison of what differentiates our own cultural ways of living from those of others. The film narrates these aspects simply through the voices of five different individuals coming from different parts of the world (from Brazil to India) who embark in a short journey through their cultural lens in grasping more about Canadian culture into which they have decided to immerse themselves.

Bishop, Katherine (Ph.D. Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Re-Approaching Palaeodiet in the Andes: Use and Application of Sulphur Isotope Analysis in Reconstructing Ancient Peruvian Diet

This research investigates stable sulphur isotope analyses of human and animal remains to better examine human diet and subsistence in ancient Peru. Subsistence practices are an important characteristic of human diet and behaviour, and multiple research avenues have been employed to understand Peruvian palaeodiet. Ethnohistoric data from the Incan period (~ 1500 CE) serves as comparative means for extrapolating dietary information from the material record, however it cannot definitively describe palaeodiet prior to written history. Evidence of ceramics, flora, and fauna from prehistoric assemblages identify possible foodstuffs, but may not be indicative of items used exclusively for subsistence. Approaches using stable isotope analysis of human remains provide direct indication of foods consumed during life. Examining stable carbon and nitrogen recorded in bone collagen can identify diets with ^{13}C -enrichment. This methodology has been utilized in Peruvian under the premise that maize (corn) was the main source of ^{13}C -enrichment in bone collagen. Recent studies in Peru have identified other available food sources that cause ^{13}C -enrichment in diet, including kiwicha (pseudocereal), marine protein (e.g. shellfish, fish, and seals), and mococho (seaweed). Current methodology is no longer sufficient for identifying sources of subsistence, limiting palaeodietary analyses for this region. To overcome these issues I (i) review the biochemical applications of stable sulphur isotope analyses from other studies, (ii) review previous palaeodietary analyses of Peru and examine current limitations, and, (iii) critically examine the application potential of carbon and nitrogen isotope studies complemented with sulphur isotope analysis of human and faunal remains within a Peruvian context.

Bork, Dietlind (Ph.D. Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Brain Salts and 7-UP: What can health remedies from the past tell us about present-day categories of illness?

In 1948 the United States government banned the use of lithium in foodstuffs. Soon thereafter C. L. Grigg changed the recipe of his best-selling invention "Lithiated Lemon-Lime Soda" (7-UP). The era of medicated soft drinks had come to an end. "So if you're feeling down," blogs Adam Clark Estes of *Factually* in 2014, "don't drink 7 Up. See a doctor."

Today lithium is prescribed to millions diagnosed with Bipolar Disorder, a mental disorder marked by alternating periods of elation and depression. Despite the uncertainty as to why it quells symptoms, not to mention the drug's many side effects, lithium is known to be one of the most effective medications.

But what can former uses of remedies like lithium tell us about present-day categories of illness? Lithium salts have been sought for millennia, marketed in recent centuries not only as a cure for mania and depression, but also to treat headaches, sea sickness, epilepsy and hangovers.

At first glance such cure-all claims appear suspicious. How could one alleged miracle tonic have benefitted ailments of both mind and body?

Answers may lie not in the mysterious chemical properties of lithium, but in interrogating Western Biomedicine's definitions of physical and psychological ill-health.

Campbell, Phyllis (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Identifying Victims in Mass Graves

Techniques developed in the field of forensic anthropology assist in the identification of human remains as victims of serious crime and the conviction of perpetrators of these crimes. However, the discovery of mass graves can make it extremely difficult to identify any one individual. Mass graves typically intended to conceal crimes of political nature, involving dissident individuals or groups, or to conceal individuals or groups that were executed due to religious or racial differences. Once remains are sorted, based on the analysis of the biological profiles (sex, age, stature, ancestry, pathology and anomaly), the identification process then relies heavily on civilian and military medical and dental records for comparison. DNA comparison from relatives and verbal testimonies can contribute to identification when there are no records of missing people or complete medical records to compare to the remains. From a medico-legal point of view, the purpose of identifying the remains assists human rights cases in areas where genocides have taken place (such as Yugoslavia, Chile, Syria, and Rwanda), and of equal importance, returning individuals to their families in a large motivation for forensic anthropologists working at mass grave sites.

Choudhury, Titash (Master's, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Pastoralism in the Changing Mountains: Assessing Risks and Vulnerabilities Among the Monpas of Arunachal Pradesh, India

The large pastures of the Himalayas are home to various socio-economic activities. Pastoralism is one such traditional activity found among local communities such as the Monpa. For this semi nomadic community pastoralism is considered an economically and culturally successful strategy to support a population with limited land resources in harsh environments. Monpa is a Tibetan Buddhist pastoral community which inhabits the high altitude area of the Tawang and West Kameng Districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The traditional religious institutional arrangements, like the Tawang Monastery, have been influencing and governing the society's culture, customs, and common pool resources. However, due to changes in socio-economic aspiration and with recent large-scale infrastructural development, the subsistence economy and traditional social structure is undergoing a transition. As a result, the Monpa are facing considerable challenges. Changes in the administrative role, from a traditional governing system to a modern national governing system, have further added to the risks in managing resources and are hindering the continuity of Monpa livelihood activities. Despite resource crunch and various socio-economic challenges, Monpa traditional grazing systems are still practiced mainly due to religious and culture sentiment attached to the practice. In my research, I have documented the impact of this dualistic, traditional and modern governance on the livelihood of the Monpa community to identify the ways in which the Monpas are trying to negotiate what risks they are potentially exposed to, and how they are developing strategies of adaptation to the socio-economic change.

Clements, Bradley A. (Undergraduate, University of Victoria, Paper Presentation) – Paper Presentation

The Power of Return: Repatriation and Self-Representation in the Aftermath of the Alberni Indian Residential School

In an extracurricular art class during the 1950s and '60s, children at the Alberni Indian Residential School created striking paintings that reasserted their individuality, family identity, traditional territory, indigeneity, and experiences. Over fifty years later the University of Victoria acquired these paintings and repatriated them to the Survivors who had created them. Reflecting back, some tell of the rare experience of safety and freedom that the art classes allowed during their time at an infamously abusive residential school. They relate the empowerment of coming to reclaim their childhood paintings.

A group of Survivors who have chosen to exhibit their paintings have demonstrated the importance of this repatriation to teach and to heal. I look at a public exhibition of the art that was curated by the represented Survivors for their community, displayed at the Alberni Valley Museum. Directed by conversations with Survivors, visitors, and museum staff about the exhibition, I speak to the importance of restitution in self-determination, education and healing. Restitution returns control over materials to Survivors, allowing them to work with museums on their own terms, breaking from museum-dictated policies of collaboration and inclusion. Although informed by this particular case study, these suggestions may apply to museum practice more broadly and to the general importance of restitution in ceasing colonial violence.

Companiytsev, Nicole (Undergraduate) – Paper Presentation

Science Fiction Cultures in Literature and Film

Fiction has been studied in anthropology as both a reflection of and influence on cultural values. My research project aims to compare the treatment of both fictional and real world societies in popular culture, and in particular in the genre of American science fiction. To accomplish this, I look at science fiction through three lenses. First, I present a fictional ethnography of two alien societies as depicted in Larry Niven's Known Space books and Gene Roddenberry's famous television series Star Trek (and J.J. Abrams' recent films, which reboots the series). I note how the characteristics of these fictional societies have changed throughout the duration of both series, and compare it to changing societal values of American society. Second, I compare the presentation of these fictional societies in the works to the stereotyping found in depictions and analyses of real-world societies (with a particular focus on the idea used in anthropology of localization strategies). Finally, I look at how fiction can, in turn, influence society, through an analysis of several forums and fan sites dedicated to these two works. My project uses media analysis and virtual analysis methods to study science fiction and public websites. With this project, I hope to show the importance of science fiction to a cultural analysis, as well as how society (in particular, the United States) perceives itself and others through the lens of its own fiction.

Cork, Julie (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

An Evaluation of Dental Morphology and Metrics in Determining Ancestry

The purpose of this poster is to explore the ways in which ancestry can be assessed from teeth, specifically in a forensic context of unidentified remains. Another goal of the poster is to raise questions about problems analyzing race in contemporary society. The analysis of ancestry through dentition is important when information cannot be gathered from other parts of the skeleton. Information on ancestry from the dentition can come from either morphological traits of the teeth or metric analysis both of which are discussed. Overall, analysis of dentition can be an effective way of evaluating ancestry however in contemporary society with the mixing of groups from around the world the evaluation of ancestry should be done cautiously.

Gagnon, Alain (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, MacEwan University) – Paper Presentation

The Uses and Abuses of Anthropology in the Third Reich

The development of a German anthropology has been problematical, because between the imperial period and the end of the Third Reich, the institutionalization of this social science was stifled by state political events that created a geographically variable and factional practice of anthropology. In particular, a gulf opened up between physical anthropology, which represented the most prominent views of most German-speaking anthropologists, and cultural anthropology, as typified by Franz Boas in the West. Consequently, few works have been able to address the discipline's trajectory from the imperial period to the atrocities of the Holocaust, to which anthropologists were in some cases enthusiastic collaborators. This paper attempts to chart the roots of anthropology as a discipline in the German-speaking world, the role played by anthropologists in the making of the National Socialist 'racial state', and the complex patterns of collaboration, persecution, and competition experienced by anthropologists in the Nazi state. Particular attention will be paid to prominent German anthropologists during the Third Reich. In the process some account will be taken of how German anthropologists used and abused their discipline in the service of an inhumane political agenda.

Gholamreza, Farzan (Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Human Ecology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Unfolding the 'Ecological Crisis' of Firefighters towards Improved Thermal Protective Clothing

This paper unfolds the characteristics of firefighters' 'ecological crisis' encountered in their occupational environments through human ecological theory with the eventual aim of engineering textile materials to assist in protecting them from harm. A firefighters' ecological crisis is connected to the kinds of environments they enter and are exposed to that may result in burn injuries. Exposures to potential thermal hazards include, but are not limited to, flash fires, radiant exposures, hot liquid splashes, impingement of hot gases and steam, or any combination thereof. Thermal protective clothing is part of a firefighters' ecological environment and designed to be the barrier between their bodies and the ensuing 'ecological crisis'. Firefighters' protective clothing consists of a multilayered construction of garments that make up a system of protective layers such as an outer shell fabric, a moisture barrier and a thermal liner. When engineering protective clothing systems, it is key to consider elements such air gaps between the individual layers of fabric and between the clothing and skin to enhance the garment's performance. Also important to acknowledge is that protection from external conditions conflicts with bodily conditions, meaning that a heavy multilayered garment system has the potential to cause heat stress, sensorial discomfort and restrict physical movement. Looking at firefighters' ecological crisis is a means to characterizing the interdependence of human body, thermal protective clothing and the thermal environment. This systems approach allows a re-conceptualization of a complex ecological scenario that affects the engineering process. As such, this paper promises to illustrate the rich details of firefighters' occupational environments including their garments from a perspective that honours interconnectivity and more holism.

Gustas, Robert, and Dr. Kisha Supernant (Master's, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta)

Least Cost Analysis of Movement Events during the Holocene on the Northwest Coast

Spatial modeling of early prehistoric maritime movements on the Pacific Northwest Coast is important in contemporary archaeology because it can help locate new sites in a landscape which has radically changed over the last 16,000 years. GIS analysis can reveal new sites hidden by changing sea levels. We present findings from a project which developed a new method for

modeling maritime movement using least cost path analysis (LCA) to determine the area's most likely to have been traveled by the Tsimishian of Prince Rupert Harbour 2,000 cal. yr BP. Using multiple cost weighting scenarios, spatial resolutions, and different considerations of overland travel movement, routes through this landscape were predicted. The resulting routes were systemically analyzed and locations with high probabilities of use as movement corridors were compared against known site locations from this time period. This work is the first to apply LCA to seascapes and marine movement and the results have the potential to lead to a better understanding of migration during the Holocene and Late Pleistocene. Increasing our ability to predict the location of drowned sites on the Northwest Coast is an important step in furthering our understanding of this area's human history.

Haines, Emily (Undergraduate, Departments of Anthropology and History and Classics) – Poster Presentation

The Holroyd Collection: Artifacts From the Peace River Country

This poster will present and assess the Holroyd Collection, a personal artifact collection from the Peace River Country recently donated to the Royal Alberta Museum. The focus will be on the overall presentation of the artifacts, but to gain a greater understanding of them attention will be given to lithic characteristics, the history of the Peace River Country and the site from which the artifacts were found. The poster will also discuss my own volunteer work with the collection.

Hall, Lauren (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Emplacing Food Voice: Examining Food Voice in the Context of the Kitchen and Cookbooks

In this paper I examine how food voice, a concept that shows how food can express meaning through social and symbolic understandings of food, can be emplaced in the kitchen. To examine the relationship between food voice and place I focused on how food can speak through gender, specifically how women use food to voice concerns and move past boundaries of their own oppression. Examining food voice within the kitchen can provide context for food voice, even though it is a place that carries with it a gendered history and a place where women's work is often invisibilized. Finally, I examined cookbooks as a place where food voice can be read. I argue that embodied knowledge, needed for cooking, is not as valued in the modern kitchen which is taking away the potency of food voice from women, along with the power and influence that comes from providing and expressing oneself with food. Through examining the food and gender studies literature it is made clear that acts of cooking in the domestic, specifically the kitchen, can recreate or challenge oppressions women encounter there. Understanding food voice in the context of place is important to consider, as there is a potential for the kitchen to be a site of power that can be used to challenge oppressive structures and to validate food voice.

Hallson, Jennifer (Master's, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

A Quantitative Analysis of Promontory Cave 1

Promontory Cave 1 is an extraordinary archaeological site. Due to the near perfect preservation many artifacts survived that we would typically not find in open archaeological sites including moccasins, arrow shafts, cordage, and much more. I have examined the numbers and densities of various artifacts and have projected this into the entire cave volume. This presentation will focus on the results from certain artifact classes that I use to make interpretations about the population living in this cave. I will also present results on other analyses about the various living areas of the cave and the ratio of perishable to non-perishable material. This research will teach us

more about the people inhabiting this cave, but also has the potential for broader applications to archaeological investigations by increasing our awareness of what is usually missing.

Hanson, Torri (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Taphonic Challenges of Alberta Environments

From the sweeping prairies to the mountainous regions of the west, Alberta, as a province, is a land of environmental contrast. Situated in the central-western region of Canada it has multiple biologically diverse environments within a size of 661,848 km². Each of these environments present their own unique challenges when it comes to the recovery of skeletal remains and death investigations. Though there has been little research done in these specific microenvironments of Alberta (the boreal forests, prairies, fresh water ways, mountains), studies and research done across the globe in locations of similar temperature, altitude, floral and faunal inhabitants, and geological resources can help forensic teams in their interpretations of skeletal remains and the taphonomic processes that can lead to their current state of preservation or decay.

Hayward, Justine (Undergraduate, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Dental Health and Diet

In today's society, dental health is a part of daily life. Great emphasis is put on caring for our teeth, and people actively seek oral health by adopting routines that aid in the prevention of dental problems. Brushing, flossing and annual oral health exams are a few strategies that modern-day humans utilize to minimize dental problems. Nevertheless, the importance of oral hygiene was not always so well-understood. Ancient populations did not actively care for their oral health, and this lack of oral hygiene has enabled researchers to gain insight into the diets of past populations. This is possible since, due to their hardness, teeth are frequently recovered in archaeological contexts. These recovered teeth contain remnants of food particles and, as such, are a reflection of ancient dietary trends.

Johnson, Paulina R. (Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Anthropology, University of Western Ontario) – Paper Presentation

Reaffirming Kise-Manito Wiyinikewina: Narratives of Sovereignty and Resurgence of Knowledge

Understanding Indigenous governance is not only research, it's about entering ceremony and bringing forward stories of the past so that they may be heard for the present. This presentation put forward my current PhD dissertation about reaffirming Indigenous law and legal systems to enact mechanisms of protection and sovereignty in the territory of Maskwacis located an hour south of Edmonton. Utilizing Indigenous methodologies of oral narratives, testimonies, and key spiritual philosophies I add to the discussion of how do First Nations enact the right to self-government and how do we deconstruct and decolonize institutions we were forced to learn and uphold. Primarily I discuss recent publications on Indigenous rights including concepts of Treaty (Asch 2013) and colonial policies to forward new insights into realizing that sovereignty and autonomy is not only an Indigenous initiative, it is also our settler-allies' participation as well. This research initiative is supported by Samson Cree Nation and we present the bridging of Western and Indigenous methods to forward our notion of Nationhood aimed for generations to come.

Ko, Emily Y. (Undergraduate, Department of Psychology, University of Alberta) – Film and Media Presentation

Human Interactions: how our mind works when talking to different peer groups

We interact with people on a daily basis. After all, humans are a social creature by nature. The way we interact with people, however, changes in inconceivable ways with each person we

interact with. Our minds go through automatic assessment and executions as the target audience of our speaking changes and the way we assess these is based in cultural backgrounds as well as lived experiences. As an example, the way I talk with my friends in Canada would be drastically different from the way I would speak with my relatives back in Korea. If I were to have my hands while talking to my elders, it comes off as a sign of my boredom and therefore disrespectful. However, if I did the exact same thing around my friends, I have showing them that I'm comfortable around them. In my presentation, I will explore how we communicate with different types of peers from a socio-psychological and anthropological perspective.

Kondor, Samantha (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Juveniles in the Archaeological Record: Does Stature Affect Mortality?

The question of whether or not stature affects mortality echoes the sentiments of the osteological paradox. Are there consistent features that demonstrate growth retardation in the juvenile remains? Is it population specific, or is it something that we can see over many cultures and groups? What role does malnutrition and the environment play in determining stature, and does this affect mortality? Often, more attention is paid to the visible indicators of stress and disease that are left on the bone, but the analysis for looking at growth retardation can be extremely valuable in reconstructing cultural and temporal context. By analyzing various indicators of malnutrition (cribra orbitalia and enamel hypoplasia) and stunted growth over a number of different case studies, there is evidence that shorter individuals were more susceptible to premature death than their taller counterparts.

Kostiuk, Morgan (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology) – Poster Presentation

Advances and Limitation of Digital Forensic Facial Reconstruction

Forensic facial reconstruction is a valuable tool that can facilitate the positive identification of unknown human remains when other methods of identification, such as dental records, DNA analysis or missing person reports are unavailable. The first 3D reconstructions of the human skull were constructed manually with the use of clay and other malleable materials, such as wax and plastic. The malleable materials were used to model and shape approximations of facial features and soft tissues directly onto the skeletonized skull. In response to the imprecision of manual facial reconstructions, software programs were developed that allow facial features and soft tissues to be digitally fabricated and arranged onto a 3D image of the skull. Digital methods of forensic facial reconstruction reshape and rescale facial features and soft tissues from data banks before applying the feature to the correct anatomical location on the skull. The main limitation to the use of any of the different techniques of forensic facial reconstruction is the accuracy of the reconstruction and its ability to generate a positive identification of the victim. This poster will outline the general procedure of 3D digital facial reconstruction and critically examine the main limitations to creating an accurate digital facial approximation. Inaccuracies in forensic facial reconstruction were determined to be caused from sexual dimorphism, body mass index increases and through the use of non-matching ancestry facial feature data banks.

Lamoureux, Danielle (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Using Porotic Hyperostosis to Reconstruct Diet

The purpose of this poster is to illustrate and identify the subtleties of porotic hyperostosis, its causes, and its relationship to diet. In this poster I discuss porotic hyperostosis and its appearance and formation (including cribra orbitalia), the relationship with and varieties of anemia, and the accepted causes of anemia with respect to dietary reconstruction applicability.

Laxamana, Kevin Chavez (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Transgender Crosscultural Variations in Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines

To many Westerners, the queerest aspect of Southeast Asia is the publicly acknowledged existence of men who dress and act in ways perceived as effeminate. Although it is easy to interpret these individuals as belonging to a third gender, across Southeast Asia, it is more common for them to see themselves as men who have women's souls. These individuals are commonly known as transwomen. A transwoman is a transgender person who was assigned male at birth but whose gender identity is that of a woman. The gender of these individuals is a stereotype of unmasculinity; it is not constructed on the model of femininity. This honours research project analyzes the diverse experiences and histories of transwomen by comparing gender variance in three Southeast Asian countries: waria (Indonesia), kathoey (Thailand), bakla (Philippines). The project is three-fold: (i) review current literature written about transgenderism in Southeast Asia, (ii) frame transgenderism as a performance by analyzing transgender beauty pageants, and (iii) conduct semi-structured interview with (trans)women in transition and those who occupy a full feminine identity from Indonesia, Thailand, and Philippines. Research findings hope to contribute to the critical discussions about transwomen and/or the Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender-Queer-Intersex-Asexual (LGBTQIA) community and how they negotiate their gender in the face of differing cultural, religious, and social attitudes. The lives of these transwomen have important implications for understanding gender and belonging, not only in Asia, but also globally.

Lints, Andrew (Ph.D. Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Little Pots, Bigger Implications: Analysis of the Devils Lake Sourisford Tradition of the Northern Plains

With an estimated temporal range spanning from 900 to 1400 AD, the Devils Lake Sourisford (DLS) pottery tradition has been viewed as a northern expression of Mississippian cultural influence found within the Northernmost Great Plains. Owing to the recovery of these vessels in direct association with human remains and the paucity of available vessels for analyses, understanding this phenomenon has posed a complicated challenge for archaeologists. However, advancements in pottery analyses have provided the opportunity to extract data previously unavailable. Submission of a single DLS vessel from Saskatchewan for multiple pottery analyses including carbonized food residues, D-Stretch Rock Art image analysis, high definition photography, and portable XRF scanning has provided incredible insight towards the design, creation, and use of DLS pottery for ritual activities. Combination of these analyses has concluded that this ceremonial item was treated with a red ochre pattern and that both maize, and wild rice, contributed to the items prepared within the vessel.

Ma, Junhong (Summer) (Ph.D. Student, Department of Anthropology) – Paper Presentation

Selling Tea Culture to Mainland China---study on a Taiwan Tea Company

Nowadays, with its diverse ways of interpretations--socially, economically, symbolically and ritually--tea culture has become an extremely popular topic in both academia and mass media in Asian countries. Portrayed as a traditional healthy drink from ancient China, the status of tea in contemporary Chinese society has ascended to a high status. Embedded in the network of global commodity chains, tea and its relative business not only entail economic significance, but also getting involved in the dynamic of cultural identity.

The prevailing fashion of Oolong tea rituals in North China reveals strong culture significance. In this light, the nationwide tea fashion manifests spreading of indigenous cultures

under the background of globalization. The dissemination of tea rituals from the South to the North reflects cultural flows across districts and cultural borders. Taking Tenfu Group and the founder Li Ruihe as main objects, in this study, I follow Tenfu's construction of cultural legitimacy in the last few decades in Taiwan and Mainland China. What's more, this study also aims to contribute to study on relationship between Taiwan and China based on Tenfu's case.

Morgan, Jill (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

The Importance of Aquatic Insects in Determining the Postmortem Submersion Interval

Aquatic ecosystems may have serious effects on submerged remains, and as a great deal of the Earth is comprised of water environments, it is an important topic of forensic study. The general characteristics of water, including pH, fauna, turbidity and temperature (among others), impact remains and help to cloud an estimation of the postmortem submersion interval. Aquatic insects found on submerged remains may help to narrow down a timeframe that allows a more accurate estimation of the time since submersion. This estimation may be achieved through observation of the types of insects found on the remains, the succession between species and the growth phases that the individuals exhibit. This is evidenced by remains in Michigan with Muscidae larvae that helped to provide a submersion timeline for investigators. As well, a second case study of insects from the Chironomidae family (a type of midge) and their presence on remains found submerged in Granada. The knowledge that the researchers provided about the insect and its lifespan was crucial to the estimation of the postmortem submersion interval.

Ndem Ahola, Alphonse (Ph.D. Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

The Family in between

West African families' challenges in Alberta

This Project aims to investigate how conflictual cultural trends play out in West African Families' integration. How are West Africans' ideas and beliefs about the family being challenged? What elements of their cultural backgrounds seem resilient? How do they position themselves in relation to services dedicated to supporting families in difficulties?

The issues raised in this project are important because multiculturalism in Alberta is assumed to be "colorblind" and fair to all residents. It is expected to ideally integrate everyone in the same way but that doesn't prevent inequality from being part of the society because regulations and policies in force apply to people who are different in their cultures, their worldviews and their expectations. Therefore, it is of great interest to comprehend how immigrants cope with this gap between the affirmation of equality and the consequences of inequality. This project investigates that dilemma and aims to find ways in which decisions made on these issues are consistent with the project of building a province where all groups of people have a sense of belonging.

I am planning to carry out a multi-sited research in Edmonton and in West Africa. This will allow me to draw connections, see parallels and contrasts between family life in West Africa and Canada. The purpose here is to carry out a qualitative investigation into cultural challenges West Africans have beyond material and financial challenges, which have already been emphasized in the existing scholarship.

Nokleby, Rebecca (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Smile, it's Your Job: an Analysis of Why Women are Expected to Smile in the Workplace

"You should smile!" is a phrase women repeatedly hear in the workplace and hear significantly more often than their male counterparts. My paper serves to explore the possible

historical and social conditions that allowed for this one-sided gender expectation to arise and persist in both past and present society. This analysis is based on my own personal experience as well as anthropological works regarding the different socialization of men and women that result in different expected gender behaviour. I will argue that different gender expectations and problematic naturalizing tendencies, in both the workplace and the larger society as a whole, result from the different socialization of men and women, and thus I will present an analysis of why women are expected to smile in the workplace.

Parsons, Emily (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

A Stitch in Time: Metis Beadwork in the Archaeology of Buffalo Lake Hivernant Site

In this paper, I present preliminary findings from my research into the archaeology of women's work from the 19th century Metis community of Buffalo Lake. My analysis integrates the material remains of beadwork into the wider economic and social processes of the fur trade in western Canada. Furthermore, I reflect and critically analyze the way material culture of dress both creates and reflects ethnic identity in the context of the Metis ethnogenesis. To approach this subject, I use qualitative and quantitative archaeological methods to assess the material remains. The archaeological findings are then integrated into a wider discussion using both historical and archival methods of study, in order to assess the role beadwork played in Metis and fur trade economies and culture. Lastly, I incorporate ethnographic records and materials to tentatively propose possible items and forms the beads from Buffalo Lake may have adorned. By taking a multi-disciplinary methodology, I highlight the significance gendered roles and dress had in Metis ethnogenesis, as well as the impact these objects had in the socio-historical life of the fur trade.

Patras, Jessica (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Misconceptions of the Modern Paleo Diet

As one of the latest diet fads, the Paleo Diet has become revolutionary for many. However there are many misconceptions when it comes to interpreting what an actual Paleolithic diet consisted of. Many believe that the modern Paleo diet consists of living as a “modern-day caveman” or living off of a diet of mainly meats. The goal of my research is to bring to light some of these misconceptions and focus on what the Paleolithic diet actually consisted of. In addition, examining why we shifted from what our ancestors ate to what we are eating today. By looking at archaeological remains from the Paleolithic era, it is possible to examine what was being consumed and whether or not this diet was beneficial.

Pitts, Emily (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Linguistic Pluralism in Alberta: A Study of Franco-Albertan Identity Construction

My thesis aims to understand how ‘Francophoneness’ is constructed, contested, and understood within Alberta. By examining how Francophoneness is defined by both Franco-Albertans and French-speaking immigrants, I will show how identity is influenced by linguistic insecurity and minority politics. In conducting this research I aim to not only to broaden the scope in which Franco-Albertans are discussed in the anthropological literature, but also to stimulate interest in minority francophone communities across Canada. As a multivocal analysis of a neglected community, my research will examine how the various definitions of Francophoneness serve not only to differentiate French speakers from English speakers, but from different kinds of French speakers as well.

Pitts, Emily, and Craig Farkash (Undergraduates, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Film and Media Presentation

Break or Busk

The sights and sounds of the cityscape and its street performers; an examination of busking during Edmonton's off season. By employing the methods of visual anthropology, the challenges facing local performers are examined. Paying particular attention to the effects of audience, weather, and geography, street performers describe the vitality of Edmonton's arts scene.

Poletto, Christina (Master's, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Understanding Sample Analysis: A Look at Phytolith Sampling Strategies at White Rock Springs, B.C.

New methods of analysis arise from archaeologists' desire to understand the 'invisible' records. However, when using these new methods of analysis it is important to consider both the advantages and limitations of each technique, and what questions are being asked of the datasets. I will demonstrate the value of sampling strategies through a case study that compares phytolith analyses of soils taken from the White Rock Springs (WRS) archaeological site in British Columbia (EeRj – 226). Two soil samples have been recorded from an earthen oven (CF15-2008) in addition to soils from Campsite 1 and off-Campsite 1. The critical evaluation of samples allowed for the identification of background phytolith 'signatures' which would have otherwise gone undetected. The resulting critical analysis helps archaeologists to better understand their data and the relevance to site reconstructions.

Pourhosseini, Salume (Master's, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Local Mass Production of Gravestones and its Implications for the Study of Identities: Edmonton Cemetery, 1886-1913

While studying representations of identities at the Edmonton Cemetery (1886-1913), I noticed that a standardization in memorial forms occurred in the first decade of the 20th century. This could potentially be associated with the establishment of local companies, producing gravestones for Edmonton and the surrounding area since the mid-1890s. Less than 20 percent of the samples provided a formal stone maker's mark.

Archival information from the Edmonton Bulletin (i.e. advertisements and notices of company formations or dissolutions) was used to create a timeline for gravestone making activities in Edmonton during the research period. This information is compared with data collected from the memorials in order to examine when and how this standardization took place. Ultimately this information could have indications for studying certain aspects of identity, such as status.

Rocca, Alexandra (Undergraduate, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

The Impact of Diet on the Success of Neanderthals and Early Modern Humans

Approximately 35 thousand years ago modern Homo sapiens replaced Homo neanderthalensis. The contributing factors to this event have been studied from various angles for many years. One important variable to consider is diet. Proxies such as isotopic analysis, faunal remains, plant remains in dental calculus and dental wear patterns are all valuable methods that can be used to investigate diet. In studying diet, environment, and therefore the local food resources, as well as the technology utilized must be considered in addition to direct evidence of food consumption. Previous assumptions have depicted Neanderthals as meat eaters with little dietary variation while modern humans were able to exploit a greater variety of dietary sources, such as plant materials. Based on botanical remains, ethnographic sources and dental remains, it is now evident that both species exploited plants sources. A difference is evident in the type of meat

protein consumed, with Neanderthals hunting large herbivores and modern humans exploiting smaller game more frequently. Neanderthals may not have exploited small game due to the relationship between searching, processing and nutritional yield and the processes required for developing new technology, both physically and culturally. Overall, diet appears to impact the relative success of both species by impacting their energy balance and allocation to reproduction. Modern humans were able to reproduce more frequently surpassing the stable population size of Neanderthals and genetically swamping them.

Rocca, Alexandra (Undergraduate, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation
The Role of a Forensic Anthropologist in Mass Disasters

Forensic anthropology is widely used in local or national cases to attempt to identify found human remains. Less commonly considered is the role of a forensic anthropologist in mass disasters. Mass disasters provide a unique case depending on the area, type of disaster and environmental conditions. Due to the unique nature of each disaster it is difficult to outline a set of standards that can be applied to each case in order for irrefutable identifications to be made. Moreover, depending on the environment, the conditions of the remains can deteriorate progressively over time producing a time constraint and preventing the identification of all remains. This provides a unique legal and organizational challenge for the forensic anthropologist. This poster will review the main problems a forensic anthropologist faces in mass disaster cases and how such challenges can be addressed.

Stewart, Lynsey (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Looking for A Home: Immigration and Finding a New Life in Canada

A study of Immigration to Canada and the difficulties of learning a new language, adapting to a new culture and dealing with the problems that arise due to racism and a troubled background. This paper is based on several interviews with newer immigrants to Canada, a Syrian refugee, a Sri Lankan family man, and the daughter of a Lebanese immigrant.

Werner, J. Jeffrey (Ph.D. Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Hafted Hunting Technology at Magubike Rockshelter: A Combined Use-Wear Approach

This paper presents the results of a use-wear analysis carried out on a selection of prospective Middle Stone Age (MSA) hunting weaponry from Magubike rockshelter, southern Tanzania. Hafted hunting technology played an important role in the behavioural evolution of early humans; it almost certainly changed the way in which humans interacted with each other and their environments, and its emergence may further reflect the changing cognitive abilities of our ancestors. Nevertheless, identifying evidence of early hafted hunting weaponry in archaeological assemblages is challenging for a number of reasons. Use-wear techniques have been useful in this endeavor, but most conventional forms of analysis have specific requirements that often result in the exclusion of certain lithic raw material types, as well as particularly ancient or damaged specimens. A recently developed use-wear technique that relies on plotting edge damage distribution using GIS software has been shown to be an effective way of mitigating these factors. The method was applied to an assemblage of unretouched MSA points from Magubike rockshelter in combination with a traditional macro-wear approach. The results of the study suggest that points from Magubike had multiple functions including use as projectile armatures.

Wiznura, Adam (Undergraduate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Reconstructing Diet in Classical Athens: The Relevance of Literature to the Archaeological Remains

This poster outlines my analysis of the reconstruction methods of the diet of the region of Attica, the triangular peninsula surrounding Athens, during the Classical period (480-323 BCE). Reconstructions of diet in Classical Attica have usually been conducted through historical rather than archaeological means. The literary sources on food (e.g. Athenaeus' *Deipnosophistai*, Plato, the comic poets, etc.) have many biases, as they often describe elite meals rather than average meals. The written sources are still important sources for the ancient Attic diet, but they give an incomplete picture of diet during this time period. The archaeological record, therefore, must also be considered.

This project seeks to present several dietary reconstruction methods that have been employed by previous scholars to reconstruct the Attic diet, such as the analysis of faunal remains, dental pathology, plant remains, isotope analysis, and analysis of residue found in various vessels. This poster presents both historical documents and the archaeological evidence for diet, after which I discuss the usefulness of historical documents in recreating past diets.

After analyzing both the literary and archaeological evidence, I conclude that both types of evidence present different reconstructions of the diet, but that this is a product of the biases of both methods. This poster suggests that we must take both literary and archaeological evidence into account, as both present incomplete reconstructions of the Classical Attic diet.

Young, Kaitlin (Ph.D. Student, Department of Anthropology, UAlberta North, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources) – Poster Presentation

Contesting Green(HOME)land: Power, participation, and resistance in Kalaallit Nunaat

Since 1979, Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat) has been a self-governing territory within the Danish Realm. Greenland's diverse culture and economy includes subsistence hunting, commercial fisheries, sheep farming, tourism, and emerging enterprises related to the oil and mining industries. Greenland is likely to be impacted significantly by resource and industrial development as the country is currently pursuing oil, gas, and mineral resource development as a means for financial independence from the Kingdom of Denmark. Such development carries the potential for radical and unprecedented environmental and societal change. Recent years have witnessed intense political and social debates concerning the lack of appropriate public consultation and the deficiencies of environmental and social impact assessments. There is a call to action for increasing public involvement and legitimacy in decision-making. This research constitutes two empirical analyses, one of which will be the focus of this poster. This analysis is a case study of the hearing processes in Greenland and builds on existing research by questioning the capacity of the hearings to act as a means for the public to communicate demands to elected representatives. The problems with and barriers to public participation that arise from structural and cultural inequalities are highlighted.

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Act as if what you do makes a difference. It does. ~William James

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