

THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE ANTHROPOLOGY STUDENTS PRESENTS!

RICHARD FRUCHT

MEMORIAL LECTURE & STUDENT CONFERENCE

NO. 23 MARCH

10¢

EXCITING
PRESENTATIONS FROM THE
FOUR FIELDS
OF
ANTHROPOLOGY!



MARCH 4-6, 2015

**Association of Graduate Anthropology Students’
23rd Annual Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series
& 2015 Student Conference
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta**

March 4 – 6, 2015

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 speakers 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.



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
FACULTY OF ARTS
Department of Anthropology

Welcome Address

The Association of Graduate Anthropology Students (AGAS) and the 2015 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 2015 Frucht Organizing Committee I welcome you to The University of Alberta's Association of Graduate Anthropology Students (AGAS) 23rd Annual *Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series and 2015 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 interests 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. Monica Heller (2011, linguistic anthropology), Dr. Larry Zimmerman (2012, archaeology), Dr. Faye Ginsburg (2013, social-cultural anthropology), and Dr. Douglas Owsley (2014, physical anthropology). This year's sub-field is linguistic anthropology with a specific focus upon endangered languages and their revitalization. We are honoured and privileged to announce that our 2015 Distinguished Frucht Speaker is Dr. Christine Schreyer.

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. We have graduates and undergraduates representing several departments from the University of Alberta including: Anthropology, History and Classics, the Office of Interdisciplinary Studies, and Music.

The 2015 Frucht Organizing Committee would be happy to field any comments or questions. Please contact us by email at frucht@ualberta.ca.

2015 Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series Distinguished Speaker
Dr. Christine Schreyer
Assistant Professor of Anthropology
University of British Columbia Okanagan, Kelowna, British Columbia

Christine Schreyer is an assistant professor of anthropology at the University of British Columbia, Okanagan campus, where she teaches a range of courses in linguistic anthropology. She received her PhD in Anthropology from the University of Alberta in 2009. Her research focuses on language revitalization in Canada, and, more recently in Papua New Guinea, as well as the relationship between endangered language communities and created language communities. She has done research with the Na'vi speech community (from the movie Avatar) and she is the creator of the Kryptonian language from Man of Steel (2013).



**Anthropology Student Conference
Program Summary**

Wednesday, March 4th	Event
6:00pm	Public Lecture by Dr. Christine Schreyer

Thursday, March 5th	Event
9:00am – 10:20am	Session I – Social-Cultural Anthropology
10:30am – 11:10am	Session II – Archaeology/Physical Anthropology
1:00pm – 1:40pm	Session III – Social-Cultural Anthropology
1:50pm – 3:20pm	Poster Session 1
6:00pm	Conference Banquet at Sicilian Pasta Kitchen

Friday, March 6th	Event
9:00am – 10:00am	Session IV – Social-Cultural Anthropology
10:10am – 10:50am	Session V - Archaeology
11:00am – 12:30pm	Poster Session 2
3:00pm	Departmental Lecture by Dr. Christine Schreyer

Wednesday, March 4th, 2015

Telus Building Room 150, University of Alberta

6:00 Richard Frucht Memorial Public Lecture

Dr. Christine Schreyer

Kryptonian Linguistics: Anthropology, Language, and the Man of Steel

Thursday, March 5th, 2015

H.M. Tory Building, Room T 14-28, University of Alberta

Light refreshments provided

9:00 – 10:20 Session I – Social-Cultural Anthropology

Chair: Lacey Fleming

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

Tiffany Campbell – *The “Winter of Native Discontent”: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Canadian Opinion Journalism on the ‘Idle No More’ movement*

Daya Madhur – *Building Communities by Engaging in the Arts*

Faun Rice – *Locality Production in a Dene Community*

10:20 – 10:30 Coffee Break

10:30 – 11:10 Session II – Archaeology/Physical Anthropology

Chair: Hillary Sparkes

Hillary Sparkes – *New Halos, Greece: Reconstructing movement and diet from a Hellenistic Skeletal Population*

Robert Gustas – *Least Cost Analysis of Peopling Events on the Northwest Coast of North America*

11:10 – 1:00 Lunch Break

1:00 – 1:40 Session III – Social-Cultural Anthropology

Chair: Robert Gustas

Rosalind MacDonald – *Domestic Goddesses and Maverick Chefs: Differences in Perceptions of Female and Male Chefs in Restaurant Kitchens and Popular Culture*

H M Ashraf Ali – *Poverty alleviation and microcredit efficacy controversy: Perspectives of microcredit participants and NGOs*

1:40 – 1:50 Coffee Break

1:50 – 3:20 Poster Session 1

Chair: Robert Gustas

Jennah Clarke – *Hominin Behaviour at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania: BK, Bed II*

Danielle Lamoureux – *Diet in the Roman Empire during the I-V centuries AD: Exploring cultural homogeneity*

Joshua Gonzalez – *The Rise of Agricultural Practices within the Valley of Mexico: A Study of Subsistence Strategies in Teotihuacán*

Erica Rector – *Using modern proxies to solve archaeological problems: A study on using chimpanzees as proxies in ancient hominin studies*

Jennifer Austen – *Tuberculosis and Ancient DNA: Does it Work?*

6:00 Conference Banquet

Sicilian Pasta Kitchen, 11239 Jasper Avenue

Friday, March 6th, 2015

H.M. Tory Building, Room T 14-28, University of Alberta

Light refreshments provided

9:00 – 10:00 Session IV – Social-Cultural Anthropology

Chair: Benjamin Osipov

Scott Habkirk – *Scents, Community, and Incense in Traditional Chinese Religion*

Fia Friskie – *“Ladkhi aur Ladkha” of Contemporary Bollywood: An Anthropological Analysis of Gender Relations and Gender Dynamics in Popular Hindi Films*

Mat Levitt – *New Folk Old Lore: The Coventry Mummers and the Alberta Avenue Mummers Collective*

10:00 – 10:10 Coffee Break

10:10 – 10:50 Session IV – Archaeology

Chair: Julilla Paul

Aaron D. Coons – *Remote Sensing at the Buffalo Lake Métis Wintering Site (FdPe-1): Preliminary Results*

Jacob Conner – *Jomon Artifact Interactions in Contemporary Japan*

10:50 – 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30 Poster Session 2

Chair: Jennifer Hallson

Jocelyn Beyer and Jesse Luyendyk – *Food and Morality: Scientific representations of food*

Micaela Schroeder – *YMCA Staff Retention*

Jennifer Hallson – *Least Cost Path Analysis of Dene Migration*

Keegan Selig – *Micro-CT and Dental Tissue Proportions*

Lauren MacWilliams – *Social Complexity at Teotihuacán*

3:00 Departmental Lecture (and presentation of awards)

Tory BW-1

Performatives of Stewardships, Language Revitalization, and Environmental Knowledge: Lessons from Northern British Columbia and Papua New Guinea

Paper and Poster Abstracts (Appearing in Alphabetical Order)

Ali, H M Ashraf (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Poverty alleviation and microcredit efficacy controversy: Perspectives of microcredit participants and NGOs

Proponents often claim that microcredit has the overwhelming positive effects upon the poor population in the alleviation of poverty and women's empowerment. However, many previous studies on microcredit programmes in Bangladesh demonstrate that while the wealthy peoples can benefit most of the poor cannot. Instead, the poor often fall in debt trap and thus they become poorer. If the poor population cannot benefit from microcredit or if they become poorer after microcredit participation, the then question arises is: how would these poor live if they had no access to microcredit or if there were no microcredit program for these poor? This question has never been empirically examined in relation to the efficacy of microcredit in the alleviation of poverty in Bangladesh or elsewhere. Investigating this question will contribute to a growing literature about the microcredit efficacy controversy and thus this paper will provide a common understanding to what extent microcredit works for the poor and to what context does not. Using ethnographic narratives of the poor, non-poor and NGO officials, collected through an ethnographic research in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh, I demonstrate that microcredit programmes produce paradoxical consequences. That is—while the economic life of the poor would be harder than now microcredit availability also pushes the majority of the poor households into a risk of debt and uncertainty.

Austen, Jennifer (Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Tuberculosis and Ancient DNA: Does it Work?

Chemical analysis is a relatively new form of analysis in bioarchaeology that has provided insight into past environmental, social, and biological conditions. In particular, the use of ancient DNA (aDNA) has been influential in studying aspects such as ancestry, kinship, and migration to name a few. Currently, aDNA has been incorporated into paleopathology, in an attempt to study diseases that were prominent and in most cases fatal in the past. Since it is such a new form of pathological analysis, the success of aDNA analysis has only been confirmed in a few pathogens. Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the mycobacteria responsible for tuberculosis, has been one of the pathogens that have been successfully analyzed via aDNA: the bacterium itself has many features allowing it to remain preserved in archaeological remains, both human and faunal, thereby allowing sufficient DNA extraction of the bacterium. Through aDNA analysis, progress has been made as to determining the bacterium's emergence into the New World, its presence in a zooarchaeological context, and thereby giving us a glimpse into how tuberculosis was transmitted in the past. This poster will examine previous studies of tuberculosis and show how ancient DNA analysis has made multiple enhancements in tuberculosis research.

Beyer, Jocelyn, and Jesse Luyendyk (Undergraduate Students, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Food and Morality: Scientific representations of food

This poster explores some of the effects of the proliferation of non-academic sources setting themselves up as authorities in healthy living and weight loss. We tie this to a general lack of scientific literacy that can result in these new gatekeepers using scientific terms to further their own agendas, especially regarding the moralization of food. Gatekeepers can be legitimized through celebrity or educational background, of which Dr. Oz is an example of both, and who often uses contradictory messages that conflate weight loss and health. By using two case studies, the Whole30 and Health at Every Size programs, we examine two differing methods of placing moral judgment on food. The former places blame for failure, in this case any deviation, on the individual, whereas the latter gives agency over what one eats completely to the participants.

Campbell, Tiffany (Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, St. Thomas University) – Paper Presentation

The “Winter of Native Discontent”: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Canadian Opinion Journalism on the ‘Idle No More’ movement

Native activism has become increasingly subject to media publicity, reflecting a popular view of Aboriginals as not only a social problem, but as creating problems that threaten the social fabric. This presentation is based on the findings of a critical discourse analysis of a collection of opinion pieces published in The Globe and Mail, and the National Post. I investigated the contemporary construction of the ‘Indian Problem’ in the context of the Idle No More movement, viewing these texts as part of larger processes of elaboration, articulation and application of Western ideas on Aboriginal social policy. One of the fundamental conflicts that can be identified in settler discourse is in regard to history and change, and a particular concern with how much of the past should be carried into the future. History seems to be articulated as two corresponding forms: as continuity and as discontinuity. The discontinuous view of history emphasizes the distance of history, making the past seem foreign to the modern, ‘civilized’ eye. Injustices are presented as characteristics of history, and the violence of colonial times can be disconnected from the present. In this way, the critic is silenced. The rhetorical strategies of the journalists I analyzed tend to mobilize the classic liberal principles of freedom, individual rights, equality and rationality, along with an historical account of progress, to mount racist arguments. I questioned how such apparently benign forms of political discourse become regrouped into arguments opposing certain other freedoms, justifying the perceived pattern of Canadian history.

Clarke, Jennah (Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Hominin Behaviour at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania: BK, Bed II

The purpose of this poster is to highlight the history and recent work that has been done at the hominin site BK, Bed II in Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania. BK has yielded one of the largest assemblages of hominin-modified faunal bones, a rich assemblage of Oldowan stone tools, and dental and skeletal remains of *Paranthropus boisei*. The current research team has been microscopically analyzing these materials, as well as materials previously excavated by Louis Leakey in the 1950s, and have conducted experimental stone-knapping in order to formulate theories regarding human physical and behavioural evolution. Excavations at this site are ongoing, as it is believed to contain even more crucial artifacts, and information regarding the transition

from the Oldowan to the Acheulian. The poster includes the following subheadings: introduction, description of the site, excavation methods, dates and dating techniques, material recovered, cultural reconstruction, importance of the site, and conclusion. It also contains maps, a table with age estimates, and pictures of the site and artifacts.

Conner, Jacob (MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Jomon Artifact Interactions in Contemporary Japan

Archaeological research is traditionally focused on reconstructing past human activities through careful examination of material remains. However after an artifact is recovered from an excavation, it enters into a new systemic context with new human-artifact interactions. In this presentation, a few specific interactions between contemporary Japanese culture and prehistoric Jomon artifacts (14,500 – 300 BC) are examined. First a brief description of Umehara Takeshi's "Jomonism" is presented to demonstrate how Jomon archaeological research has been used as a tool to assert Japanese identity. Next recent art exhibitions such as ARTs of Jomon and Mariko Mori's Rebirth will be examined to identify how Jomon artifacts are being used as a medium to express reactions against modern consumerism. The last example in this presentation is Dokira, which is a Jomon pot mascot developed as a way to reinvent the town of Uonuma, Niigata. Through these examples it will be clear that Jomon Period artifacts are still being used but it is in modern contexts to accomplish modern tasks.

Coons, Aaron D. (MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Remote Sensing at the Buffalo Lake Métis Wintering Site (FdPe-1): Preliminary Results

The Buffalo Lake Métis Wintering Site (FdPe-1), located in central Alberta, Canada, presents one of the most extensively studied examples of overwintering practices amongst the Fur Trade-era Métis. With historical records accounting for approximately four hundred cabins being present at the site in 1876, this site has the potential to have been the largest settlement west of the Red River at the time of its occupation. However, surficial evidence of these cabins is now scarce as a result of modern agricultural practices. Magnetometry surveys were conducted at the site during the 2014 field season, with additional geophysical surveying planned for the 2015 field season. The preliminary results of these surveys are presented, with the goal of determining more accurately any spatial patterning amongst the cabins and the total extent of the site.

Friskie, Fia (Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

"Ladkhi aur Ladkha" of Contemporary Bollywood: An Anthropological Analysis of Gender Relations and Gender Dynamics in Popular Hindi Films

My work is aimed at analyzing gender relations in popular Bollywood film and their relationship to gender dynamics within the dominant cultural sphere. I have chosen to focus on "masala" (popular) films, as they most clearly reflect the most popularly consumed films in India. My objective is to show the correlation between the propagation of elements of rape culture in Hindi cinema (exemplified by gender relations in the films analyzed) and the prevalence of victim blaming in Indian society, which is not exclusive in any way to the Indian Film Industry or Indian society. A cultural mentality regarding sexual assault can be understood in the analysis of gender roles in film, especially in Bollywood where the gender relations in film reflect a cultural ideal of femininity and masculinity that require further analysis.

Gonzalez, Joshua (Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

The Rise of Agricultural Practices within the Valley of Mexico: A Study of Subsistence Strategies in Teotihuacán

Within the course of Mesoamerican history, many societies have contributed to the overall development of subsistence strategies which reflect a vast array of practises not typically reflecting within the written record in contemporary times. In my research of the Teotihuacan culture in the Valley of Mexico, I intend to shine light upon how the site functioned as a reflection of its geographical context and time period, and highlight their advances in the field of agricultural practises and subsistence strategies in the face of a growing urbanized trend within the valley. In such a method, such things as irrigation systems would be later adopted in succedent cultures, such as the Aztecs, demonstrating how such states as Teotihuacan would continue to exert their influence well after its time.

Gustas, Robert (MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Least Cost Analysis of Peopling Events on the Northwest Coast of North America

The peopling of the Americas continues to be a relevant issue in contemporary archaeology. Due to the very small number of discovered sites which predate 10,000 years before present, the chronology and method of these migration events are not well understood. Previous research has been unsuccessful in consistently identifying sites from this time period and better models are needed to successfully locate sites in this landscape which has gone through radical change over the last 16,000 years. This project developed a new method of modeling migration using least cost analysis (LCA) of Late Pleistocene maritime travel to determine the area's most likely to have been traveled through by Paleo-Indian groups. Using multi-criteria analysis, different cost weighting scenarios, and least cost corridors, possible movement routes along the Northwest coast of North America were reconstructed. These areas were ranked by probability of use and analyzed using spatial auto correlation statistics. This project is one of the first to apply LCA to seascapes and marine movement and the results have the potential to lead to a better understanding of the Late Pleistocene through the discovery of new very early sites. This presentation will showcase the first results of this thesis work which are movement paths through the Prince Rupert Harbor and Dundas Archipelago areas of British Columbia.

Habkirk, Scott (PhD Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Scents, Community, and Incense in Traditional Chinese Religion

Smell plays an important role in creating a sense of cultural identity. While it remains one of the most idiosyncratic of experiences, it also helps to build a sense of community through a commonly held sensory experience. In a religious context, the smell of incense used for a variety of reasons in various cultures. It is usually used for the purposes of healing or purifying. In traditional Chinese religion incense is essential for making a connection with spiritual beings as well as establishing and maintaining religious communities. Burning incense opens up communication with deities and incense ash is required to found new temples. Through pilgrimage, incense is used to demark the kingdom of a deity and maintain relationships between temple communities. This article examines the cultural significance of smell, the how incense is used in traditional Chinese religion, and how incense acts as a tangible bridge between the spiritual and material.

Hallson, Jennifer (MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Least Cost Path Analysis of Dene Migration

Dene migration is a topic that still fascinates researchers from many disciplines, including archaeology. It is accepted that Apachean ancestors migrated from the Canadian Subarctic to the American Southwest, but the route(s) they took to get there are still widely debated. I have completed several least cost path analyses using ArcGIS to demonstrate possible paths these people may have taken from the north to the south. As well, Dene presence is suspected at many archaeological sites in between, such as Promontory Caves, which may have been stops along the way. My least cost path analyses use slope as a factor when calculating the “easiest” paths to take from northern Canada to southern United States, as well as selected sites in between. This cross-continental movement of people was a formidable undertaking, and my least cost path analyses contribute to the ongoing debate surrounding the possible route(s) taken.

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

Diet in the Roman Empire during the I-V centuries AD: Exploring cultural homogeneity

This study examines dietary reconstruction and health evaluation projects conducted on human samples dated to the Roman Imperial Era. These projects include various sites and samples from localities existing within the Roman Empire at this time. Using stable isotopic and palaeopathological analysis, these projects ultimately looked towards being able to reconstruct diet. This paper uses these projects to determine cultural homogeneity between Italy and outlying Roman provinces. Results showed varying but similar diets within Italy and distinct yet Roman-influenced diets in outlying colonies such as Tunisia, Croatia, Denmark, and Britain. Both subtle and outright differences in dietary composition and overall health are presented, indicating a dynamic relationship between the Roman Empire and its outlying colonies.

Levitt, Mat (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

New Folk Old Lore: The Coventry Mummers and the Alberta Avenue Mummers Collective

This video will present comparative ethnographic footage I have compiled while working with two groups of mummers separated by the Atlantic Ocean but connected through lines of discourse about “what makes a mummers’ play a mummers’ play.” The Coventry Mummers have been mumming for decades in English villages with plays that are considered 'tradition'. The Alberta Avenue Mummers Collective has been mumming in an Edmonton community which, up until a few years ago, was an unlikely place to find a mummer at all. And yet both of these groups experience similar tensions between tradition and innovation, revival and loss, performer and audience. Likewise, both groups demonstrate an earnest love and passion for what they do. By comparing costumes, performance locales, performance styles, personal interpretations, stories and histories, this video will likely raise questions relating to authenticity, authority, and just what makes a mummers’ play a mummers’ play. (Answers may not be forthcoming...)

MacDonald, Rosalind (Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Domestic Goddesses and Maverick Chefs: Differences in Perceptions of Female and Male Chefs in Restaurant Kitchens and Popular Culture

'A woman's place is in the kitchen', this old saying still holds true today. However, in the case of a professional kitchen, the saying ought to be amended to "A woman's place is in the home kitchen'. Still, there are relatively few female chefs; the professional kitchen remains a largely male domain that has been described as a boy's club or frat house. This extends into popular culture. Networks such as the Food Network, feature both male and female chefs, however, only the men are portrayed as serious chefs while the women are portrayed as domestic goddesses first and cooks second. Why is this when cooking has traditionally been considered the realm of women? What changes in a professional kitchen that cause relatively few women to attain the title of chef? This lack of great female chefs has not gone unnoticed in popular culture or the academic world. Using both popular and academic articles and my own personal experience working in a restaurant kitchen, I will discuss the potential reasons why there are so few women chefs. I will begin by examining the kitchen and the associations with it and the preparation of food. I will then focus on attitudes within the restaurant industry and kitchen that may prevent or discourage women. Finally, I will examine the portrayal of male and female chefs in the media.

MacWilliams, Lauren (Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Social Complexity at Teotihuacán

Archaeological excavations at the base of the Feathered Serpent Pyramid in Teotihuacan revealed a mass grave of sacrificial victims. These remains were associated with items that indicated that they were military captives and not taken from local slave or elite populations. Their status, along with the results of oxygen-isotope analysis of their skeletal and dental remains, suggests that social complexity in Teotihuacan resulted from the presence of warfare, ritualistic practices, and immigration.

Madhur, Daya (MA Student, Department of Music, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Building Communities by Engaging in the Arts

Inspired by my time working in the public school system, my research explores the influence of performance and cultural practices on fostering a sense of community and enhancing group dynamics in middle-years students. I explore how music and dance, as well as experiences shared among classmates, serve to create and encourage community-building inspired by interpersonal relationships, and collaboratively working together to produce new works of art.

Rector, Erica (Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Using modern proxies to solve archaeological problems: A study on using chimpanzees as proxies in ancient hominin studies

Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) have become the go to primate when discussing the behaviours of ancient hominins. This study looks at the isotopic and environmental data of both modern day chimps and various Australopithecines to determine if they are the best proxy for ancient hominin behaviour. The analysis suggests that while chimps are the best source of knowledge we have for ancient tool use, a conglomerate of chimp, bonobo (*Pan paniscus*) and baboon (*Papio sp.*) behaviour and diet would be best to present a fuller picture of ancient hominin behaviour.

Rice, Faun (MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

Locality Production in a Dene Community

Dene nations in Northern Canada have a long history of asserting self-determination, and many community members frame self-government as a return to traditional livelihood rather than as a reactionary tactic. Drawing principally on ethnographic and primary data from Dene communities, this paper will unpack what it means to use bureaucratic tools (i.e. self government legislation) as a tool for reproducing traditional knowledge. Traditional knowledge is not seen in this work as static or ahistorical: rather, it is an intergenerational and ever-changing transfer of modes of production, language, socialization, and ritual required to perpetually create a cohesive locality. While colonial forces have disrupted Dene locality production and intergenerational knowledge, the effort to reclaim and revitalize traditional practices using bureaucracy and the law is a creative and complex expression of Indigeneity of the 21st century.

Schroeder, Micaela (Undergraduate Student, Office of Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

YMCA Staff Retention

Anthropologists often partner with a large gamut of organizations, including community organizations, to conduct research that is meaningful and applicable. Currently professors Helen Vallianatos (Department of Anthropology) and Alison Dunwoody (Department of Sociology) are conducting research in partnership with the YMCA of Northern Alberta. YMCA managers have observed that Edmonton YMCA Child Care Centres have varying rates of staff retention. The YMCA has requested research to identify the factors that contribute to higher rates of staff retention. With this information, the YMCA may in turn develop best practices for all their Centres. Given the nature of the question identified by the YMCA, qualitative anthropological methods - including participant observation and semi-structured interviews of staff and children - are uniquely suited to collecting data that will contribute to analysis of the question. The professors have involved undergraduate students to assist with data collection, coding and analysis at particular Centres identified by the YMCA. As one of these students, I have been assigned to one of the YMCA Child Care Centre locations. The data collection process has been completed and data coding is underway. The poster will examine, in the context of the overall study, findings resulting from the current process of data coding and analysis.

Selig, Keegan (Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Poster Presentation

Micro-CT and Dental Tissue Proportions

Beginning with studies in enamel thickness, dental tissue proportions have long been of interest to anthropologists. Used to study sexual dimorphism, phylogenetics, diet, health, and dental development, tissue proportions offer a new way of understanding dentition. With the introduction of computerized tomography (CT), we are now able to look deeper into teeth with the ability to take volumetric measurements like never before. The following is a brief overview of one part of a larger honours research project on the applicability of Micro-CT in dental anthropology. Outlined is an attempt to measure tissue volumes of Micro-CT three-dimensional reconstructions of teeth using Volume Graphics Studios Max 2.2. Looking specifically at permanent canines from a sample of Later Stone Age South African dentitions, the teeth were segmented and the dentine and enamel volumes were measured and compared. Considering the significant variation in enamel topography between the upper and lower canines, it is hypothesized that this variation may account for a higher tissue volume in the upper canines. This poster will act as an introduction to Micro-CT technology and the process of segmentation as well as a proof of concept for the outlined methodology.

Sparkes, Hillary (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) – Paper Presentation

New Halos, Greece: Reconstructing movement and diet from a Hellenistic Skeletal Population

The site of New Halos is a Hellenistic town in Thessaly, Greece that was settled in 302 BC offering a unique view into urbanization and city formation during the Hellenistic period (323 BC – 146 BC). Two major uncertainties surround life at New Halos; the first relates to diet, the second relates to human mobility.

Diet at New Halos will be examined using stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis of collagen in bones and teeth. Understanding the New Halos diet provides insight into socioeconomics in New Halos and more broadly within Greek culture, providing a more complete view of Hellenistic Greece.

The second part of my thesis will focus on understanding the urbanization and mobility of the New Halos population. In particular, I will study mobility and geographic origin at New Halos using stable oxygen and strontium isotope analysis of apatite found in teeth.

Stable strontium and oxygen isotope analysis of the New Halos remains will provide insight into their geographic origins, revealing the presence of individuals with non-local isotopic signatures. This will improve our understanding of New Halos and will also contribute to our more general knowledge of how new cities were populated and how urbanization occurred during the Hellenistic period. This has implications in both historical and modern populations that have undergone or are currently undergoing urbanization. Thus, my research will provide important insight into the region's population, their culture and the rapid urbanization that occurred during this time period.

**Young, Kaitlyn (PhD Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta) –
Paper Presentation**

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

In Greenland today oil, gas, and mineral resource development is being pursued 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 thesis constitutes two empirical analyses. First, a case study of the hearing processes in Greenland is provided. The problems with and barriers to public participation that arise from structural and cultural inequalities are highlighted. Secondly, the lack of appropriate and accessible outlets for public participation and the deficiencies with the current political process in the country has led to Greenlanders taking their future into their own hands and negotiating a new identity within society. Actors may begin to engage in movements of resistance in order to encourage a process of a restructuring of power. The politics of resistance serve a dual purpose in challenging power, while challenging and creating knowledge. I seek to identify resistance movements in Greenland whereby local people are collecting at the margins and refusing to be silenced. It is often understood that no knowledge-production will take place in the margins or by the counter-hegemonic groups. However, this is not the case. Just by existing and challenging the dominant paradigms and understanding, these marginal sites in Greenland and their counter-hegemonic groups play a role in knowledge production.

Volunteer Acknowledgement

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

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