Anthropology Comes Home:  
The Enduring Promise of a Holistic Discipline

PROGRAM  
NORTHEASTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
48TH ANNUAL MEETING  

MARCH 7-9, 2008  
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST

Ventura R. Pérez, Organizer

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This conference could not have happened without enthusiastic support and assistance on the part of many individuals here at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. I would like to especially thank the Anthropology Department Staff, especially Office Manager, Lisa Wegiel, Academic Secretary, Shelley Bellor Richotte, and the department Bookkeeper and Purchasing Agent, Grace Rock. Their help and humor made this task much easier to bear. I would also like to thank Assistant Dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences Karen Schoenberger for her support of this event. Nearly the entire Department of Anthropology contributed to help make this conference a success but special recognition goes to Elizabeth Chilton, Chair of the Department, H. Martin Wobst, and Jean Forward for their advice and helpful suggestions. Finally, I would like to thank our fantastic graduate and undergraduate students for all of their hard work. In particular, Katie Dambach, Siobhan Hart, Kimberly Kasper, Angela Labrador, Ann Stewart, and Julie Woods. Without their dedication and many long hours of work this conference would not have been possible. I am deeply indebted to each of them and to those whose names are too numerous to mention here.

-Ventura R. Pérez, Ph.D.

WELCOME

Welcome to the University of Massachusetts Amherst and the 48th Annual NEAA Meeting! The theme of this meeting is “Anthropology Comes Home: The Enduring Promise of a Holistic Discipline.” North American anthropology today finds itself at a crossroad. Many departments are fissioning into subdisciplines and separate departments, and many newly minted Ph.D.s in anthropology come from graduate programs with only token courses in other subfields. This trend was discussed in considerable detail in the March 2004 (Vol. 4, No. 2) issue of the Society for American Archaeology’s Archaeological Record and the March 2003 issue of American Anthropologist (Vol. 105, No. 1), and most recently in the January 2008 issue of Anthropology News (Vol. 49, No. 1) in the article “A House Divided: Skirting the Rift Between Archaeology and Anthropology.” The underlying theme of this conference is clear: a celebration of the four-field approach to anthropology. We hope that this conference will – at least in our region – increase the connections among the subfields and foster a dialog that will serve not only the discipline but allow us to more effectively work with and communicate our ideas to those outside of anthropology.
Northeastern Anthropological Society 48th Annual Meeting

Schedule at a Glance

Friday, March 7

4:00-6:00  Conference Registration, Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center, Lower Level
3:30-5:00  Executive Board Meeting, Machmer E-25
5:00-6:30  Welcome Reception with Cash Bar, The Reading Room, Campus Center Concourse Level
6:00-9:00  A Celebration in Honor and Appreciation of Decades of Service and Enlightenment by Professor Oriol Pi-Sunyer (by ticket), Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center, 11th Floor

Saturday, March 8

8:00-11:30  Conference Registration, Thompson Hall Lower Lobby
8:00-5:00  Exhibits: Books, CRM Firms, and Raffle, Thompson Hall Lower Level Hallway
8:30-11:30  Sessions, Machmer Hall
11:45-1:15  Lunch
12:00-1:00  Roundtables
1:15-4:30  Conference Registration, Thompson Hall Lower Lobby
1:15-3:15  Posters, Thompson Hall Lower Level Hallway
1:30-4:30  Film Screening, Machmer E-33
1:30-5:00  Sessions, Machmer Hall
4:30-5:30  Annual Members Meeting (open to all members, latecomers welcome!), Thompson 102
5:30-6:30  UMass Amherst Alumni and Friends Reception and Cash Bar, Sponsored by the UMass Anthropology Alumni Advisory Board, The Reading Room, Campus Center Concourse Level
6:30-7:30  Gala Banquet (by ticket), Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center, 11th Floor, The Marriott Center for Hospitality Management
6:30-7:30  Undergraduate Pizza Party (free!), 504 Goodell Building
7:30-8:30  Keynote Address: H. Martin Wobst (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center, 11th Floor, The Marriott Center for Hospitality Management
  “Archaeologies: Their Anthropological Pasts and Futures”
  In the academic climate today, all disciplines are subject to serious centrifugal and centripetal forces. What future is there for the past, in archaeology, in the other sub-disciplines, and in anthropology itself?
  8:30  Raffle Drawing

Sunday, March 9

8:00-9:30  Conference Registration, Thompson Hall Lower Lobby
8:30-12:00  Sessions, Machmer Hall
Saturday Morning, March 8th

8:30 - 10:00  Pathways of Communication: Contextualizing Culture in the Past and Present, General Session Chair: Thomas Taaffe (Bridgewater State College)

- Ozses, Melahat Bernis (Ithaca College), The Lambda Movement: A Turkish Tale of Socio-Political Change
- Szafran, Denice (University at Buffalo), Words Leave No Fossils: Positing Causality in the Spread of Indo-European Language Through Neolithic Europe
- Abel, Robert (State University of New York Plattsburgh), Prophets of Doom: Linguistic Ludditism and the Rise of Cybercommunication Technology
- Taaffe, Thomas H. (Bridgewater State College), Mediating the Media: Law and News Production in Northern Ireland
- Welsch, Robert L. (Dartmouth College) and Joseph T. Ornstein (Dartmouth College), Friendship on the North Coast of Papua New Guinea

8:30 - 10:15  Confronting Oppression: Towards an Anthropology of Social Justice, Organized and Chaired by: Vanessa E. Martinez-Renuncio (Holyoke Community College & UMASS Amherst)

As a holistic discipline, anthropology attempts to answer the questions dealing with the human condition from past to the present and into the future. For this reason, it is critical for anthropology to be at the forefront of research that calls for liberation pedagogy, social justice and social change. This interdisciplinary panel will showcase the work students enrolled at Holyoke Community College are doing to develop an anthropology of social justice. The common thread throughout the papers is in their desire to apply the knowledge they’ve gained in an attempt to provide guidance on how/what to do in order to alleviate current social problems like race and class discrimination, white privilege, heterosexism, and promote an educational system that is focused on self-liberation. Individual papers examine a) education as liberation, b) the effect of sexual prejudice on the spread of HIV/AIDS, c) the American legal system using Whiteness theory, d) how neo-liberalism replicates the stratified social order by restricting access to quality education based on various forms of prejudice, and e) white privilege through a postmodern class analysis. Together, the papers consider the benefits and challenges to actively putting anthropology into praxis.

- Gayosso, Amalfi (Holyoke Community College), Education as Liberation
- Sutton, Wilma-Charmaine (Holyoke Community College), Facing the Stigma - Fighting the Fear
- Mowry, Laura (Holyoke Community College), Legal Racial Superiority: White America and Injustice for Other[s]
- Dahlberg-Wright, Winslow (Holyoke Community College), The Neoliberal Ideal and its Adverse Effect on US Public Education
- Gabriel, Bishara (Holyoke Community College), Hurt or Gain? Majority Whites and The Cost of Racialization
Madagascar—one of the world's exotic "biodiversity hotspots"—was also one of the last places on earth to be colonized by Homo sapiens. When humans first arrived on the Great Red Island little over 2000 years ago, they encountered many “megafaunal” animals that are now extinct, including giant lemurs, pygmy hippos, elephant birds, a strange aardvark-like animal, and huge tortoises. The lemurs are Madagascar’s flagship species. Despite the subsequent megafaunal losses, there are still many species of lemurs and other endemics clinging to survival in habitats that are increasingly disturbed by humans and their commensals. The papers in this session describe some current research on living and extinct lemurs, from the smallest-bodied, nocturnal mouse lemurs to species 1,000 times heavier. We examine predator avoidance behavior, parasites, and species diversity in the small-bodied nocturnal species. Then we examine senescence in mid-sized diurnal lemurs (how do sifaka grow old?). We then ask what we know (and don’t know) about the trophic and postural adaptations of one of the most bizarre lemur giants. Finally, we show how the study of small mammal communities can help us to reconstruct the paleoenvironments of the giant extinct lemurs.

**Madagascar's Lemurs: Surviving on an Island of Change**, Organized and Chaired by: Laurie R. Godfrey (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Stephen J. King (Stony Brook University)

**8:30 - 10:30**

- **Rasoazanabary, Emilienne (University of Massachusetts Amherst)**, Open Nests or Protected Tree Holes? The Nesting Ecology of Grey-Brown Mouse Lemurs (Microcebus griseorufus) at Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve, SW Madagascar
- **Rodriguez, Idalia (University of Massachusetts Amherst)**, Parasitological Survey of Microcebus griseorufus at Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve in Madagascar
9:00 - 9:15  Blanco, M.B. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), L.R. Godfrey (University of Massachusetts Amherst), M. Rakotondratsima, K. Samonds, J.-L. Raharison, and M.T. Irwin, Clinging to the Edge: Diversity of the Genus Cheirogaleus in the High-Altitude Forests of Tsinjoarivo

9:15 - 9:30  King, S.J. (Stony Brook University), S. Zohdy (Institute of Biotechnology, University of Helsinki, Finland), A.R. Evans (Institute of Biotechnology, University of Helsinki, Finland), L.R. Godfrey (University of Massachusetts Amherst), J. Jernvall (Institute of Biotechnology, University of Helsinki, Finland), P.C. Wright (Stony Brook University), Senescence in a Natural Population of Lemurs

9:30 - 9:45  Godfrey, Laurie R. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Brooke E. Crowley, Kathleen M. Muldoon (Dartmouth Medical School), Stephen J. King (Stony Brook University), and David A. Burney, The Hadropithecus Conundrum

9:45 - 10:00  Meador, Lindsay R. (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Laurie R. Godfrey (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Rib Curvature and the Postural Adaptations of Hadropithecus

10:00 - 10:15  Muldoon, K.M. (Dartmouth Medical School; Dartmouth College), S.M. Goodman (The Field Museum of Natural History; WWF Madagascar), Patterns of Ecological Diversity in Modern Small Mammal Communities of Madagascar

10:15 - 10:30  General Discussion

8:30 - 11:30  The Sex Life of Things: Archaeologies of Sex, Sexuality and Gender, Machmer W-26  Organized and Chaired by: Katie Dambach (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Elizabeth S. Chilton (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

In this session we explore the theoretical underpinnings of an archaeology of gender, and we demonstrate how some of these underpinnings can be put into practice from a methodological perspective. This requires not only an examination of gender and sex in the past, but also a clear analysis of how contemporary notions of sex and gender create the lens through which we view and interpret the past and present. The papers in this session address issues of gender with respect to psychoanalytic theory, the bioarchaeology of violence and oppression, beauty and cultural difference, agency and consumption, plant domestication and shellfishing, the peopling of the Americas, and the current practice of archaeology.

8:30 - 8:45  Chilton, Elizabeth S. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Queer Archaeology, Mathematical Modeling, and the Peopling of the Americas

8:45 - 9:00  Bauer-Clapp, Heidi (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Gender in the Face of Oppression: A Bioarchaeological Analysis of Gender in the Yaqui

9:00 - 9:15  Kasper, Kimberly (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Domestication and Culture in Transition: Locating Gendered Spaces in Early Agricultural Communities

9:15 - 9:30  Dambach, Katie (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Engendering the Past through Diverse Shell-Bearing Sites on Martha's Vineyard

9:30 - 9:45  Hart, Siobhan M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Exploring the Gendered Dimensions of Professional-Avocational Relationships in Archaeology

9:45 - 10:00  Break
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 - 10:15</td>
<td>Sweetapple, Christopher (University of Massachusetts Amherst)</td>
<td>Sexual Difference is Real: Psychoanalysis and Gender Archaeology</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15 - 10:30</td>
<td>Skogsbergh, Julie M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst)</td>
<td>Beauty is in the Eye/I of the Beholder: The Material Culture of Beauty &amp; Latinidad in Latina Magazine Advertisements</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 - 10:45</td>
<td>Labrador, Angela M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst)</td>
<td>Regulating the Irregular: Mapping the Curious Life of &quot;Female Pills&quot; in America</td>
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<td>10:45 - 11:00</td>
<td>Ziegenbein, Linda (University of Massachusetts Amherst)</td>
<td>Disability and the Construction of Masculinity</td>
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<td>11:00 - 11:15</td>
<td>Discussant: Susan Bender (Skidmore College)</td>
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<td>11:15 - 11:30</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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**9:00 - 11:15** From Warfare to Terror: An Exploration of the Use of State Sanctioned Violence, General Session Chair: Ventura Perez (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:15</td>
<td>Pariseau, Wendy (Smith College)</td>
<td>Archaic Period Warfare in the American Southeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15 - 9:30</td>
<td>Weinstein, Laurie (Western Connecticut State University) and Beth Morrison</td>
<td>Blood and Guts: A Revolutionary War Encampment in Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30 - 9:45</td>
<td>Miller, Nathan (Hampshire College)</td>
<td>Resistance, Subjugation and Science: Physical Anthropology and Violence against the Yaqui of Sonora in the Early 20th Century</td>
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<td>9:45 - 10:00</td>
<td>Grover, Daniel (State University of New York Buffalo)</td>
<td>Rear View Mirror of History: The Influence of Sino-Japanese War Memories on Chinese Students' Perception of Japan</td>
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<td>10:00 - 10:15</td>
<td>Welch, Anthony (State University of New York Potsdam)</td>
<td>Understanding Terrorism Through An Anthropological Lens</td>
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<td>10:15 - 10:30</td>
<td>Ligouri, Laura (Brandeis University)</td>
<td>Pathways to the Heart: Middle Eastern Dance as a Pathway to Culture in Post-9/11 United States</td>
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<td>10:30 - 10:45</td>
<td>Shapiro, Nick (Bard College)</td>
<td>Playing for Control: Simulating Bioterrorism in Second Life</td>
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<td>10:45 - 11:00</td>
<td>Pi-Sunyer, Oriol (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Susan M. DiGiacomo (University of Massachusetts Amherst; Universität Rovira i Virgili)</td>
<td>The ‘Papers of Salamanca’ and Other Historical Memory Episodes in Post-Transition Spain</td>
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<td>11:00 - 11:15</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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Undergraduate anthropology majors from Millersville University along with Professor Carole Counihan explore a range of issues in the ethnography of contemporary cultures. Papers all use original ethnographic research in a variety of cultural settings. Papers examine issues of identity among college students, including those who inhabit the refugee camps of contemporary Palestine, those who frequent the fantasy world of role playing games, and those who choose the vegan lifestyle. Papers examine issues of social and political inequality, including the predicament of hungry senior citizens in rural Pennsylvania and the success of the Meals on Wheels program in combating their hunger; nursing home food waste deriving from government regulations clashing with elders’ lack of appetite due to social isolation and psycho-emotional distress; perceptions of race among college students; Palestinian refugees’ difficult plight under the occupation; and the potential of ethnography to provide a space for subordinate people to give voice to their struggles.

9:30 - 11:30  Ethnography of Contemporary Cultures, Organized and Chaired by: Carole Counihan (Millersville University)

9:30 - 9:45  Rickard, Joshua (Millersville University), Social Identity and Change in Modern Palestine
9:45 - 10:00  Harvey, Courtney (Millersville University), Speaking of Race: Student Perceptions of Race Relations
10:00 - 10:15  McCready, Holly (Millersville University), Zombie Kings and Ninja Turtles: Identity in Role-Playing Gamers
10:15 - 10:30  Estep, Amber (Millersville University), Veganism: Fighting Social Opposition in the US
10:30 - 10:45  Yanek, Tricia V. (Millersville University of Pennsylvania), So No Senior Goes Hungry: A Case Study of Food Charity and Volunteerism of the Millersville, Pennsylvania Meals on Wheels Program
10:45 - 11:00  Yeich, Douglas (Millersville University), What a Waste: An Ethnography of Nursing Home Food Waste
11:00 - 11:15  Counihan, Carole M. (Millersville University), Food Centered Life Histories, Testimonios, and Ethnography
11:15 - 11:30  General Discussion

9:30 - 11:30  Intra-Disciplinary Approaches in Anthropology; Part I: Histories of Descendant Communities, Organized and Chaired by: Kevin A. McBride (University of Connecticut) & Brian Jones (University of Connecticut)

The histories of descendant communities of Native-American, African-American and Euro-Americans in the Northeastern United States have been an increasing focus of scholarship and research at the University of Connecticut in recent years. These studies are explicitly intra-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary in their approaches, integrating archaeology, ethnography, oral history, history and the perspectives of descendant communities to reconstruct the lives, experiences and adaptive strategies of people and communities that span the colonial-era through the present.

9:30 - 9:45  Benard, Akeia A. (University of Connecticut), History and Community: Historical Anthropology of African Americans in Newport, RI
9:45 - 10:00  Blaskovich, Megan (University of Connecticut), Archaeological Site Location and Patterns in Settlement Choices on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation From 1666 through the Nineteenth Century

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<tr>
<td>10:00 - 10:15</td>
<td>Gould, Rae (University of Connecticut)</td>
<td>Indian in New England: Historical and Archaeological Research at the Hassanamisco Reservation, Grafton, Massachusetts</td>
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<td>10:15 - 10:30</td>
<td>Sportman, Sarah P. (University of Connecticut)</td>
<td>Historical Archaeology of Hammondville: A Community Study Approach to Understanding Identity in a 19th Century Company Town</td>
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<td>10:30 - 10:45</td>
<td>Mancini, Jason (University of Connecticut)</td>
<td>Beyond Reservation: Indians, Maritime Labor, and Communities of Color from Eastern Long Island Sound, 1713-1861</td>
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<td>10:45 - 11:00</td>
<td>Thompson, Kristina Lammi (University of Connecticut)</td>
<td>Building a Bridge: Connecting Architectural History with Historical Archaeology</td>
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<td>11:00 - 11:15</td>
<td>Waller, Jr., Joseph N. (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.)</td>
<td>Pre-Contact Native American Village Structure in Southern New England: An Example from the Coastal Zone</td>
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<td>11:15 - 11:30</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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<td>9:45 - 11:30</td>
<td>New Approaches in Anthropological Method and Theory, General Session Chair: Mary Sterpka King (Niagara University)</td>
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<td>9:45 - 10:00</td>
<td>Gagnon, Jessie Leigh (Franklin Pierce University)</td>
<td>Escape from the Mainstream: The Japanese Cosplay Youth Subculture</td>
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<td>10:00 - 10:15</td>
<td>Klein, Adrienne (Smith College)</td>
<td>New Ways to Think about Human Variation: Dermatoglyphics, DNA and Chimerism</td>
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<td>10:15 - 10:30</td>
<td>Krus, Anthony (Hampshire College)</td>
<td>Capturing the Narratological Rhetoric in Cahokian Literature and Theoretical Peers</td>
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<td>10:30 - 10:45</td>
<td>Levine, Adam M. (Dartmouth College)</td>
<td>Mapping Socio-Cultural Evolution: Multilinearity Revisited</td>
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<td>10:45 - 11:00</td>
<td>Raybeck, Douglas (Hamilton College; Amherst College)</td>
<td>Reclaiming the Whole: Systems Theory, Levels of Analysis and Process</td>
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<td>11:00 - 11:15</td>
<td>King, Mary Sterpka (Niagara University) and Chris Sterpka (Boston University)</td>
<td>The Problem with Scalar Position</td>
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<td>11:15 - 11:30</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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<td>10:15 - 11:15</td>
<td>Ethnography of Education: New Pedagogical Approach to Old Questions, General Session Chair: Dickie Wallace (University of Massachusetts Amherst)</td>
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<td>10:15 - 10:30</td>
<td>Dolan, Lawrence (Plattsburgh State University)</td>
<td>Educating Ethically Beyond the Postmodern Paradigm</td>
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<td>10:30 - 10:45</td>
<td>Smith, Matthew D. (St. Lawrence University &amp; University at Buffalo)</td>
<td>Digital Scholarship: The Changing Scholarly Communication Process</td>
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<td>10:45 - 11:00</td>
<td>Wallace, Dickie (University of Massachusetts Amherst)</td>
<td>Teaching Undergraduate Ethnography in the IRB Era</td>
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<td>11:00 - 11:15</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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Saturday Lunchtime, March 8th

12:00 - 1:00  **An Insider's Guide to Graduate School in Anthropology**, Organized and Chaired by: Heidi Bauer-Clapp (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Idalia Rodriguez (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Julie Skogsbergh (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Chanika Mitchell (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Roderick Anderson (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Julie Woods (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Considering graduate school in Anthropology? Join us for an informal roundtable discussion with current anthropology graduate students. Bring a lunch and any questions you have about graduate school in Anthropology!

12:00 - 1:00  **Archaeological Field Schools**, Organized and Chaired by: Siobhan Hart (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Angela Labrador (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Quentin Lewis (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Considering an Archaeological Field School? Come discuss the whys and hows of this archaeological "rite of passage" with people who have recently completed a field school and those who teach field schools. Bring a lunch!

12:00 - 1:00  **Department Chairs’ Lunch**, Organized and Chaired by: Elizabeth Chilton (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Current Department Chairs are invited to bring their lunch and join Dr. Elizabeth Chilton, Chair of the Department of Anthropology at UMass Amherst, for informal discussion.

12:00 - 1:00  **Public Archaeology and Native American Consultation**, Organized and Chaired by: Mitchell Mulholland (University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services)

Consultation and advice from the Native American community has always been an important part of archaeological survey. Consideration of Native American concerns and knowledge of the landscape is critical for thoughtful research and responsible development. This is true regardless of a project's legal requirements. Today, the concept of consultation is becoming more formalized for projects that fall under federal jurisdiction, and less so for non-federal projects. The concept and practice of consultation varies depending on the type of project, and what regulations must be followed. Variation occurs widely from state to state, agency to agency, and department to department. Over lunch, this roundtable will provide an informal opportunity to discuss consultation as it is practiced today, and ways that it might be made more consistent and considerate.
12:00 - 1:00  **So, You Think You Want To Be an Anthropology Professor? A Brown Bag Hosted by Graduate Student Participants in the Mellon Mentoring of New Faculty at UMass**, Organized and Chaired by: Valerie Joseph (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Linda Ziegenbein (University of Massachusetts)

This brown bag session is an informal sharing of insights and thoughts from Valerie Joseph and Linda Ziegenbein, graduate students in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Massachusetts who, as student RAs taking notes of the proceedings, have participated in the Mellon Mentoring of New Faculty events and meetings. We have insights to share from our observations of the mentoring process. New faculty concerns and realizations constitute important information for us to know as we navigate the professorial career path. We would like to share these with you to help you navigate your own career path.

12:00 - 1:00  **The Taphonomy of Violence**, Organized and Chaired by: Ventura Pérez (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

As we enter the twenty-first century, new and previously unimagined roles are becoming increasingly more common as anthropologists engage in fieldwork associated with social justice and violence. Through interdisciplinary inquiry and engagement across the subfields, anthropology provides a way to view the diversity of opinions about violence, warfare, and human rights issues that often result in death, trauma, and social upheaval. Anthropology has a new role in the global political arena with individuals often being sought as expert witnesses in legal and political battles concerning human rights issues, international law, and humanitarian aid. Bioarchaeology offers an extremely useful approach to the classification and interpretation of traumatic injuries which are often indicative of conflict and violence. Bioarchaeology accomplishes this by bridging the chasm between biology and the social and environmental dimensions of the populations being engaged. This roundtable will discuss the cultural and natural taphonomic events that can alter human bone assemblages. We discuss the complexity, variability and ambiguities surrounding the analysis violent trauma on human remains. In addition, it will explore consequences of the discourses in which we, as anthropologists, engage in both in academia and the media.
Saturday Afternoon, March 8th

1:15 - 3:15 General Posters
Thompson Hall
Lower Level Hallway

**Borrelli, Dana M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst)**, Cultural Relativism and Paper Mache: Growing an Anthropologically-Sound K-8 Learning Environment

**de Gregory, J.R.(State University of New York Potsdam) & Alexander, C. L. (State University of New York Potsdam)**, A Model Using Dental Morphology and DNA to Examine Cemetery Patterning in Jordan

1:15 - 3:15 Posters: North American Archaeology, Organized and Chaired by: Eric Johnson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Thompson Hall
Lower Level Hallway

The posters in this session are based on undergraduate student term projects for the course “North American Archaeology,” in the Fall semester of 2007. Students chose topics and conducted intensive library research, creating substantive annotated bibliographies and summarizing their findings in the form of posters, powerpoint presentations, or term-paper outlines. Among many successful projects, these are some of the best.

**Couto, Amy (University of Massachusetts Amherst)**, Totem Poles

**Dewar, Shane (University of Massachusetts Amherst)**, Overkill, Overchill, or Oversimplification

**Warchol, Danielle (University of Massachusetts Amherst)**, The Relationship Between the Roanoke Colonists (1585 and 1587) and the North Carolina and Virginia Indians

**Whitaker, Kimberly (University of Massachusetts Amherst)**, The Fremont Culture

**Wonkka, Melissa (University of Massachusetts Amherst)**, Cannibalism Among the Ancestral Puebloans

1:30 - 2:45 New Questions and Perspectives on Mesoamerican Material Culture & Lifeways, General Session Chair: W. James Stemp (Keene State College)

1:30 - 1:45 **Paris, Elizabeth (University at Albany, State University of New York)**, New Analysis and Old Collections at Moxviquil, Chiapas, Mexico

1:45 - 2:00 **Goulet, Jessica (Keene State College)**, Maya Obsidian Technology at San Pedro, Ambergris Caye, Belize

2:00 - 2:15 **Oland, Maxine (Northwestern University)**, History and Maya Change at 15th-17th Century Progresso Lagoon, Belize

2:15 - 2:30 **Stemp, W. James (Keene State College) and Jim. J. Aimers**, I'll Take Maya Grooved Stones for 200, Alex

2:30 - 2:45 General Discussion
The Nemasket River is a major water connection between the Lakeville Ponds and the Taunton River in southeastern Massachusetts. As such, it has been used for transportation, trade, resource procurement, and camping throughout the pre-Contact sequence. This seminar introduces some new discoveries from this important river corridor and fits them into the larger framework of pre-European cultures in the region.

**Recent Archaeological Discoveries in the Nemasket River Drainage**
Organized and Chaired by: Curtiss Hoffman (Bridgewater State College)

1:30 - 1:45  **Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State College), A Brief Overview of Nemasket Archaeology**
1:45 - 2:00  **Donta, Christopher L. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Assessing Land Uses Based on Feature Types from the Riverside District on the Nemasket River in Southeastern Massachusetts**
2:00 - 2:15  **Chartier, Craig (Massachusetts Archaeological Professionals), The Muttuck-Pawating Site: Finding a Potential Late Woodland Village**
2:15 - 2:30  **Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State College), A Return to the Field of Dreams: The Middleborough Little League Site**
2:30 - 2:45  General Discussion

**Anthropologists Working Close to Home: Rhode Island College Projects, Part 1**, Organized and Chaired by: E. Pierre Morenon (Rhode Island College), Praveena Gullapalli (Rhode Island College)

1:30 - 1:45  **Morenon, E. Pierre (Rhode Island College), The Hidden Lives of Native American Children at the State Home and School**
1:45 - 2:00  **Jennings, Julianne (Nottoway Cheronhaka; Rhode Island College), The Women of Turtle Island: Native American Violence**
2:00 - 2:15  **Konicki, Diane (Rhode Island College), Childbirth in America: A Generation of Change**
2:15 - 2:30  **Gullapalli, Praveena (Rhode Island College), Archaeology in Museums: Stories Told and Stories Understood**
2:30 - 2:45  **Guerra, Melissa (Rhode Island College) and Heather Mello (Rhode Island College), Putting Things on Display: Engaging the Public Through Small Exhibits**
2:45 - 3:00  General Discussion

**Intra-Disciplinary Approaches in Anthropology; Part II: Diverse Interests, Diverse Approaches, Common Goals**, Organized and Chaired by: Kevin A. McBride (University of Connecticut) & Brian Jones (University of Connecticut)

Part Two of the session continues with papers that reflect a variety of approaches to better understand ancient, recent and modern human communities. The papers challenge generalizations and stereotypes that have obscured cultural diversity and complexity and reflect the vitality and validity of a holistic anthropological approach to better understanding human societies at all scales. The session also underscores the importance of continuing communication within anthropology’s sub-disciplines.

1:30 - 1:45  **Gagnon, Blaire O. (University of Connecticut), Becoming Customary: Historicizing the Conjuncture of Dance and Art Markets Found in Contemporary Powwows**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker and Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Kostick, Kristin M. (University of Connecticut)</td>
<td>Buying into Culture: Sociocultural Influences on Achievement Motivation on the Island of Mauritius</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:15</td>
<td>Purzycki, Benjamin Grant (University of Connecticut) and André Swier (University of Connecticut)</td>
<td>Two Cognitive Anthropological Analyses of Folktale Recall: Epidemiological and Structural</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Robinson, David (University of Connecticut)</td>
<td>Across the Great Divide: Bridging the Methodological and Theoretical Gap at the Shoreline of the Cultural Landscape Continuum</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:45</td>
<td>Watkins, Lara (University of Connecticut)</td>
<td>At the Intersection of Culture and Biology: The Context of Type 2 Diabetes Within Cambodian American Communities</td>
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<td>3:00</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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<td><strong>1:30 - 3:15</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Anthropology of Us, General Session Chair: Pamela Stone (Hampshire College)</strong></td>
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<td>1:30</td>
<td>Gorman, Christine (Ithaca College)</td>
<td>Style, Dress Code, and Resistance in a Catholic High School in Allentown, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>1:45</td>
<td>Anderson, Roderick (University of Massachusetts Amherst)</td>
<td>The Anthropology of Hip-Hop: Towards A Politic In The Meaning of Culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Herrmann, Gretchen (State University of New York Cortland)</td>
<td>New Lives from Old Goods: Rites of Passage in the US Garage Sale</td>
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<td>2:15</td>
<td>Whitney, Joannah L. (Smith College)</td>
<td>The Body Normal: Cultural Facets of Ability and Disability</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Stone, Pamela (Hampshire College)</td>
<td>Shaping Women's Bodies and Birth Choices: Biology, Fashion, and Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:45</td>
<td>Coan, Carol N. (University of Massachusetts Amherst)</td>
<td>Whole Body Donors: The Gift of (Scientific) Material Culture</td>
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<td>3:00</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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</table>
Cultural Politics and the New Europe, Organized and Chaired by: Flavia Stanley (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Angelina Zontine (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Christopher Sweetapple (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

This panel addresses the contested terrain of cultural politics in contemporary Europe. The unfolding project of European Unification, a critical site of investigation, interpretation and analysis, is further complicated by processes of imperial formations, post-socialism, the rise of neoliberal economic and political trends, renewed emphasis on militarism and security, and transnational migratory flows. This session locates and analyzes some of these ongoing processes in specific regional contexts, from established EU member states to contested or potential European states. The papers on this panel use ethnographic, textual and historical methods to elaborate on questions including: What are the effects of various EU policy on local populations, and how do local populations negotiate and experience EU policy trends and shifts? How are minorities seeking to claim a voice in an expanding public sphere? How are modernity and tradition being refashioned and deployed in the service of emerging and ongoing projects of nation-state building?

1:30 - 1:45 Zontine, Angelina I. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Linking ‘Legality’ and ‘Civic Sense’: Discourses of Public Order in Bologna, Italy

1:45 - 2:00 Stanley, Flavia (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Intercultura as a Model of Integration in Italy

2:00 - 2:15 Reed, Lee Ellen (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Organic Food: Local or Conventional?

2:15 - 2:30 Stewart, Ann (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Scotland's Gaelic Digital Service as a New Approach to Minority Language Media

2:30 - 2:45 Cuesta, estheR (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Ecuadorian Diaspora in Italy: Fiction, Testimonial Writing and Ethnography

2:45 - 3:00 Sweetapple, Christopher (University of Massachusetts Amherst), What is Islamophobia?

3:00 - 3:15 Kalo, Sofia (University of Massachusetts Amherst), “High” Albanian: Post-socialism, Language Change, and the Forced Quest for Modernity

3:15 - 3:30 General Discussion

Human Ecology, Past and Present, Organized and Chaired by: Brigitte Holt (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

1:30 - 1:45 Holt, Brigitte (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Small But Healthy in the Ice Age

1:45 - 2:00 Fratkin, Elliot (Smith College), Is Nomadic Pastoralism Still Adaptive? Problems Facing Mobile Livestock Keeping Peoples into the 21st Century

2:00 - 2:15 Decker, Seamus (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Stress and Adaptation and Economic Inequity
Sievert, Lynnette Leidy (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Zach DuBois (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Lorna Murphy (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Gillian R. Bentley (Durham University, UK), Shanhi Mutukrishna (University College London, UK), Taniya Sharmeen (University College London, UK), Khurshida Begum (University College London, UK), Osul Chowdhury (M.A.G. Osmani Medical College, Sylhet, Bangladesh), and Jesus Zarain (Clinica de Climaterio, Puebla, Mexico), An Ecological Approach to the Study of Hot Flashes among Women at Midlife

Rudzik, AEF (University of Massachusetts Amherst), A. Brekey, and R. Bribiescas, The Impact of Day-to-Day Stress on Breastfeeding among Low-Income Woman, in São Paulo, Brazil: A Preliminary Analysis

Jones, Joseph L. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Alan H. Goodman (Hampshire College), and Dulasiri D. Amarasiriwardena, Teeth, Time and Space: Reconstructing Lead Burden at the New York African Burial Ground

Smith, Nicole (University of Massachusetts Amherst), The Problem of Excess Female Mortality: Tuberculosis in Western Massachusetts, 1850-1910

Tompkins, Dannielle (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Impact of Life Stresses on Age at Death for Tubercular Patients as Evidenced by Skeletal Remains

Brenton, Barrett (St. John's University), Dannielle Tompkins (University of Massachusetts Amherst), and Robert Paine, Paleopathology of the Plague of Corn: Skeletal Evidence of Pellagra from the Dart and Terry Collections

1:30 - 4:15 Learning Under Neoliberalism, Organized and Chaired by: Boone Shear (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Arthur Keene (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

The neoliberal project to consolidate capital and further elite interests through deregulation, privatization and marketization has wrought increasing inequalities, dislocations and social misery. Consent to these processes is sought throughout civil society, and the university is an increasingly important site of hegemonic struggle. In recent years, scholars have begun to map out the ways in which neoliberal logics are materially and discursively “corporatizing” the university. This panel/symposium intends to investigate these processes and explore how our own scholarly practices are changing in relation to changing conditions. Papers explicate recent transformations at the university, draw linkages between academic practices and neoliberal processes and evaluate the limitations and possibilities for intervention.

Malaney, Gary D. (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Daniel Saunders (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Teaching Neoliberalism in Graduate Preparation Programs in Higher Education

Keene, Arthur S. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), University Students as Neo-Liberal Subjects

Keisch Polin, Deborah (University of Massachusetts Amherst), A Lifetime of Standardization: Preparing Students for Success in the Corporatized University

Fleenor Jr., Thomas (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Neoliberal Financial Aid: Allocations without Assistance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:30 - 2:45</td>
<td>Shear, Boone (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Affordable Education? Investing in Higher Education and Neoliberal Hegemony</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:45 - 3:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<td>3:00 - 3:15</td>
<td>Florencia, Juan I. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), In the Belly of the Beast: Strategies for Insurgent Information Transfer</td>
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<td>3:15 - 3:30</td>
<td>Labrador, Angela M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Scoping the Fundingscape of the Military-Industrial-Academic Complex</td>
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<td>3:30 - 3:45</td>
<td>Hemment, Julie (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Patriotic Education in Russia: A Case of Soviet-Style Neoliberalism?</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:45 - 4:00</td>
<td>Discussant: H. Enoch Page (University of Massachusetts Amherst)</td>
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<td>4:00 - 4:15</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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**1:30 - 4:30** Film Screening, Organized and Chaired by: Jacqueline Urla (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

- Two short documentaries by Cuban filmmaker Roberto Bacallao.
- Using two very different cultural phenomena, Hip Hop music in Cuba and the work of the Abok Ensemble, a prominent Afro-German theater group in Berlin, Bacallao comments on the status of Blacks and the different manifestations of racism in each society. Born in Havana, Cuba, filmmaker Bacallao graduated from the Instituto Superior de Arte. He is a member of the Cuban Association of Young Creators and the national Movement of Video. Films will be introduced by the filmmaker.

One Documentary by Michael Herzfeld.
- This rich and revelatory documentary provides a uniquely intimate portrait of social change in a rapidly gentrifying neighborhood in Rome. Filmmaker and anthropologist Michael Herzfeld displays an enviable and authentic rapport with his often colorful subjects and elicits from them eloquent, bittersweet, and charming commentary about the culture of Rome and how it has dramatically changed in recent years.

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<tr>
<td>2:30 - 3:00</td>
<td>Discussion with Director Bacallao</td>
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<td>3:00 - 3:45</td>
<td>Monti’s Moments: Men’s Memories in the heart of Rome. Michael Herzfeld. 38 mins.</td>
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<td>3:45 - 4:30</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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This is a panel with three panelists. It offers to address the following sorts of questions: Is anthropology a good preparation for a career? What are my options when I graduate with a B.A. in anthropology? How do I prepare while in university? How do I find an employer and convince him/her to hire me? Should I go to graduate school? Where? Such questions will be addressed by three cultural anthropologists who have been advising undergraduates and tracking their careers for over a quarter century. Other professional and avocational anthropologists are welcome to attend and put in their oar - especially archaeologists and biological anthropologists.

3:00 - 4:15  **Career Advice for Undergraduates and their Advisors**, Organized and Chaired by: John Omohundro (SUNY Potsdam), Alan Hersker (SUNY Potsdam), Jessica Skolnikoff (Roger Williams University)

This is a panel with three panelists. It offers to address the following sorts of questions: Is anthropology a good preparation for a career? What are my options when I graduate with a B.A. in anthropology? How do I prepare while in university? How do I find an employer and convince him/her to hire me? Should I go to graduate school? Where? Such questions will be addressed by three cultural anthropologists who have been advising undergraduates and tracking their careers for over a quarter century. Other professional and avocational anthropologists are welcome to attend and put in their oar - especially archaeologists and biological anthropologists.

3:00 - 3:15  **Discussant: John Omohundro (State University of New York Potsdam)**

3:15 - 3:30  **Discussant: Alan Hersker (State University of New York Potsdam)**

3:30 - 3:45  **Discussant: Jessica Skolnikoff (Roger Williams University)**

3:45 - 4:00  General Discussion

4:00 - 4:15  General Discussion

3:00 - 4:45  **Uncovering the Past: Archaeology in the 21st Century**, General Session

Chair: Robert Goodby (Franklin Pierce University)

3:00 - 3:15  **Krus, Anthony (Hampshire College)**, Refortifying Cahokia: Interpreting Social Memory and History through the Central Palisades

3:15 - 3:30  **Kabukcu, Ceren (Ithaca College)**, Cayuga Archaeology Through a Botanical Lens: Food, Social Change, and Culture

3:30 - 3:45  **Dale, Barry R. (New York State Museum)**, A Tale of Two Prehistoric Camps on the Uplands of the Schoharie Valley, NY

3:45 - 4:00  **Goodby, Robert G. (Franklin Pierce University)**, Native American Occupation in the Connecticut and Merrimack Drainages of Southwestern New Hampshire

4:00 - 4:15  **Stull, Scott D. (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.)**, Transforming Space and Society: Houses and Social Order in Medieval England and Colonial New England

4:15 - 4:30  **Anderson, C. Broughton (University of Massachusetts Amherst)**, Nou, Whit is it Ye Dae Again? (Now, What is it You Do Again?) An Anthropological Archaeologist Prepares to Answer Some Tough Questions

4:30 - 4:45  General Discussion

3:15 - 5:00  **Anthropologists Working Close to Home: Rhode Island College Projects, Part 2**, Organized and Chaired by: Mary Baker (Rhode Island College)

3:15 - 3:30  **Baker, Mary (Rhode Island College)**, Primatology in the Field: Monkeys, Medicine, and Traditional Healers

3:30 - 3:45  **Izzi, Stephanie (Rhode Island College)**, Primatology at Home: Monkeys, Apes and School Children
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>3:45 - 4:00</td>
<td>Ramaglia, Amie-Nacole (Rhode Island College), Child's Play: The Role of Play in Social Development</td>
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<td>4:00 - 4:15</td>
<td>Nacci, Christina (Rhode Island College), Rhode Islanders and Personal Space</td>
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<td>4:15 - 4:30</td>
<td>Vilardi, Kayla (Rhode Island College), You Can't Say That!</td>
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<td>4:30 - 4:45</td>
<td>Zanni, Juliette (Rhode Island College), Reaching Out: Male and Female Differences in Physical Touch During Conversations</td>
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<td>4:45 - 5:00</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:15 - 5:00</td>
<td>Body of Evidence: New Directions in Evolutionary Morphology,</td>
<td>Organized and Chaired by: Kathleen Muldoon (Dartmouth Medical School)</td>
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<td>Machmer W-22</td>
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<td>3:15 - 3:30</td>
<td>Lawler, Richard (Boston University), The Adaptive Basis of Large Feet in Young Sifaka</td>
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<td>3:30 - 3:45</td>
<td>Matarazzo, Stacey (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Skeletal Correlates of Knuckle Walking in Apes: What do We Know?</td>
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<td>3:45 - 4:00</td>
<td>Reedy, Sarah (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Testing the Lateral Angle Method in Chimpanzee Petrous Bones</td>
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<td>4:00 - 4:15</td>
<td>Thayer, Zaneta M. (Dartmouth College) and Seth D. Dobson (Dartmouth College), On the Adaptive Value of the Chin from the Perspective of Sexual Dimorphism</td>
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<td>4:15 - 4:30</td>
<td>Dobson, Seth D. (Dartmouth College), Allometry of Facial Mobility in Anthropoid Primates: Implications for the Evolution of Facial Expression</td>
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<td>4:30 - 4:45</td>
<td>Discussant: Seth Dobson (Dartmouth College)</td>
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<td>4:45 - 5:00</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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<td>3:30 - 5:00</td>
<td>Public Health and Policy: A Critical Appraisal of Global Issues,</td>
<td>General Session Chair: Joslyn Cassady (Drew University)</td>
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<td>Machmer W-15</td>
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<td>3:30 - 3:45</td>
<td>Thomas, Alicia A. (Ithaca College), The Ithaca Free Clinic: A Unique Integrative Approach to Free Health Care</td>
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<td>3:45 - 4:00</td>
<td>Kaufman, Z. (Dartmouth College), R. Welsch, J. Erickson, and S. Craig, Evaluating an HIV Prevention Program in the Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>4:00 - 4:15</td>
<td>Krantz, Melendy (Ithaca College), Constructing Masculine Pregnancies: A Comparison of Social Interpretations of Reproduction Among Middle Class American Women and Egyptian Bedouin Women</td>
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<td>4:15 - 4:30</td>
<td>Webb, Rebecca (State University of New York Plattsburgh), Health and Illness: Migrant Jamaicans' Worldview</td>
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<td>4:30 - 4:45</td>
<td>Cassady, Joslyn (Drew University), Examining Exceptionalism in Public Health Policy</td>
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<td>4:45 - 5:00</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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Sunday Morning, March 9th

8:30 - 9:45  Beyond Development: Socioeconomic Policies from a Grassroots Perspective, General Session Chair: Catherine Besteman (Colby College)

8:30 - 8:45  Woods, Kathleen (Ithaca College), Facilitating Sudanese Refugee “Cow Project” to Raise Scholarship Money Through Participatory Action Research

8:45 - 9:00  Williams, Zachary (Ithaca College), How Cows May Facilitate Community Development Among Sudanese “Lost Boys” Refugees

9:00 - 9:15  Ball, Christopher (Dartmouth College), Upper Xinguans Are Rock Stars: The Pragmatics of Complaint in Indigenous Amazonian Development Projects

9:15 - 9:30  Besteman, Catherine (Colby College), A Refugee Odyssey: A Story of Globalization, Somali Bantu Refugees, and the Potential of Anthropology

9:30 - 9:45  General Discussion

8:30 - 10:00  Emerging Methodologies: Public Anthropology and the Challenge of Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR), Organized and Chaired by: Krista Harper (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Aline Gubrium (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

8:30 - 8:45  Gubrium, Aline (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Gloria DiFulvio, Digital Storytelling: An Emergent Method for Community-Based Participatory Research

8:45 - 9:00  Harper, Krista (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Research as a Catalyst for Change: PhotoVoice in a Hungarian Romani (Gypsy) Community

9:00 - 9:15  Wexler, Lisa (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Using Photovoice and Photo-Elicitation Methods for Understanding How Cultural Identity Fosters Resilience for Alaska Native People

9:15 - 9:30  Fuentes-Bautista, Martha (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Building a Home Through Community-Based Media: Creating New Spaces for Homeless Voices

9:30 - 9:45  Discussant: Whitney Battle-Baptiste (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

9:45 - 10:00  General Discussion
Many institutions offer faculty in traditional science and other departments the option of teaching one less course in exchange for supervising a certain number of undergraduate student research projects, independent studies, tutorials, internships, etc. However, some institutions, departments, and/or faculty do not have such options. Regardless of scheduling and/or work 'overload' issues, some faculty feel responsible for not only teaching students how to conduct research but actually want them to do so. In this session, undergraduate students present their research on nonhuman primates conducted at local zoological institutions. You can see how in an organized fashion over the course of a semester, students conducted and presented full research projects. They were able to read background literature, formulate research questions, collect data, and summarize and interpret results. In addition, they created discipline- and conference-appropriate slide presentations of their semester-long research projects.

8:30 - 10:30 Captive Non-Human Primate Research within the Framework of Undergraduate Primate Behavior, Ecology, and Conservation Courses, Organized and Chaired by: Lisa Paciulli (Ithaca College)

8:30 - 8:45 Montanez, Gabrielle (Ithaca College), Handedness and Unimanual vs. Bimanual Feeding in Captive Siamangs (Hylobates syndactylus) at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo (Syracuse, N.Y.)

8:45 - 9:00 Viola, James (Ithaca College), Captive Siamang (Symphalangus syndactylus) Positional Behavior at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo, N.Y.

9:00 - 9:15 Gongwer, Russell (Ithaca College), Nearest Neighbor Tendencies and Social Interactions among Captive Squirrel Monkeys (Saimiri sciureus) at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo, N.Y.

9:15 - 9:30 Holmes, Sara (Ithaca College), Adult-Infant Interactions in Golden Lion Tamarins (Leontopithecus rosalia) at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo, N.Y.

9:30 - 9:45 Jennings, Michelle (Ithaca College), Activity Budgets of Captive White-Handed Gibbons (Hylobates lar) and Black-and-White Ruffed Lemurs (Varecia variegata) at the Seneca Park Zoo, N.Y.

9:45 - 10:00 Sabbi, Kristin (Ithaca College), Effects of Visitor Crowd Size on the Behavior of Western Lowland Gorillas (Gorilla gorilla gorilla) at the Philadelphia Zoo

10:00 - 10:15 Discussant: Lisa Paciulli (Ithaca College)

10:15 - 10:30 General Discussion
For over thirty years, archaeologists at the University of Massachusetts Amherst have been conducting archaeology through field schools, independent research, and cultural resources management in Western Massachusetts, the location of this year’s NEAA meeting. The goals have been to study the history and conserve the archaeological resources of the region, enmeshing our work in the ongoing discussions of contemporary anthropological archaeology. As a result, the projects have developed distinctive methods and practices, applied and refined more general theoretical perspectives, and added to the understanding of the deep and more recent histories of the Northeast. All of the following concepts have proven useful in studying this region: site survey using geophysics and computer mapping, landscape archaeology as it has evolved out of settlement pattern studies, historical ecology as a development of ecological modeling, critical theory as encompassed by indigenous, African American, and political economic perspectives, and heritage management as it has come to involve the public through public education, community service learning, and engaged anthropology. Numerous graduate students, undergraduates, faculty, professionals, and other stakeholders have been involved in these projects, affording opportunities for education, site preservation, student training, research, and outreach. In this session we present overviews of several key examples of this work.

8:30 - 11:00  Archaeology in Western Massachusetts: A Multi-Decade Overview,  Machmer W-26  Organized by: Elizabeth Chilton (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Robert Paynter (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Chaired by: Elizabeth S. Chilton (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

8:30 - 8:45  Paynter, Robert (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Quentin Lewis (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Elizabeth Harlow (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Historical Homelots and Village Landscapes of Western Massachusetts: Evidence from 25 years of Field Investigations by the UMass Amherst Archaeological Field School

8:45 - 9:00  Rotman, Deborah L. (University of Notre Dame), More than Public or Private: Gendered Social Relations in Deerfield, Massachusetts

9:00 - 9:15  Harlow, Elizabeth (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Invented Nature: Landscapes of Historic Preservation

9:15 - 9:30  Chilton, Elizabeth S. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), An Archaeology of the Pocumtuck Homeland: The UMass Archaeological Field School in the Deerfield Valley, Massachusetts

9:30 - 9:45  Hart, Siobhan M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Decolonizing Deerfield: Combating Historical Erasures through Community Archaeology at the Pocumtuck Fort

9:45 - 10:00  Break

10:00 - 10:15  Binzen, Timothy L. (UMass Archaeological Services), From Paleoindian Camps to Emily Dickinson’s Backyard: Highlights of Cultural Resource Management in the Academic Setting

10:15 - 10:30  Johnson, Eric S. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), The Garden in the Woods: Forest Management at Kampoosa Bog, Massachusetts, 4000 B.P.

10:30 - 10:45  Discussant: Arthur Keene (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

10:45 - 11:00  General Discussion
10:00 - 11:30 Evaluating Sustainability within Local and Regional Frameworks, General Session Chair: Rosemary Gianno (Keene State College)

10:00 - 10:15 Papadatos, Paul (State University of New York Plattsburgh), Does Sustainable Development Sustain Development?

10:15 - 10:30 Paradise, Megan (Dartmouth College), Constructions of Quality in Subsistence Agriculture and Food

10:30 - 10:45 Gianno, Rosemary (Keene State College) and Klaus J. Bayr, Semelai Agricultural Patterns and Regional Variation in Malaysia

10:45 - 11:00 Boglioli, Marc (Drew University), Illegitimate Killers: The Symbolic Ecology of Coyote-Hunting Tournaments in Addison County, Vermont

11:00 - 11:15 Monteagudo, Graciela (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Paper, Rivers, and Genetically Modified Trees: Environmental Racism in the Neoliberal Frontier

11:15 - 11:30 General Discussion

10:00 - 12:00 Beyond Orientalism: Undergraduate Research in South Asian Ethnography, Organized by: Denise Nuttall (Ithaca College), Chaired by: Brooke Hansen (Ithaca College)

This session will focus on recent undergraduate research in South Asian Ethnography at Ithaca College. In the age of postcolonial anthropology, South Asian scholars are attempting to find new theoretical ground that effectively goes beyond the problematic of the Western self and the 'South Asian' other. Although the areas of study in this session are diverse, ranging from the practice of astrology to issues of gender, caste and social inequality, the authors find common ground in the important scholarly area of representation in cultural anthropology. The discourse of postcolonial anthropology is presented here as highly textured and multi-layered, grounded in the literatures of the anthropology of science, feminist anthropology, medical anthropology and religious studies.

10:00 - 10:15 Raymond, Samantha (Ithaca College), Gender Hierarchy in Tibetan Buddhism

10:15 - 10:30 Underwood, Allyn (Ithaca College), Dichotomous Views of Indian and Western Astrology

10:30 - 10:45 Corrado, Kristi (Ithaca College), Dalit's Status in Indian Health Care System

10:45 - 11:00 Phan, Nghi T. (Ithaca College), The Dalit Power Movement and Religion

11:00 - 11:15 Pehmoeller, Lindsay (Ithaca College), Revisiting Sita: The Influence of the Ramayana on Modern Hindu Women

11:15 - 11:30 Huynh, Hy (Ithaca College), India’s Gender Role Paradoxes

11:30 - 11:45 Discussant: Brooke Hansen (Ithaca College)

11:45 - 12:00 General Discussion
The broad aim of the session is to illustrate how narrative production and form simultaneously index intimacies of self and other and large-scale social, historical, and political processes. Whether co-constructed or co-conflicted, through its discursive nature, a narrative becomes a way of socializing individuals and groups of people into who they are and who they become. Put otherwise, a narrative account creates a discursive space in which people reconfigure themselves in the world. Through analyzing how narrative accounts are built -- the interactive processes from which they emerge and the formal processes upon which they rely -- this session explores how the narrative constructs social and ethnic identities informed by social, historical, and spatial contexts. Drawing on materials from Guatemala, Colonial Mexico, the contemporary US, Ireland, and Armenia, the papers in this session discuss how narrative structures reveal orders of indexicality; negotiate socio-historical and economic values of language; co-construct a migrant worker’s accepted identity; reconfigure deterritorialized ethnic identity; build gendered socio-political identities; and naturalize colonial speech genres by hybrizing them with pre-conquest speech styles.
11:00 - 11:15  Adlam, Robert (Mount Allison University), Anthropology, Public Policy, and Canada’s Aboriginal People
11:15 - 11:30  General Discussion
Paper and Poster Abstracts

Abel, Robert (State University of New York Plattsburgh), Prophets of Doom: Linguistic Ludditism and the Rise of Cybercommunication Technology

In this paper I will investigate the effects of cybercommunication technologies on language. My primary concern will be to debunk the widely held belief that these technologies (Internet, cell phones, etc.) will bring about the decline of language, that a homogeneous cyberlanguage will dominate and eventually subsume individual languages, that standards of language will be undermined, and that creativity will be lost. I will show that, while there are uncontested grounds for social concerns about cybercommunication technologies (e.g., cybercrime, pornography, privacy, security, etc.), any fear of linguistic homogenization or deterioration is unfounded. In addressing my primary focus, I will explain why the language of the Internet is, most accurately, a language variety by discussing its properties. Lastly, I will contextualize the fear of cybercommunication technologies in the long history of technophobia.

Adlam, Robert (Mount Allison University), Anthropology, Public Policy, and Canada's Aboriginal People

Hawthorn’s report (1967) on the social, economic and political conditions of Canada’s Aboriginal peoples is regarded as the first such comprehensive survey for its time. It was multidisciplinary in approach, broad in topic and provided 151 specific recommendations for federal government action. As Weaver contends, it was “the first major substantiation of the socio-economic components of ‘the Indian problem’ in the 1960s” (1993:79). Although this is probably true for the period following Confederation in 1867, there was in fact a much earlier appreciation of this ‘problem’ in jurisdictions such as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during pre-Confederation times. Indeed one such example can be found in the writings of Nova Scotia’s first Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Joseph Howe. Here, as part of his new responsibilities, Howe undertakes the first comprehensive survey of Aboriginal people in Nova Scotia which, in addition to actual visits to sites of settlement also involves correspondence with locally-based commissioners throughout the province. The result is what is described as Howe’s ‘Indian Journal’. Like other documents of the period it provides a unique vantage point from which to assess the changing socio-economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Nova Scotia. More than this, though, and along with the early legislative record of Nova Scotia, one finds the beginnings of what will become after Confederation a federal policy with respect to Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

Anderson, C. Broughton (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Nou, Whit is it Ye Dae Again? (Now, What is it You Do Again?) An Anthropological Archaeologist Prepares to Answer Some Tough Questions

The phrase anthropological archaeologist seems axiomatic, but yet why is it problematic? Do these terms go together in contemporary times? This paper has a dual purpose. Firstly, it will explore what being an anthropological archaeologist means. Secondly, this paper addresses questions faced in a changing discipline. Framed around the title, Nou, whit is it ye dae again? (Now, what is it you do again?) I attempt to situate my work in the larger debates within archaeology as practiced in the United States and Scotland, where I conduct my research. While I hear this question consistently from friends and colleagues in Scotland who are archaeologists but not anthropologists, more and more, however, this kind of question is being asked in the United States and in my own department. What is anthropological archaeology? The answer is both deeply personal and at the same time professional - a step towards taking ownership of my work and my ideas and a skillful approach to marketing in a small and competitive market both here and abroad. What is it that I do? is a question all archaeologists should be asking as we confront tough questions about the future.

Anderson, Roderick (University of Massachusetts Amherst), The Anthropology of Hip-Hop: Towards A Politic In The Meaning of Culture

In this essay I analyze the relationship between the socio-economic and historical emergence of hip-hop and how this phenomenon has become defined as a “cultural movement” and “identity” for young Blacks and Latino/as in urban communities of the United States. Fundamentally, I engage the power relations within and surrounding hip-hop, which play a key role in the social construction of this racialized identity. My approach seeks to develop a framework for engaging how this socially constructed representation is defined as the spatially and temporally circumscribed entity of hip-hop. This approach is aimed to develop a broader theoretical and contextual framework by placing “hip-hop culture” into a fundamental relationship with the systems of power in the Nation State.
Baker, Mary (Rhode Island College), *Primatology in the Field: Monkeys, Medicine, and Traditional Healers*

In this paper I will describe a project that seeks to bridge primatology and cultural anthropology. My research documents medicinal plant use by white faced capuchin monkeys. These plants are also used by humans. The long-term goal of this project is to document the knowledge of traditional healers, to create medicinal gardens for the monkeys and human healers, and to recruit high school students to assist with the interviews and garden planting, ensuring the retention of this knowledge across generations.

Ball, Christopher (Dartmouth College), *Upper Xinguans Are Rock Stars: The Pragmatics of Complaint in Indigenous Amazonian Development Projects*

The establishment of the Xingu Indigenous Park in the Brazilian Amazon worked in part to reinforce the basic pattern of federated linguistically bound local units that characterizes Upper Xinguan society, but it has also importantly altered this picture through the introduction of Portuguese as a lingua franca and as a code used in interaction with national Brazilian and other foreign agents. This paper analyzes Portuguese language interactions between Upper Xinguans and governmental health care representatives inside the Park and non-governmental environmentalists outside the Park. I identify persistent communicative failures in these contexts, specifically a tendency for Upper Xinguans's public appeals to perpetuate social relations to be read as examples of ungrateful complaint. I appeal to bureaucratic interactional principles that structure indigenous-white interaction in terms of individual projects, and compare these to regional Upper Xinguan pragmatic principles of ongoing asymmetric exchange between partner groups that structure periodic and intense regional ritual relations. I use discourse data to demonstrate how Upper Xinguans use local cultural principles to dictate the conditions of their social relations with the outside, one example of how these actors seek to manage the threshold of the Park and the transformative power it represents.

Bauer-Clapp, Heidi (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Gender in the Face of Oppression: A Bioarchaeological Analysis of Gender in the Yaqui*

During the late 1800s and early 1900s the Yaqui, an indigenous group in the Sonora region of Mexico, were the target of oppression from a number of sources. In June of 1902 there was an encounter between local Yaqui Indians and Mexican soldiers which left 64 Yaqui dead. Skeletal remains from individuals killed in that encounter were collected by Aleš Hrdlička and sent to the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH). This study is a bioarchaeological analysis, focusing on the remains at AMNH, to more fully understand the massacre and life of the Yaqui people in Sonora during this time period. Possible effects from social, political, and economic systems in place in Sonora will be considered. In particular, issues of gender and its relationship to the individual or collective Yaqui life experience will be explored. Is there evidence of different life experiences for biological males vs. biological females? Do gender-based patterns evident in the material culture correspond with skeletal identification of biological sex? Does gender appear to be a factor in how individuals were treated prior to, during, or after the massacre? How do concepts of gender within Yaqui culture change in the face of increased oppression?

Benard, Akeia A. (University of Connecticut), *History and Community: Historical Anthropology of African Americans in Newport, RI*

If anthropology is to be holistic, engaging, and accessible, anthropologists must be able to work in a multidisciplinary manner and engage communities of study in a way that benefits both the community and the field. Historical Anthropological research which focuses upon marginalized descendant communities is a powerful tool for engaging in histories that hurt. These painful, yet magnificent histories can be addressed through history, archaeology and landscape studies. Since the 1990s, scholars from multiple fields have participated in such work in Newport, RI, researching the African American community which has been present and significant in Newport since the seventeenth century. Current work on the history, archaeology and landscape of African American Newport has been informed by multiple scholarly and community perspectives in order to tell both an academic and accessible history of African Americans in early Newport. My own dissertation research has highlighted at least one theoretical issue; collaborative community projects may not successfully prevent the reproduction of inequalities-particularly within the African American community. When anthropologists and historians lump subaltern groups such as African Americans into singular units of study, we may overlook the mechanisms and ideologies of stratification within these already marginalized communities and inadvertently reproduce them in the present.
Besteman, Catherine (Colby College), *A Refugee Odyssey: A Story of Globalization, Somali Bantu Refugees, and the Potential of Anthropology*

Following the experiences over the course of the 20th century of one family from southern Somalia shows how political and economic globalization processes originating in metropolitan centers of power impact the lives of people in distant, isolated communities. This paper traces the movement and experiences of three generations of one Somali Bantu family, from the colonial era through the Cold War, through Somalia’s civil war, until their resettlement as refugees in the US. Intimate stories of globalization are not uncommon in anthropology. This paper argues that one of the most significant arenas of anthropological research and engagement uniting the four subfields is in refugee studies and advocacy. Anthropology’s holistic approach and ability to analyze human experience archaeologically, linguistically, biologically, and culturally offers a particularly potent perspective on voluntary and involuntary human mobility. This perspective is badly needed in contemporary political debates about immigrants and refugees.

Binzen, Timothy L. (UMass Archaeological Services), *From Paleoindian Camps to Emily Dickinson’s Backyard: Highlights of Cultural Resource Management in the Academic Setting*

When the practice of public archaeology began in the late 1970s, nearly all of its consultants were affiliated with universities and academic programs. Over time, the trend has been for consultants to privatize and join the broader category of regulatory resource compliance specialists, in some cases becoming part of large civil and environmental engineering companies. Today, Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst is one of the few remaining CRM consulting organizations in New England that maintains an academic affiliation, representing the University to the public and addressing priorities of research and outreach while interacting with a wide variety of constituencies, including town historical commissions, local residents, state and federal agencies, engineers and planners, preservationists and activists, journalists and Native American tribes. This presentation will summarize the wide spectrum of investigations addressed by Archaeological Services in recent years, with emphasis on projects in Western Massachusetts.

Bisha, Tim (University of Western Ontario), *Building on the Threshold: (Re)Framing the Francois Baby House*

Built in 1812 as a private residence, the Francois Baby house is now Windsor Ontario’s community museum and a designated historic site. This status emerged out of disagreements about the building’s authenticity. In one view, the site itself, an accretion of documented and narrated events, made the building a landmark worth protecting against the threats of competing visions. In another view, renovation, accidents, vandalism and neglect had left barely an original timber, and coupled with deep uncertainty about original form, had severed any credible link to the past. These two views, opposed in their plans and dedicated to disqualifying each other, invoked the same underlying notion of authenticity and its importance. Borrowing Morson’s (1981) idea of a threshold text—a text whose genre is deliberately ambiguous—I attempt to mediate between these rival positions on the viability of an historical landmark.

Blanco, M.B. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), L.R. Godfrey (University of Massachusetts Amherst), M. Rakotondratsima, K. Samonds, J.-L. Raharison, and M.T. Irwin, *Clinging to the Edge: Diversity of the Genus Cheirogaleus in the High-Altitude Forests of Tsinjoarivo*

The number of species within the genus Cheirogaleus is currently under debate. In addition to Museum-based studies, field work supplemented by morphometric and genetic analysis remains essential for documenting the geographic distributions and ecological characteristics of dwarf lemur populations. Tsinjoarivo, an eastern-central high altitude rainforest, is biogeographically unique because it spans the highest elevations known for rainforest in Madagascar and is isolated between two major river barriers. Between November-December, 2006 and November 2007-January 2008, we conducted a survey of nocturnal lemur species at two research sites in Tsinjoarivo, one located in continuous forest (Vatateza), and the other in a forest fragment (Andasivodihazo), about 12 km northwest. A maximum of fifteen Tomahawk traps were set daily and captured dwarf lemurs were anesthetized, marked and measured (n=38). We present data on their skeletal and dental morphology and report evidence of two dwarf lemur species at Tsinjoarivo. One, from the continuous forest, resembles C. major, although it is smaller than its counterpart at Ranomafana National Park, a southern rainforest. The other, from the fragment, displays coat and dental characteristics similar to C. sibreei, a species described only from museum specimens and for which no living population has been reported in eastern Madagascar.
Blaskovich, Megan (University of Connecticut), *Archaeological Site Location and Patterns in Settlement Choices on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation From 1666 through the Nineteenth Century*

The formation of the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in 1666 brought about changes in Pequot settlement patterns as the population moved onto the reservation. Within a GIS, archaeological and environmental data will be combined to create a representation of site location patterns and how they change on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation from 1666 through the Nineteenth Century. Specific variables are the location of sites through time, and what, if any, environmental attributes are factors in site location choice. Examples of environmental factors that are included are soil type and surficial materials. By incorporating the results of the GIS analysis and information from the historical record, it will be possible to gain more in-depth understanding of what influenced Pequot settlement choices and site locations within the reservation.

Boglioli, Marc (Drew University), *Illegitimate Killers: The Symbolic Ecology of Coyote-Hunting Tournaments in Addison County, Vermont*

At the 2007 NEAA meetings in Ithaca I gave a wide-ranging talk on coyote-hunting tournaments in Addison County, Vermont. In that presentation, I paid special attention to the various roles played by tournament supporters, protestors, and the state in this nationally-publicized local controversy. This year, I propose to refine my discussion of coyote tournaments and focus my talk directly on coyote hunters and the symbolic underpinnings of anti-coyote sentiment. As I will demonstrate, the desire to kill coyotes among many Vermonters has very little to do with an adversarial relationship with nature, and cannot be properly understood without appreciating the basic terms of human/nature relations in rural Vermont. Ultimately, I will argue that coyotes are viewed as illegitimate killers of animals (such as deer, for example) that are more appropriately killed by humans. Furthermore, as cultural sensibilities change in Vermont, I suggest that Vermont coyote hunters themselves may soon be considered illegitimate killers as well.

Borrelli, Dana M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Cultural Relativism and Paper Mache: Growing an Anthropologically-Sound K-8 Learning Environment*

When the author chose to work in an urban charter rather than return to full-time graduate student life, she contemplated the role that her anthropological lens would play in her new found occupation. As the Director of a 21st Century federal grant, her vision for a community learning center was influenced heavily by anthropological theory...but how would the school board, parents, staff and students react? This poster will help the author to organize a growing body of information that will lay the foundation for her prospective doctoral research. Ethnographic notes, oral histories, and photography will be paired with quantifiable attendance data reports as well other statistical measurements to illustrate the process of an anthropologist growing an after-school program. In the spirit of the conferences theme, this poster demonstrates what happens when an anthropologist 'returns home'. The author grapples with how to make 'what she knows' part of 'what she does' and starts to bridge together strands of anthropological teachings that demonstrate the truly holistic nature of the discipline.

Brenton, Barrett (St. John's University), Dannielle Tompkins (University of Massachusetts Amherst), and Robert Paine, *Paleopathology of the Plague of Corn: Skeletal Evidence of Pellagra from the Dart and Terry Collections*

Pellagra, a niacin/tryptophan deficiency disease, is prevalent in populations that have high maize/low protein diets. Historically it has been essentially a disease of undernutrition and social inequality. We offer a unique analysis of both macro- and microstructural skeletal indicators from 25 individuals known to have died from pellagra. Fourteen pellagrins (Black South Africans) are part of the Raymond Dart Skeletal Collection, housed at the University of Witwatersrand Medical School, Johannesburg, South Africa. A comparative sample of 11 pellagrins (African-Americans and European-Americans) is from the Robert Terry Anatomical Skeletal Collection located at the Smithsonian Institution. Both collections have available individual profiles that include age, sex, ethnicity, and cause of death. These samples are drawn from historical and geographical contexts in which pellagra was common in populations whose diets were highly maize dependent. Given its implications for interpreting the paleonutrition and paleopathology of prehistoric and historical transitions to maize intensive diets we present a checklist of macro- and micro-level indicators for investigating a signature pattern for the skeletal biology of pellagra. The overall synthesis of our findings provides new insights into skeletal-based interpretations of nutrition and micronutrient-related health problems for populations undergoing dietary transitions both past and present.
Cassady, Joslyn (Drew University), *Examining Exceptionalism in Public Health Policy*

Revising their long-held and controversial recommendation of unrestricted consumption of fish from Alaskan waters, the Alaska Division of Public Health (ADPH) issued a fish advisory in October 2007. This advisory targets reduction of methylmercury exposure in pregnant women, women of child bearing age, and children under twelve. Interestingly, the ADPH utilizes a reference dose to calculate acceptable daily intake that is four times higher than the EPA’s reference dose, arguing that the EPA’s calculation is “inappropriately restrictive” for Alaskans. An analysis of public health bulletins, as well as interviews with public health officials, reveals that the rationale for a more lenient reference dose involves the “unique social, cultural, economic, and geographical challenges” of Alaskan citizens. This paper examines this discourse of exceptionalism in Alaska public health policy and questions the analytic legitimacy of using preservation of tradition in calculations of risk. More broadly, this research documents the socially embedded nature of science-based state advisories on environmental contamination.

Chartier, Craig (Massachusetts Archaeological Professionals), *The Muttuck-Pauwating Site: Finding a Potential Late Woodland Village*

Where are all the Late Woodland villages in New England? That is a question that was asked in the 1980s that archaeology has not been able to satisfactorily answer until now. For western Middleboro, the answer to that question can now be, there appears to be one here. Ongoing Data Recovery excavations at the Muttuck-Pauwating site have uncovered definitive evidence of Late Archaic to Late Woodland occupation. Along with the usual debitage, projectile points and fire-cracked rock, this site has, and is continuing to yield, traces of what appear to be an organized settlement along the northern shore of the Nemasket River. Architectural evidence includes hundreds of postmolds outlining at least ten oval-shaped Native homes from single and dual family size up to a longhouse measuring in length over 60 feet. Within these homes a consistent pattern of cache pit placement along the inside walls appear to indicate a separation of space probably by family within the homes. A grouping of larger storage pits was also encountered set apart on the periphery of a portion of the possible community in an area of fine, very well-drained soils. This paper is a works in progress report and is no way the definitive final statement on the site, but it does appear that least one of those elusive Late Woodland communities has been found.

Chilton, Elizabeth S. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *An Archaeology of the Pocumtuck Homeland: The UMass Archaeological Field School in the Deerfield Valley, Massachusetts*

For the past few decades the UMass Amherst Archaeological Field School has alternated between a focus on post-colonial, non-Native history (directed by Robert Paynter) and a focus on pre-contact and early Contact Period Native history (directed by Arthur Keene and, most recently, Elizabeth Chilton). In the case of Native history, the primary focus of the past twenty years has been on the historical erasure of Native peoples in the Deerfield River Valley, as well as site protection and preservation. To this end, we have worked to build relationships with a variety of stakeholders, inspired by national and international movements in indigenous archaeology, community archaeology, community service learning, and heritage values. In this paper I review the research design and results of the field school over the past 20 years as it pertains to Native history, highlighting the contributions to all of these global efforts.

Chilton, Elizabeth S. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Queer Archaeology, Mathematical Modeling, and the Peopling of the Americas*

Issues of chronology and subsistence have long dominated discussions of the peopling of the Americas, to the near exclusion of more anthropological topics. For example, little attention has been given to the social implications of colonizing an unpeopled landscape, and the subsequent impact on indigenous sex roles and gendered relationships of colonizers for Native Americans. While there has been some recent discussion of the sexual division of labor among Paleo-Indians—and even women’s fertility—these approaches are wrought fraught with biological and environmental determinism as well as gender stereotypes. Taking a page from queer theory, in this paper I seek to (1) explore that which does not “make sense” from my 21st Century, feminist perspective, in terms of modeling Paleo-Indian colonization, and (2) move away from heteronormative and sociobiological assumptions—i.e., that the only unit of analysis that matters for modeling demography is the heterosexual, monogamous couple. Instead, I seek alternative, less “comfortable” and less “logical” behavioral and biological parameters from which to build more complex and less ethnocentric mathematical models, which can then be tested against the archaeological record.
Coan, Carol N. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Whole Body Donors: The Gift of (Scientific) Material Culture*

Anatomical dissection is not something most people think about every day, yet it lies at the heart of medical and clinical practice. Some anatomy programs increasingly use alternative methods of anatomical instruction - models and virtual dissection, for example - but others insist there is no substitute for hands-on anatomical study. Voluntary whole body donations, facilitated by the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, make hands-on dissection possible. To the extent that the relationship between students and cadavers has been examined, student responses to dissection have commonly been the focus. Yet in every image of a dissection in progress, an additional person is both present and not-present: the donor. Who are these body donors? How and why do they decide to donate their bodies, and what are their expectations? Do they see their donation as a "gift"? Once donated, does the body remain a person, or does it become an object? This work straddles the three-way boundary among cultural, archaeological, and physical subdisciplines of anthropology. As such, it serves as a useful example of the kinds of questions that occupy the interstices between subdisciplines, and the value of crossing those boundaries.

Cole, John W. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Dante, Walther, and the Italian Victory Monument: A Tale of Two Cities*

Monuments in the capitals of two adjoining provinces in the Italian Alps proclaim conflicting political projects. The Dante Aligieri monument in Trento expresses the province's Italian sentiment for which the irredentists died while sixty kilometers to the north, Bozen's monument to Walther von der Vogelweide celebrates the South Tyrol as the southern frontier of Germanic Kultur. This claim is contested by the Victory Arch erected in Bozen following World War I when both provinces were annexed by Italy. Bozen becomes Bolzano and the city and its province are claimed for Italian culture. Although constructed at different historical moments, each is associated with political, cultural, and demographic forces still in play in the region.

Cole, Sharon (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *The Role of Religion: “Americanizing” the Sioux*

Many Americans believe freedom of religion to be one of the sacred building blocks of the United States of America's enlightened political foundation. However, entire populations of people within this country fought and continue fight for their basic rights. Even today many American Indians battle with the maddening subjectivity of the enforcement of this right outlined in the first amendment to the US Constitution. This study attempts to generate an understanding of American Indian spirituality as pertaining to cultural survival, and why this correlation precipitated hundreds of years of active indigenous religion suppression by the United State’s government. Concentrating on the Sioux tribes of South Dakota, this study researches and analyses the role of religion in the political interactions between the United State's government and American Indian tribes. A history of violence, broken treaties, Supreme Court cases, hundreds of millions of dollars, and intricate Sioux religious belief and practice make this research relevant to the understanding of the US motivations for forced cultural assimilation. With a more thorough understanding of the ideological, religious, and cultural beliefs of the Sioux, this study attempts to illuminate a multi-dimensional view of the role of religion and law within the past and present United States of America.

Corrado, Kristi (Ithaca College), *Dalit's Status in Indian Health Care System*

Much of India's socio-cultural structuring depends heavily upon the views developed and furthered by its key religions. Due to its strong foundation in the Hindu religion, the caste system is a main determining factor in one's social status and social mobility. Therefore, those who belong to the lower castes constantly face problems of social inequality which infringe upon various aspects of their lives. As a result of this emphasis placed on caste ideology it is not surprising that lower caste members, who are subjected to having the dirtiest and most degrading jobs such as: trash collecting, cleaning bathrooms and streets, the removal of dead human and animal bodies, etc., also receive the worst medical attention. After researching the population in comparison to the number of mortalities per year it was evident that the health facilities were not able to cover a majority of the population who were in need of such medical coverage. Dalits' health and wealth are clearly linked to the jobs assigned to the lower castes. Therefore, after working for so long in these kinds of conditions it is only inevitable that they contract various infectious diseases. The factors preventing them from attaining such medical care include: income, location of residence, and education. Therefore I argue that government health care policies do not go far enough to ensure that lower caste members and dalits receive any substantial medical care.
Counihan, Carole M. (Millersville University), *Food Centered Life Histories, Testimonios, and Ethnography*

This paper explores the food-centered life histories I gathered between 1996-2006 in a Mexican-American community in southern Colorado and examines how they cohere with the form of narrative writing called testimonios. Food-centered life histories are tape-recorded and transcribed interviews with willing participants that focus on beliefs and behaviors surrounding food production, distribution and consumption. Testimonios emerged out of Latin American liberation movements and are narratives told by subordinate or marginalized people about experiences of oppression, exploitation, and survival. While food-centered life histories are more focused and researcher instigated than testimonios traditionally are, they are open enough to allow respondents to generate their own narratives. They provide a broad focus for interviews that can serve as a trigger for respondents’ memories and struggles, as well as providing a structure for subsequent writing. This paper explores how that writing might fit the testimonio genre and what the benefits of such writing might be.

Couto, Amy (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Totem Poles*

A tri-fold poster covering the topic of Totem Poles of the American Northwest and Canadian Southwest coast. Topics include history of the totem pole, pole construction, different types of poles, symbology, and the lifeways of pole-making peoples.

Couture, Megan (Holyoke Community College), *Unequal Wealth and Relative Poverty: A Discerning look at the United States*

In a Press Conference in 2004, President Bush stated that as “the greatest power on the face of the Earth, we have an obligation to help the spread of freedom. We have an obligation to help feed the hungry peoples of the world.” In response to this statement, I would like to open up a dialogue about Universal Human Rights and how the US has not and continues to not acknowledge its role in perpetuating social inequality. For instance, in the last '20' years, the Wealth Gap between the richest one percent in this country and the poorest eighty percent has continued to increase. In the current U.S. structure, do those people who are currently above the poverty threshold have access to the social services and wealth needed to survive? In this paper I will highlight poverty in the United States, how we have failed as a country to provide for our own citizens, and how our government’s definition of poverty needs to change. As social scientists who participate in a discipline that studies the complexity of humanity, I argue that anthropologists play a vital role in determining why and how to change this system of inequality.

Crowley, Jennifer (University at Albany), *Narratives of Gendered Violence and the Development of Political Identities in a Northern Irish Prison*

In 1992, 21 female Republican political prisoners in Armagh, Northern Ireland, were subjected to a massive strip search lasting more than ten hours in Maghaberry Prison. In an unprecedented action, the women compiled testimony in the form of personal narratives that not only recounted the horror and brutality of the attack, but were employed in taking direct action against the prison authority. Analysis of these narratives reveal the attacks, aimed at transforming the identities of female political prisoners into docile and manageable subjects, only served to further radicalize their political identities. When the narratives are viewed in relation to one another, it becomes apparent the attack was not viewed as sexualized by the women, but a violent act borne out of the prison authorities perceived desire for control over and containment of the women’s bodies and their political identities. These narratives further illuminate how historical and competing discourses influenced the construction and negotiation of the women’s political identities. While the women’s narratives consistently underscore the need for institutional change within the prison system, this extends beyond prison walls to address gender inequality and the economic, social, and cultural concerns of the community at large.
This paper stems from my reflections and questions as an Ecuadorian migrant living and writing in the United States, and from ethnographic and archival research in Italy from February to July 2007. This is part of a larger project based on 1) my reading of more than 15 narratives written by Ecuadorians in Italy—here I will only focus on two: Marcelo Vega’s written testimonial “Lacrime e sogni” and Silvia Campaña’s novel L’ultimo sogno; 2) my findings from participant observation in a variety of spaces and situations, particularly in Genoa and Milan, including train rides between these two cities; and 3) 27 in-depth semi-structured interviews with Ecuadorians, other Latin Americans and Italians. By using a variety of texts and methods, in this paper, I discuss the methodological and ethical issues that have arisen in the ethnographic and writing process, while understanding how Ecuadorians in Italy view and represent themselves in the everyday and literary texts, and how they create alternative spaces when they have limited access to certain social services, employment, social and material capital, and citizenship rights.

Today, in the US, a child born into poverty will most likely die in that same poverty, having not once raised her head above it. Simultaneously, from the poorest wage-laborer to the wealthiest CEO, the dominant discourse of the uninhibited market remains unbroken, and the myth of the rugged individual continues unabated. In this paper, I will argue that the US public education system is not a great equalizer, or even a sorting mechanism that unsentimentally separates those with potential from those without, but rather, it is that which continually replicates, both materially and ideologically, this prejudicial and oppressive status quo.

This paper presents the preliminary findings at two small prehistoric camps on the edge of the Schoharie Valley discovered during an initial roadside survey in 2005. Since discovery a successful site examination was completed in 2006, as well as a data recovery in 2007. The Late Woodland James Holloway Site produced multiple features, as well as stone tool remains in various stages of production. The nearby Woodland period Raymond Dale Site yielded multiple large features including a clay lined pit and large stone platform. Results of all three seasons of excavation will be discussed.

Martha’s Vineyard, an island off the coast of Massachusetts, has numerous shell-bearing sites. Many of these sites are recorded as shell middens or shell heaps in their site reports, yet with a closer look at the data, these terms do not particularly describe their form, function or diversity. This paper will build off of two arguments; the first is by Barber (1983), arguing that there is a great diversity within these shell middens and shell heaps and that such terms evoke corresponding assumptions. The second argument is by Claassen (1991), which calls for a turn away from normative thinking with shell-bearing sites and to see the variation within them as well as understand that they are many times more than food debris. Understanding the variability of shell-bearing sites opens up the possibility for discussions incorporating a richer, more varied engendered past and one that looks for variability rather than using labels that blanket and extinguish difference.
de Gregory, J.R. (State University of New York Potsdam) & Alexander, C. L. (State University of New York Potsdam), *A Model Using Dental Morphology and DNA to Examine Cemetery Patterning in Jordan*

This poster outlines a proposed research project examining kinship, social patterning, and disease presence in three late Bronze Age to early Byzantine cemetery sites in Jordan. The cemeteries, with a minimum number of individuals (MNI) of ~ 635, were located in small rural communities, close to major trade routes. Using dental morphology and ancient DNA techniques we will build on earlier research to answer questions on social structure and population diversity and show how this is represented in cemetery usage. Adult dentition will be analyzed using all root and crown traits contained in the Arizona State University Dental Anthropology System. Teeth will be scored and entered into computer database for analysis. This analysis will produce graphic depictions of results showing genetic relationships, which can then be compared across human history. After morphological analysis, dentition will be used to obtain mitochondrial DNA sequences using polymerase chain reaction methodology. This will act as a check for genetic relationship along with ascertaining pathogen or parasite presence. Relationships of individuals within tombs/regions of cemeteries will be used to infer the demographic profile and social structure of the populations. Disease presence, both chronic and acute, will be determined to ascertain population health.

Decker, Seamus (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Stress and Adaptation and Economic Inequity*

Globalization is transforming the ecological factors that shape chronic disease, in particular chronic degenerative diseases like cardiovascular disease and behavioral health problems like depression. This presentation is concerned with the question of how economic inequity or social status impacts such dimensions of human well-being, a question that has been enduring in anthropology since the 19th century. The research is unusual in examining how psychosomatic mechanisms, in this case the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and depressive affect, may be influenced by social status and identity in local level contexts of globalization. Results from two socio-endocrinological field projects in the Caribbean Island nation of Dominica and the Southern African nation of Botswana are compared. Findings indicate that, the effects of economic inequity may vary depending on the extent to which a person feels a sense of hope for improving their situation, and also with the extent of awareness of relative deprivation. Results suggest that, above a basic threshold of subsistence sufficiency, absolute poverty is not as important for shaping individual stress and well-being as is a relative sense of deprivation, which forms in interaction with personal identity and self-esteem.

Dewar, Shane (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Overkill, Overchill, or Oversimplification*

At the end of the Pleistocene era around 11,000 years ago, numerous North American megafauna went extinct. Megafauna are generally classified as any animal with an average weight of at least 50-200kg. At least 35 North American megafauna are accepted as having gone extinct. Famous examples include the Mammoths, Mastadons, Giant Ground Sloths, Saber-toothed cats, and American Lions. Unfortunately, there are very few sites in North America that leave good clues to researchers as to what could have happened to these animals. There are many theories as to the causes of this mass extinction, including Climate change, Overkill, Second-Order Predation, and Hyperdiesase. As with many theories there are problems and arguments against each. The goal of this presentation is to provide an overview of these theories as well as to examine the problems with each.

Dobson, Seth D. (Dartmouth College), *Allometry of Facial Mobility in Anthropoid Primates: Implications for the Evolution of Facial Expression*

Body size is likely to be an important constraint on the evolution of facial expression in primates. This is because facial movements are more difficult to discern in smaller species. I tested the hypothesis that facial mobility is positively correlated with body size in a comparative sample of nonhuman anthropoids. Facial mobility, or the variety of facial movements a species can produce, was estimated using the human Facial Action Coding System (FACS). I used FACS to estimate facial mobility in 12 nonhuman anthropoid species, based on video recordings of facial activity in zoo animals. Body mass data were taken from the literature. I performed a multiple regression analysis with facial mobility as the dependent variable and two independent variables: log body mass and dummy-coded infraorder. Together, body mass and infraorder explain 92% of the variance in facial mobility. However, the partial effect of body mass is much stronger than for infraorder. The results of my study suggest that allometry is an important constraint on the evolution of facial mobility, which may explain why smaller taxa tend to exhibit fewer facial displays than larger taxa. More work is needed to clarify the structural bases of this allometric pattern.
Dolan, Lawrence (Plattsburgh State University), *Educating Ethically Beyond the Postmodern Paradigm*

In this paper, the historical development of Applied Anthropology and action research are shown to be a reactive response to the emotionally bereft methodology of positivism. While these fields revealed the Occidental bias that existed within objective positivist thought, in designing their postmodern reflexive approach, they inadvertently perpetuated this bias by developing their critical theory on the same culturally subjective basis. The author suggests that today's educators and researchers must recognize their professional contributions as subjective cultural perspectives delivered from a particular position of status. He argues that postmodernism has successfully shown that no objective reality exists. Nonetheless, Anthropology, Education, and other scientific and academic disciplines must move beyond this revelation into the next intellectual paradigm. To accomplish this, skills of adaptivity and creativity rather than skills of assimilation and survival must be developed within the student body. This will ensure the advent of a globalized world that is inclusive and egalitarian rather than exclusive and stratified.

Donta, Christopher L. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Assessing Land Uses Based on Feature Types from the Riverside District on the Nemasket River in Southeastern Massachusetts*

Data recovery excavations at seven sites in the Riverside Archaeological District documented a series of varied occupations over the past 6,000 years. Both Woodland and Late Archaic period artifacts and features are present, as well as Middle and Early Archaic artifacts collected during earlier excavations. A wide variety of feature types were documented, some indicating longer term occupations than others. Based on comparisons between sites within the District, and with features from other sites in the area, questions are addressed regarding what types of land uses were occurring over time. This paper serves as an attempt to continue to refine and better understand what the functions of various features were that are commonly found at sites in this region, and how to identify them.

Edvalson, John (University at Albany, State University of New York), *Identity Construction in the Ethnographic Interview: The Narrative as a Site of Situated Learning in Nahualá, Guatemala*

In the Guatemalan community of Nahualá, Guatemala, ethnographic interviews provide an important context for identity construction. Drawing on traditions of discourse analysis, this paper illustrates how both the interview subject and the interviewer become part of a process of situated learning. Ethnographic interviews provide a site where narratives produced by interview subjects reveal much about the Discourse models being employed by the participants. These Discourse models reveal orders of indexicality and provide insight into how the ethnographic interview allows participants to engage in this process. These processes and the relationships they create when engaging in the ethnographic encounter are important to consider when analyzing interview transcripts. Cultural Anthropologists who collect interview data should be aware of these relationships when conducting interviews in the field. Discourse analysis methods and theory are an important source for interpreting interview data and should be an integral part of the ethnographer’s tool kit.

Estep, Amber (Millersville University), *Veganism: Fighting Social Opposition in the US*

My interest in vegan subculture spurred me to conduct ethnographic research regarding the challenges faced by vegans in the United States. Scholars have studied veganism as a dietary trend, part of a punk subculture, a nutritional program, and as a moral and ethical choice. As a member of the vegan subculture, I focused my research on the vegan lifestyle as it relates to struggles faced in social spheres. I gathered data through conducting extensive interviews with five vegans attending colleges in eastern Pennsylvania, as well as collecting week-long food and shopping logs. I found comparisons between the vegan minority and other minorities that have struggled throughout history. I then analyzed the role of the media in promoting the meat and dairy industries, and the resulting misconceptions that vegans must struggle to disprove in their daily encounters. My Informants discussed the misconceptions in mainstream America toward veganism in terms of dietary intake and nutritional inadequacies, which I linked to media stereotyping and educational socialization. I concluded that the meat and dairy industries wield considerable influence over the minds and mouths of US citizens which results in considerable opposition toward veganism.
Fitzpatrick, Katy (Drew University), *The Sanitized Rural Aesthetic: How RVing Illuminates Our Relationship to Nature and Each Other*

RVs inspire a great deal of negative publicity despite their expanding popularity. Though often conflated with trailer trash RVers continue to grow in number, with new luxury parks cropping up across western America to provide a country club camping experience. Much of the popular literature concerning RVs focuses on denigrating the relationship RVers pursue with nature as inauthentic compared to other forms of outdoor recreation. RVers also invite criticism for living irresponsibly, guzzling up scarce energy resources and shirking the civic and familial responsibilities adopted by senior citizens at home. What RV opponents fail to recognize, however, is research from gerontology studies that examines the RV lifestyle as a positive alternative to the traditional pitfalls of old age in a culture with little tolerance for its eldest members. Drawing on research in a new condominium RV resort in rural northeastern Washington State I will examine RV life both in terms of its environmental impact and its relevancy as a particular manifestation of aging in America. Furthermore, examining the resistance to RVers generated by their arrival in an isolated area suggests novel understandings for how we grow old and derive meaning from the earth as we prepare to return to it.

Fleenor Jr., Thomas (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Neoliberal Financial Aid: Allocations without Assistance*

Over the course of the past three decades, American economic policy has increasingly become beholden to the tenets and philosophies of the school of neoliberalism. As a result, the federal education financial aid system has also been largely affected by the whims of neoliberal thinking. In the early 1970s, the federal government began to treat the entire process of educational financial aid as a market mechanism, which has resulted in the explosion of loans as the primary aid mechanism. Many students, consequently, are being faced with the decision to accrue higher levels of debt, the repayment of which is beginning to approach unsustainable levels. Additionally, the line between need and merit forms of aid is increasingly blurry, and the administration of this aid has become progressively dubious. While scholars of higher education continue to explain the beneficial effects of financial aid on the ability of needy students to persist, the systems of financial aid appear to be changing in a way that directly rewards privileged background demographics. This paper discusses the relationship between financial aid and neoliberalism by outlining the implications for students and applicants from low-income backgrounds as their experience pertains to indebtedness, access, and equity.

Flores, Ilona (University at Albany, State University at New York), *Migrant Work: A Negotiation of Social Relationships*

Examining the use of discourse has a variety of importance and value, specifically for realizing the interdependence between language and social identity. Interaction is a central aspect of socialization, particularly within the globalized world, with individuals conforming and informing one another, sharing their world views and negotiating their meanings. Recognizing this, a testimony from a Chilean migrant worker will be used to provide a first hand perspective on how social relationships are negotiated, and how discourse is used to engage in these processes. The testimony exemplified multiple forms of discourse analysis, implementing ethno-poetic organization, historical contextualization, and the usage of co-constructed identities, which were critical for understanding how the migrant worker negotiated his social relationships and networked within his ever-changing environment. The search for gaining and constructing an identity proved difficult for the Chilean migrant worker, and he often adapted and changed his manner in speaking with his co-workers in order to gain acceptance, which demonstrated the significant role of discourse in identity acquisition.
Fratkin, Elliot (Smith College), *Is Nomadic Pastoralism Still Adaptive? Problems Facing Mobile Livestock Keeping Peoples into the 21st Century*

Nomadic pastoralists have typically occupied lands too arid or cold for full time cultivation, including East African savannas, North African and Arabian deserts, Central Asian plateaus and mountains, and Siberian taiga and tundra. Where pastoral production strategies have been successful for several millennia in meeting both nutritional and economic needs of their practitioners, events and processes of the 20th century have severely threatened the ability of herders to subsist off their livestock. These problems include loss of grazing lands due to growing human populations, the expansion of cultivated and urban space, the economic transformation to ranching and commercial livestock production, the voluntary sedentarization of formerly nomadic populations, and involuntary displacement and migration caused by political and ethnic conflict. Despite these problems, pastoral livestock production remains a major economic strategy in arid and cold lands, and pastoralists have shown surprising resilience through ongoing adaptive responses. Two case examples from Kenya and Mongolia will illustrate these problems and processes of pastoral production and change.

Fuentes-Bautista, Martha (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Building a Home Through Community-Based Media: Creating New Spaces for Homeless Voices*

This paper discusses dilemmas that were encountered in a community-based, digital media project in Austin, Texas, designed to empower low-income individuals making the transition from homelessness to self-sufficient and sustainable living. The project investigated institutional models to strengthen community media by extending access and use of ICT among underrepresented groups. Through partnership with a public access television station, a community technology network, and a supportive housing community, this project takes an action research approach, employing interviews and participant observation to develop accounts on how these institutions mediate the experience of low-income users, tensions in this process, and how users appropriate the technology to articulate their needs. This paper discusses the intervention in relation to three aims: (1) generating a research situation of open communication and participation; (2) collaborating with non-academic partners; and (3) creating mutual benefits, attending the needs of individuals and communities served. I introduce the concept of “access cultures” as descriptive and analytical category to approach the study of dynamic tensions among community-based, media organizations and their publics.

Gabriel, Bishara (Holyoke Community College), *Hurt or Gain? Majority Whites and The Cost of Racialization*

This paper interrogates the implicit assumption in critical white studies that so-called whites are a homogenous group with a unified identity and body of interests. Using postmodernist class analysis as its entrypoint, this paper reveals that those socially determined to be white analytically break down as a group when positions of class are considered. Furthermore, it is argued both that the racialization process reinforces class exploitation and that white privilege is not uniformly distributed among whites. The case is then made that this unequal distribution of privilege leaves some whites worse off because the costs of racialization associated with their class position(s) outweigh the privileges made available to them. This paper concludes that movements seeking to abolish racism need to seize assuming homogeneity among whites, address the diverse interests of those so labeled, and commit firmly to the abolition of racism’s foundation—that is the racialization process.

Gagnon, Blaire O. (University of Connecticut), *Becoming Customary: Historicizing the Conjuncture of Dance and Art Markets Found in Contemporary Powwows*

In the early twentieth century, Native cultural performances took on new forms and meanings in response to reservation confinement, federal assimilation policies, and dominant society’s fascination with cultural difference. Since World War II, Native performances structured around dance have proliferated and increasingly been referred to as powwows. Today, the inclusion of an arts and craft market in powwow events is considered customary. Part of my dissertation research seeks to historicize the conjuncture of dance and arts and crafts markets in order to understand their relationship to other fields of cultural production such as the larger Indian Art market and Federal Indian policies. This paper presents a study of the Bureau of Indian Affairs’ records related to dance and arts and crafts for the period 1900-1982, specifically those records related to the Anadarko Indian Expo and Crow Fair, two of the oldest Native events that combine dance and arts and crafts. This research found that as Native people gained a greater voice in fair decision making artistic production became an increasingly important part of these events.
Gagnon, Jessie Leigh (Franklin Pierce University), *Escape from the Mainstream: The Japanese Cosplay Youth Subculture*

This paper will explore the Japanese youth culture phenomenon of Cosplay, in which young people dress and role-play in public as characters from manga, anime, and other pop culture sources. Social constructivist theory will be used to interpret the results of ethnographic research in the Harajuku district of Tokyo and to argue that the Cosplay movement represents a reaction to, and escape from, a rigidly stratified society that places intense pressure on youth to conform and succeed.

Gayosso, Amalfi (Holyoke Community College), *Education as Liberation*

I believe that education is the only plausible solution to most of our social problems within, and throughout our global society. Education that calls for individual liberation and knowledge of oppression is needed. Being active participants in our educational process is critical to an understanding of what true liberty is. Simple commodities, instant gratification and inconsiderate, self-indulgent consumerism have become the general definition of liberty. In this paper, I will discuss the elements needed in order to have a socially just society where respect, health and wellbeing are the norm. I will combine interdisciplinary research including writings from Paulo Friere, bell hooks as well as anthropologists in the educational field.

Gianno, Rosemary (Keene State College) and Klaus J. Bayr, *Semelai Agricultural Patterns and Regional Variation in Malaysia*

What were the indigenous agricultural and population patterns in Peninsular Malaysia's southern lowlands? What factors produced these patterns? Based on our analysis of ethnographic, linguistic and historical evidence, as well as aerial photographs taken in 1948, the Semelai, an Orang Asli group, had a robust and productive subsistence agricultural system emphasizing rice but insured by cassava. These photographs, from the P.D.R. Williams-Hunt Collection, provide an unusual record of Semelai agriculture prior to settlement in 1954 and contribute to our knowledge of indigenous economic patterns in the southern lowlands, which have received little ethnographic attention.

Godfrey, Laurie R. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Brooke E. Crowley, Kathleen M. Muldoon (Dartmouth Medical School), Stephen J. King (Stony Brook University), and David A. Burney, *The Hadropithecus Conundrum*

The Archaeolemuridae have been dubbed monkey lemurs due to a variety of striking convergences with larger-bodied anthropoids. However, certain anthropoid likenesses have been the focus of radically different interpretations of their trophic adaptations. In particular, on the basis of studies of craniodental architecture and dental microwear (both SEM and low magnification), two distinctly different models have been defended for the largest-bodied archaeolemurid, Hadropithecus stenognathus. In 1970, Clif Jolly proposed a Theropithecus model - i.e., that this lemur was a specialized graminivore consuming the leaves and seeds of grasses. More recently, a Paranthropus or a peccary model, positing a more generalist and coarser diet with some omnivory, was proposed. The application of new analytical tools may help to resolve this conundrum. Stable isotope analysis is primary among them, and is particularly useful when a variety of isotopes are simultaneously analyzed. Additionally, complexity analysis has been shown to capture homology-free dietary signals from tooth crown topographic relief. Here we review the power of both methods, and we discuss preliminary insights gained from their application to this giant extinct lemur. We also present additional work, in progress, that promises to shed yet more light on the problem.
Gongwer, Russell (Ithaca College), *Nearest Neighbor Tendencies and Social Interactions among Captive Squirrel Monkeys (Saimiri sciureus) at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo, N.Y.*

Many captive primates display behavioral differences when compared to conspecifics in the wild. Some of the most notable differences include proximal relations and social interactions. This study was conducted to determine social interactions in captive squirrel monkeys (Saimiri sciureus) through the scope of nearest neighbor tendencies. A group of squirrel monkeys was studied over a period of six hours at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo in Syracuse, N.Y. Instantaneous focal animal sampling was employed every two minutes alternating focal animals. To help quantify social interaction, the distance, location, and activity of the focal animal as well as the individual closest to the focal animal (nearest neighbor) were recorded. The results appeared to be a kind of scaled down version of how squirrel monkeys interact in the wild, with a few behaviors changed as a result of the captive setting. The most notable behavioral difference was the low percent of time spent foraging. Overall, however, the squirrel monkeys' social structure appeared largely unaffected by the captive setting. This could be an indicator that this particular exhibit provides a physically and psychologically 'healthy' environment for this group of squirrel monkeys.

Goodby, Robert G. (Franklin Pierce University), *Native American Occupation in the Connecticut and Merrimack Drainages of Southwestern New Hampshire*

Recent excavations at the Raft Bridge Site (27HB299), an Archaic and Woodland period site on the western periphery of the Merrimack river drainage, provide a rare glimpse of pre-contact occupation in an interior riverine setting and suggest that the occupants of this site had closer ties to the Connecticut River drainage than to the Merrimack. Comparisons to other recently excavated sites along the Ashuelot and Connecticut river drainages of southwestern New Hampshire reveal strong similarities in lithic utilization and sharp contrasts with patterns seen in the main Merrimack valley, suggesting a departure from commonly assumed patterns of drainage-centered settlement.

Gorman, Christine (Ithaca College), *Style, Dress Code, and Resistance in a Catholic High School in Allentown, Pennsylvania*

This paper focuses on issues of style from an ethnoarchaeological perspective. I examine how personal style develops within an institution that puts restrictions on what can be worn through use of a dress code. First I discuss the dress code regulations in a Catholic high school in Allentown, Pennsylvania and how students deviate from that code. Style groups are categorized based on similar deviations. The groups are assessed and different explanations are provided as to why these students choose to break the dress code. Finally, possible explanations of why students break the dress code in specific ways are presented.

Gould, Rae (University of Connecticut), *Indian in New England: Historical and Archaeological Research at the Hassanamisco Reservation, Grafton, Massachusetts*

As one of the most unique Native American sites in Southern New England, the Hassanamisco Homestead and its accompanying landscape serve as reminders that the presence of Nipmuc people in this region has been continuous since before Contact. One of the last Native standing structures in the area, the homestead demonstrates the continued presence of its occupants, the Cisco family, and the Hassanamisco Reservation where the homestead is located attests to the continued culture and traditions of the Nipmuc tribe. As Native Americans working to hold on to a small parcel granted to their tribe in the early 1700s, this family's struggles take on new meanings that require novel methods of interpretation for the historian and archaeologist. This project involves the interpretation of a 3000-piece documentary archive left by the Cisco family and archaeological investigations designed to investigate how the material remains left by the homestead's occupants can inform us about their lives. This paper will detail current research that is part of an on-going project seeking to interpret the lives of the Ciscos as they struggled to remain “Indian in New England” during a period when outsiders both recognized their heritage and discriminated against them because of it.
Goulet, Jessica (Keene State College), *Maya Obsidian Technology at San Pedro, Ambergris Caye, Belize*

Within the Maya world, evidence for the manufacture, trade, and utilization of obsidian, a volcanic stone with a naturally fine cutting edge, appears throughout an array of sites from numerous periods of occupation. Recovered from the site of San Pedro, a small, village locale on the Belizean island of Ambergris Caye, an assemblage of obsidian blade tools provides substantial evidence for a long-term reliance on the stone, and on another level, an enduring coastal adaptation. With a focus on obsidian blade technology, this study seeks to explore and analyze the acquisition, manufacture, use, and discard of obsidian tools at San Pedro, as well as the site’s role in a larger historical and socio-economic context.

Grover, Daniel (State University of New York Buffalo), *Rear View Mirror of History: The Influence of Sino-Japanese War Memories on Chinese Students’ Perception of Japan*

International political and economic analysts state that current Sino-Japanese tensions result from Chinese animosity towards both the Japanese state and people for not adequately apologizing for atrocities that the Japanese army committed during the second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945). Analysts posit that this animosity is widespread and passes to younger generations through the patriotic education campaigns that began in the 1980s. The purpose of this paper is to examine both of these assumptions by focusing on Chinese college students’ perceptions of Japan and the influence of the language of patriotic education on their perceptions. Using recent literature and semi-structured interviews that follow the Ethnographic Futures Research Technique this paper argues that although patriotic education results in shared memories of Japanese Army atrocities, students’ perception of Japan varies. Students’ whose grandparents and parents pass down memories of Japanese atrocities feel strong animosity, while students’ whose memories are the result of patriotic education only share negative Japanese stereotypes. In all cases students are reflexive about the influence of their patriotic education.

Gubrium, Aline (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Gloria DiFulvio, *Digital Storytelling: An Emergent Method for Community-Based Participatory Research*

Digital storytelling is an innovative community-based participatory research (CBPR) method that increases community members’ participation in studies of local health issues. Digital stories are three to five-minute visual narratives that synthesize images, video, audio recordings of voice and music, and text to create compelling stories. While digital storytelling has been used in primary and middle school education as a way to increase student access to alternative forms of literacy, it is an incipient method for public health promotion and practice that centers on a CBPR approach. Digital storytelling may be used within community health promotion and practice as an innovative method to address social inequities in health and to highlight participants’ own experiences. In this presentation we look at the use of digital storytelling as an emergent method of community-based participatory action research. We first review the process of digital storytelling, and then review some of the benefits and challenges of conducting a digital storytelling workshop. Finally, we look at the potential use of digital storytelling as a new lens on participant observation with the ethnographic tradition. In particular, after having facilitated several digital storytelling workshops, we note the ways that digital storytelling may elicit alternative perspectives on participant experiences than might be expressed in an interview or focus group data collection methods.

Guerra, Melissa (Rhode Island College) and Heather Mello (Rhode Island College), *Putting Things on Display: Engaging the Public Through Small Exhibits*

A project to record and exhibit archaeological and ethnographic material from collections housed in the Department of Anthropology at Rhode Island College began in 2006. It allows students to engage with artifact curation and display issues. As cataloging continues, plans are forming for a series of small exhibits around campus. Display is seen as a way to bring anthropology to the attention of the student body. Exhibits actively involve students and the local community in a variety of discussions.
Gullapalli, Praveena (Rhode Island College), *Archaeology in Museums: Stories Told and Stories Understood*

Archaeology and anthropology museums have been reassessing their roles and their relationships with the various publics who come through their doors. This has led curators to reformulate exhibits to be more accessible, inclusive and relevant to wider audiences. It is unclear to what extent these new paradigms are desired or accepted by visitors who may arrive with specific expectations regarding the role of museums and the narratives to be found within them and with prior connections to the artifacts on exhibit. Museums must address the implications and practicalities of varied relationships between diverse audiences and the material culture on display if they are to be effective in their missions.

Harlow, Elizabeth (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Invented Nature: Landscapes of Historic Preservation*

Many historical elements visible on landscapes today, such as structures, vegetation, waterways and landforms sometimes give the impression of having survived substantially unchanged since their beginnings centuries ago. Moreover, this aura of "timelessness" is often deliberately encouraged by various means, for multiple and complex reasons. The movement for Historic Preservation (of aged buildings and, more recently, their surroundings) which grew in the United States from around the mid-nineteenth century, has been a participant. This paper explores manifestations of this important historical trend by looking at the materiality of cultural change on the landscape of the village and the homelot of the Frary House and Barnard Tavern in Deerfield, Massachusetts, along with several human agents.

Harper, Krista (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Research as a Catalyst for Change: PhotoVoice in a Hungarian Romani (Gypsy) Community*

Emergent methodologies-qualitative research methods combining community-based participatory research (CBPR) with visual or digital technologies-are changing the ways that anthropologists do research. Emergent methodologies open up new possibilities for community participation in the research process, appeals to diverse audiences, and produces rich visual and narrative data guided by participant interests and priorities. Presenting a recent research collaboration with a grassroots Romani (Gypsy) community organization in northern Hungary, I discuss ethical and epistemological issues raised by the use of emerging methodologies. In this research project, our team used the PhotoVoice methodology to generate knowledge and documentation related to environment, health, and the dynamics of social exclusion and environmental inequalities. I explore power relationships in the participatory research process as well as tensions between research as social scientific knowledge production and as a catalyst for change.

Hart, Siobhan M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Decolonizing Deerfield: Combating Historical Erasures through Community Archaeology at the Pocumtuck Fort*

Community-based archaeology is an important method for combating historical erasures and decolonizing archaeology. It can be even more powerful when multiple communities are engaged. The middle Connecticut River Valley in western Massachusetts is a challenging place to pursue community-based archaeology, particularly on Native American sites, because descendant communities are dispersed, yet maintain connections to these ancestral homelands, and non-descendant communities of property owners, residents, and institutions also have interests in interpretations of the past and stewardship in the present. This paper examines one such case: archaeological investigations of the Pocumtuck Fort a seventeenth century Native American site in Deerfield, Massachusetts, by archaeologists at UMass Amherst. The Pocumtuck Fort anchors the dominant narrative of the destruction of Native peoples in Deerfield during the seventeenth century. This narrative, reproduced for centuries, justifies the Euroamerican settlement of the rich river valley and remains entrenched in the popular history and memory of Deerfield and western Massachusetts - continuing to do violence to the pasts and presents of contemporary Native peoples. This paper explores the complexities of working with diverse stakeholders to combat historical erasures and reports on the results of archaeological fieldwork to date.
Hart, Siobhan M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Exploring the Gendered Dimensions of Professional-Avocational Relationships in Archaeology*

The relationships among professional and avocational archaeologists in North America are crucial to the practice of archaeology, particularly efforts to document and protect archaeological sites. Avocational archaeologists possess vast knowledge of local sites, artifacts, and collectors, and are connected to social networks that professionals would have difficulty accessing on their own. Today, many professional archaeologists acknowledge the important role of avocationalists, especially in light of increasing efforts on collaborative, community-based projects. However, little attention has been paid to the gendered dimensions of these relationships, despite the implications that they have for productive collaborations aimed at documenting and protecting sites. Feminist critiques of research and practices within professional archaeology, along with the increasing number of women professionals, have transformed practice in many ways, but the scope of these changes has been limited. Professionals have neglected to consider the role of gender in our social relationships with contemporary partners in archaeological projects: descendant communities, local residents, and avocational archaeologists. This paper examines how gender structures and intervenes in the social relationships of archaeologists and explores the implications of engendering professionals and avocationalists for collaborative efforts to document, protect, and steward archaeological sites.

Harvey, Courtney (Millersville University), *Speaking of Race: Student Perceptions of Race Relations*

In the latest wave of research on race relations, color-blind theory has been a principal frame through which race phenomena in US society has been interpreted. Color-blind theory, as advanced by sociologists such as Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, David Wellman, Michael Brown and Charles Gallagher, argues that modern racism and racial prejudice have not disappeared but rather changed forms. Today, they contend, racism and racial prejudice are backed by the belief held by a majority of Americans that both individual and structural racism has been eradicated. Utilizing theory and research methodologies from anthropology, sociology and government, I examine inter and intra-race dynamics at Millersville University, a medium-small size campus with a small number of students of color. This research provides a unique look at color-blind ideology, as it goes beyond asking students about their own race related experiences to asking them to interpret segregated patterns and race disparities in retention rates and GPAs. Survey and observation data provide a baseline read on the campus climate in regard to race, while interviews and focus groups enable students to provide their own explanations for campus race phenomena.

Hemment, Julie (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Patriotic Education in Russia: A Case of Soviet-Style Neoliberalism?*

Anthropological scholarship emphasizes that neoliberalism articulates in uneven, often contradictory ways; specific local histories and conditions influence the extent of neoliberal restructuring and the way it plays out in particular places (Ong 2006). This paper examines the cultural processes associated with modernizing educational reform in Russia. On the one hand, Russian university reform recalls the corporatization taking place in the US and Europe (a formerly free system of higher education has been largely privatized; Russian students and university teachers are increasingly subject to audit culture). On the other hand, Russian educational reform articulates in distinct ways. It is accompanied by a national project of patriotic education, which advances a critique of marketization and western (especially US) cultural interventions. This paper examines this national project and the hybrid cultural forms it has given rise to (pro-state youth organizations, youth voluntarism promoting campaigns) from the vantage point of the students who experience them. Drawing on a collaborative project with Russian undergraduates and university teachers, I interrogate these hybrid cultural forms and consider the implications of the Russian case for our thinking about neoliberalism.
Hemmerdinger, Sophie (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Blue Collar Sexy*

Blue Collar Sexy draws on almost five years of experiences as the only woman working in an industrial yacht yard in New England. This waterfront landscape is as distinctly gendered as a men's locker room and as overtly sexual as the interior of a male strip club. Defining an industrial unisex space as vibrantly masculine raises provocative questions about the nature of space, the nature of gender, and the intersection of the two. The combination of traditionally feminine labor and my physical body betray me into fulfilling a doubly subservient role when cleaning up after the company's male employees and elite male yacht owners. Because my job has become industrial labor made sexy for masculine entertainment, this paper questions the complications inherent in both the visual and physical presence of a female body laboring in spaces traditionally scripted as masculine. It further addresses the problems that might arise from acting as both laborer and ethnographer.

Herrmann, Gretchen (State University of New York Cortland), *New Lives from Old Goods: Rites of Passage in the US Garage Sale*

This paper focuses on changes of life status and personal identity that are realized through the trade of used goods in the US garage sale. Much garage sale participation is relatively mundane, yet many sales make a larger statement about self and status through the context of the goods for sale (or those that are acquired). Such sales have a transformational subtext: declarations that there will be no more children (when selling remaining baby items), celebration of two families blending (when winnowing possessions down to one household), or ridding oneself of marriage gone sour (when selling a soon to be ex-spouse's effects). Such sales function as modern consumer rites of passage; even practical moving sales demarcate the transition from one locale to the next. The fact that items in the garage sale have been used, retaining something inalienable from the original possessor(s), also lends depth to the transformational aspect of sales. This paper is part of a long term ethnographic study of the US garage sale that has involved over 325 interviews and attending more than 2800 sales.

Hersker, Alan (State University of New York Potsdam), *Managing the Public in Public Space: Spaces of Leisure and Movement in Washington, DC*

In the Dupont Circle neighborhood of Washington, DC, the public spaces of sidewalks and parks are heavily regulated by residents and business owners, historic preservationists, members of activist groups, and both local and national governments. Additionally, market forces can impose socioeconomic constraints – such as the high cost of real estate and rentals – which limit the opportunities people have within the urban built environment. Drawing on five years of fieldwork, I discuss who (and what) can be public in public space and how residents (re)negotiate and (re)deploy the leisure spaces of streets, sidewalks and parks against site-specific standards of “proper” behavior and against agents who attempt, often unsuccessfully, to maintain those standards.

Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State College), *A Brief Overview of Nemasket Archaeology*

Archaeological investigations along the Nemasket River date to before the incorporation of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society in 1939. Excavations at the Wapanucket site, on the shores of Assawompsett Pond adjacent to its outflow into the Nemasket River, are well known for their recovery of house patterns and ceremonial deposits. However, many other sites are known from all part of the main corridor of the river and its tributaries. An inventory of sites undertaken by the author in 1991 documented many of these resources and their environmental parameters for the Town of Middleborough, and resulted in the creation of an archaeological sensitivity map which has been useful in town planning.

Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State College), *A Return to the Field of Dreams: The Middleborough Little League Site*

Data Recovery operations at the Middleborough Little League Site (19-PL-520) from 1998 - 2002 revealed a wealth of information about social patterning, trade, and ceremonial preparation from a limited area of the site. At that point, the site was closed with the understanding that no further development would take place outside of the Data Recovery area. However, in 2005 a plan for the total development of the remaining ca 2250 sq m of the site was filed with the Town Manager's Office. Accordingly, we have returned to the site in 2006 and 2007 and undertaken an additional Site Examination. In the course of this we have nearly doubled the length of the site's age (from 8,000 - 1,100 B.P.), and recovered intact feature contents which further illustrate the many functions which the site served within a regional economy.
Holmes, Sara (Ithaca College), *Adult-Infant Interactions in Golden Lion Tamarins (Leontopithecus rosalia) at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo, N.Y.*

Infant care-taking behavior in nonhuman primates has been a provocative topic of study, in particular the degree of communal and paternal parenting found in the Callitrichidae (Tardif 1990). The object of this study was to determine the amount of time golden lion tamarin (GLT: *Leontopithecus rosalia*) infants spent interacting with group members. Two three-month-old infants at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo in Syracuse, N.Y. alternated as the focal animal. Instantaneous focal animal sampling was used at two minute intervals to record basic activity data and nearest neighbor information. Data were collected on the infant's interactions with the seven other individuals in their enclosure. The results showed that the infants spent a total of 23% of the time interacting with others. Most of these interactions consisted of group foraging and play between the two infants. This was followed by interactions with the father, mother, and other siblings (respectively). Few instances of food-sharing, clinging, or carrying were observed. The results demonstrate that interaction is an integral part of infant GLT development. However, these data do not support the literature on extensive communal and paternal care in golden lion tamarins probably due to the infants 'mature' (late) stage of development.

Holt, Brigitte (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Small But Healthy in the Ice Age*

The stature of the first anatomically modern Europeans decreased dramatically following the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), the culminating point, around 20,000 BP, of a period of climatic deterioration that had profound effects on demographic, biological and economic aspects of Upper Paleolithic populations. Declines in quality of nutritional and life conditions are commonly assumed to play a major role in stature reduction. Skeletal indicators of biological and functional stress in samples from early and late phases of the Upper Paleolithic (EUP and LUP, respectively), combined with archaeological information, provide a test of this hypothesis. Biological stress markers point to a minor decline in health conditions after the LGM. This and the absence of marked or frequent growth disruption events suggest that nutritional deficiencies alone do not explain the decrease in stature. Evidence of increased upper limb strength suggests that LUP populations were devoting more effort to subsistence activities, however. Those results dovetail with archaeological data pointing to increased competition for access to resources by growing populations living in a less productive environment. We suggest that an adaptive process, involving reduced body size to lower energy requirements and hence nutritional demands, took place in the context of moderately adverse post-LGM conditions.

Huynh, Hy (Ithaca College), *India's Gender Role Paradoxes*

India is known as a land of paradoxes. This can be seen by the Hindu culture’s conflicting views of women’s gender roles. Women and especially mothers are revered as goddesses in the culture, yet the daily majority of women are subjected to various forms of oppression. There are just as many literary passages that show the honor and esteem in which women are held as there are passages that stress their subservience. What can be seen is a distinct dichotomy between the legal and psychological realities of Hindu women. How then do we explain this paradox and its’ complex relationship with patriarchy? For this research paper, I will be focusing on further investigating patriarchy and its effects on gender roles in India. My thesis states that low caste, indigenous societies such as polyandrous societies (a social structure in which a woman can have multiple husbands) of India are less subjected to patriarchy than upper caste Hindu societies. I will help illustrate this by comparing women’s gender roles in the upper caste Hindu societies to indigenous, polyandrous societies. My focus will be on the magnitude of the severe affect patriarchy has on gender roles by creating and emphasizing a dichotomy between these two societies’ gender equalities, of which upper caste societies have less equality than indigenous societies.
Ives, Timothy H. (University of Connecticut), *Envisioning Human Territoriality in Early Holocene New England*

Archaeological research in New England has populated the seemingly barren early Holocene cultural landscape once envisioned by Ritchie (1965) and Fitting (1968) with diverse cultural manifestations. Three cultural traditions appear to have been coeval during most, if not all, of the ninth millennium BP, and though these have yet to be confidently anchored in spacetime, a complex, multicultural landscape may have existed. As we refine the regional culture history accordingly, we risk invoking generalities that obscure the face value of our growing database. While this trend has plagued Late-to-Terminal Archaic research for decades, we need not perpetuate it. Complimenting the theme of this conference, holism is cited as the best insurance against such a trajectory. This paper considers the limited ninth millennium BP archaeological record against the broad-reaching theory of human behavioral ecology to anticipate the potential complexities of regional territoriality - complexities that could easily pass through the coarse mesh of culture history. Centrally featured is a hypothetical interplay of social and environmental tensions that may have supported a multicultural landscape during this poorly understood period in New England's prehistory.

Izzi, Stephanie (Rhode Island College), *Primatology at Home: Monkeys, Apes and School Children*

In this paper I describe ongoing research at the Roger Williams Zoo. The goal of this project is: 1. using the analyzed data, create a web site describing the primates' behaviors, 2. create educational science projects for students visiting the zoo, and which, for high school students, will supplement the data we have collected.

Jennings, Julianne (Nottoway Cheronhaka; Rhode Island College), *The Women of Turtle Island: Native American Violence*

Native American women suffer from being misperceived all their lives. From childhood to adulthood, the absence of accuracy in books, television and movies, as well as in our classroom discourse is staggering. This personal view examines everyday violence in our lives and offers observations to guide scholarship and teaching.

Jennings, Michelle (Ithaca College), *Activity Budgets of Captive White-Handed Gibbons (Hylobates lar) and Black-and-White Ruffed Lemurs (Varecia variegata) at the Seneca Park Zoo, N.Y.*

One of the many ways to gauge the 'health' of captive primates is to compare their behavior to that of wild conspecifics. In this study, activity budgets of captive white-handed gibbons (Hylobates lar) and black-and-white ruffed lemurs (Varecia variegata) were studied at the Seneca Park Zoo in N.Y. The research questions were: 1. what are the activity budgets of gibbons and lemurs; 2. how do these differ; and 3. how do the activity budgets compare to those of wild species. Using instantaneous focal animal sampling, basic activities were recorded every two minutes over a six-hour period. The results show that both species spent the majority of time sitting and/or resting (79%) and traveled little. Wild gibbons typically rest 58% and travel 22% of the time. Ruffed lemurs usually rest 53% and travel 19% of the time. The captive gibbons and lemurs probably spent more time sitting than their wild counterparts due to neither species having to forage for food or flee from predators. Given the funding and spatial constraints that most zoological institutions face, some inexpensive ways to modify the primate habitats to increase movement would be to dice and spread their food in the enclosure throughout the day.

Johnson, Eric S. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *The Garden in the Woods: Forest Management at Kampoosa Bog, Massachusetts, 4000 B.P.*

Seventeenth-century writings record the Native American practice of burning forest undergrowth as a way of managing the environment to meet people’s needs for travel, hunting, and food. Archaeological and paleoenvironmental research at Kampoosa Bog in Stockbridge, Massachusetts has produced evidence for such understory burning as early as the fourth millennium B.P. Two archaeological sites adjoining the bog were dated to this period. One site was a habitation area which also contained a component dating to the second millennium B.P. The other site included a large lithic workshop associated with the production of Snook Kill blades from which a variety of tools were fashioned for hunting, butchering, and hide preparation. During these same periods, evidence from the archaeological materials and the sediments recovered from the bog indicate localized understory burning. The implied scenario of forest management and harvest suggests that these practices have very deep roots.
Jones, Joseph L. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Alan H. Goodman (Hampshire College), and Dulasiri D. Amarasiriwardena, *Teeth, Time and Space: Reconstructing Lead Burden at the New York African Burial Ground*

We present ongoing research into the relationship of lead burden to geographic origin for enslaved individuals buried at the New York African Burial Ground (NYABG), a 17th- and 18th-century cemetery located in Lower Manhattan. Previous studies confirm children were more likely than adults with culturally-modified teeth (CMT) to have elevated first molar enamel-lead levels, a good indicator of American birth for this population. However, some adults also appear to have been born in the Americas; notably because CMT in bioarchaeology are linked almost exclusively to African natality. To investigate further, we developed lead microspatial distribution/chronological age profiles by combining quantitative laser ablation-inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) analysis with Reid and Dean's (2006) enamel formation times. For this study we also included adults without CMT, and third molars to track environmental changes possibly related to forced migrations during childhood. Findings clarify the timing and nature as well as the extent of lead burden, which also vary considerably for NYABG individuals. We discuss these differences and their health and cultural implications. Final natality estimations for this population require additional chemical (i.e., strontium and oxygen isotope) analyses and further research into historical sources of lead on both sides of the Atlantic.

Kabukcu, Ceren (Ithaca College), *Cayuga Archaeology Through a Botanical Lens: Food, Social Change, and Culture*

The 16th-17th century Cayuga site, the Corey Village, is located near King Ferry, New York. Excavations were conducted by the Ithaca College archaeological field school, directed by Jack Rossen in 2003 and 2005. This paper presents the recent archaeobotanical analysis of flotation samples from a hearth pit feature at the site. This analysis signals a varied diet of domesticated and wild plants representing a mixed economy. The seasonal variety of gathered plants indicates a year-round occupation. This analysis sheds light on plant use at under-represented marginal villages of the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Confederacy in central New York.

Kalo, Sofia (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *“High” Albanian: Post-socialism, Language Change, and the Forced Quest for Modernity*

After the collapse of the communist regime in 1991, the Albanian language has undergone drastic changes exemplified by the inclusion of foreign words in its lexicon. Scholars have concluded that these changes are partially due to the immediate influx of new objects and ideas from abroad during the past decade and a half. However, not all “new” terms are ones that pertain to new concepts and(or) objects. Some are simply foreign words that are the preferred replacements for their Albanian counterparts. In this paper I will discuss the ideological motivations behind the frequent inclusion, acceptance, and systematic use of foreign words in the Albanian lexicon, and what this can reveal to us about the role of language change in overcoming a transitional socio-cultural state such as the one in post-socialist Albania.

Kasper, Kimberly (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Domestication and Culture in Transition: Locating Gendered Spaces in Early Agricultural Communities*

Since the beginning of archaeobotanical research, few researchers have addressed gender with respect to food processing, preparation and consumption in early agricultural tell communities. The spatial analysis of plant remains can aid in our understanding of household activities, revealing information about the gender and social dynamics within these transitional communities. Recent archaeobotanical and geoarchaeological studies indicate that spaces, where different kinds of food processing, preparation and consumption activities occurred, have unique cultural signatures. These signatures can be useful for determining different types of social and gendered activities associated with the process of domestication. It is important to recognize that the single data sets from geoarchaeological or archaeobotanical analyses may not be reliable indicators of food-related practices or other social activities. This paper combines the geoarchaeological and archaeobotanical data to evaluate household activities and spaces at the Early Copper Age site, Veszto-Bikeri, in southeastern Hungary. This type of analysis will lead to more engendered discussion of the material culture and create an active reconstruction of daily life and the process of domestication within these early agricultural communities.
Kaufman, Z. (Dartmouth College), R. Welsch, J. Erickson, and S. Craig, *Evaluating an HIV Prevention Program in the Dominican Republic*

The Dominican Republic's HIV epidemic is disproportionately concentrated in sugarcane plantations (bateyes), where prevalence rates are five-times the national average. This study evaluates an adolescent-targeted HIV prevention program in six bateyes in order to determine whether it significantly improves adolescents' HIV-related knowledge and self-efficacy attitudes. From July through December 2007, structured interviews were conducted with 142 adolescents prior to, immediately following, and four months following Grassroot Soccer HIV prevention interventions. Within this sample, 100 adolescents made up the intervention group, while 42 made up a matched control group. Participant Observation was conducted during five programs, each consisting of ten hours of instruction. Additionally, in-depth interviews were conducted with FPV Trainers and local HIV/AIDS experts. The intervention group (n=100) significantly improved in knowledge (t=15.47, p<.0000) and self-efficacy attitudes (t=12.39, p<.0000) favorable to risk reduction. With few exceptions, these improvements were sustained over four months. No significant improvements were found for the control group (n=42). Quantitative data, participant observation, and in-depth interviews all suggest that the model is best suited for ages 12-15. This study presents promising results suggesting that the Grassroot Soccer curriculum could effectively become incorporated into larger-scale prevention programs in the Caribbean.

Keene, Arthur S. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *University Students as Neo-Liberal Subjects*

The imposition of neo-liberal discipline on public universities - poses a direct and serious threat to sustaining and reproducing a democratic society. This paper will examine one aspect of that process - the production of university students as neo-liberal subjects. Drawing from ethnographic research among undergraduates at the UMass-Amherst, I will discuss how the current education system has been transformed to engender a student culture that serves the neo-liberal project, producing young adults who see themselves more as customers than as students, who are more interested in answers than questions, and who lack the fundamental skills of citizenship necessary for participation in a vibrant democracy including the skills and the will to become engaged in overtly political work. I will examine how expansion of the neo-liberal project into the public universities has set the conditions for this transformation of college life and the discourses that shape student experience. Finally, I will briefly explore some possibilities for challenging this emerging hegemony and for re-appropriating the University as a site of open and critical inquiry, a site dedicated to the production and reproduction of a democratic citizenry.

Keisch Polin, Deborah (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *A Lifetime of Standardization: Preparing Students for Success in the Corporatized University*

In an examination of the effects of neoliberalism on students within a corporatized university, I contend that it is imperative to acknowledge that these students have spent their lives steeped in neoliberal ideology that has shaped their educational experience long before they set foot on campus. Perhaps the most notable evidence of this at the k-12 level is No Child Left Behind, the 2001 education reform act emphasizing individual accountability and increased standards. However NCLB is just the latest neoliberal education reform within a much larger movement toward standardization that began in 1983 with the publication of A Nation at Risk, a federal education report exhorting the failures of the U.S. education system and urging for global competitiveness. An examination of the influence of such reforms illuminates the way that students are conditioned, throughout their k-12 careers, to function successfully within a university that mirrors these neoliberal values. This paper examines the role that k-12 standardization movements play in shaping students to be the kind of neoliberal subjects necessary for an atmosphere of university corporatization to persevere. Further, I will explore avenues for working collaboratively with students to challenge the effects of a lifetime of standardization and open up possibilities for change.

King, Mary Sterpka (Niagara University) and Chris Sterpka (Boston University), *The Problem with Scalar Position*

Borrowing from Wobst, this paper interrogates the use of scale as a tool of epistemological capture - a way of defining complexity that is both reductionist and misdiagnosed. The examples derive from discourses about cultural geography. The paper investigates the conventions of spatial hierarchy, looking at categories which identify and distinguish those spaces open to intervention. It explores what this means in terms of labels of inclusion and exclusion / importance and insignificance - and what such categories imply about cultural geography and development.
Senescence in a Natural Population of Lemurs

Even though primates can be long-lived in the wild, it remains to be determined to what extent they manifest senescence. We have previously documented dental senescence accompanied by decreased reproductive success in wild Milne Edwards’ sifaka (Propithecus edwardsi), a largely folivorous lemur. To place the dental senescence of sifakas into a broader context, we have applied an additional analytical tool, 'dental complexity', to measure dental function as it relates to diet across mammalian orders. We determined that tooth complexity in young sifakas is high, increases slightly in early adulthood, but in old individuals rapidly falls below the herbivory threshold of other mammals. This occurs at approximately the same age (~20 years) that teeth lose functional surface features, including shearing crests. To ascertain whether body systems other than teeth senesce at this age, we looked for age-related changes in female fertility and body composition. The results show that whereas aging sifakas remain fertile and maintain typical body mass through time, their limb muscles may exhibit incipient size reduction. Therefore, senescence in lemurs may not be limited to a single measure, however the temporal order in which different body systems senesce remains to be determined.

New Ways to Think about Human Variation: Dermatoglyphics, DNA and Chimerism

Human variation is at the core of physical anthropology, in that historically and currently the focus is to understand what makes us human. Historic typological assessment of human populations spurred controversy over early approaches to understanding variation, but it has been in the rethinking of biological types that ideas of difference have allowed for the emergence of a more inclusive, less reductionist physical anthropology. Furthering this, but often neglecting the changing dialogues in biological anthropology, the utilization of human biological variation has been offered in the investigation of criminal activities through the lens of individual biological identifiers. In the early 1900’s this resulted in the creation of the original “gold standard” of individual human identification in the form of dermatoglyphics (fingerprinting). Today DNA is the “gold standard” and has expanded the biological arena to suggest a single molecular identifier for each human being. However this new “typing” of individuals through their DNA neglects to realize the complexity of human variation, and the potential for individuals to have more than one type of DNA in their bodies resulting in a condition known as Chimerism. Additionally this is complicated by medical technologies (i.e., IVF and blood transfusions) and this may have dramatic implication for the forensic field. As technology and understanding of human variation move forward, it is important to continue to keep an eye on the past so that we do not perpetuate the typological mistakes of the past.

Childbirth in America: A Generation of Change

Historically, the practice of birthing children has been the domain of women and men were rarely allowed to be present. During the late eighteenth century, male physicians became interested in the process of childbirth as a medical procedure, transforming a normal reproductive process into one associated with pathology. In this paper I will describe women’s oral histories about their experiences of pregnancy and birth.

Buying into Culture: Sociocultural Influences on Achievement Motivation on the Island of Mauritius

The interplay among socioeconomic conditions, self-appraisal, and cultural internalization is an important consideration for a theory of Cultural Consonance (CC). The purpose of this paper is to examine whether the effects of CC on well-being are influenced by intra-cultural variation in the need to conform, and to explore whether differences in the need to conform are idiosyncratic (due to personality attributes) or socially patterned. Based on data collected over one year in Mauritius, a higher need to conform was found to consistently lower well-being and increase anxiety across all levels of CC, suggesting that a strong psychological need to conform is inherently distressing in Mauritius, regardless of one's level of congruence with cultural norms. Further, the need to conform was found to vary between groups divided on the basis of ethnicity, income, and education, indicating that conformity needs may be socially patterned rather than idiosyncratic. Based on these preliminary results, this paper discusses the links between cultural values, conformity, and individual well-being in the unique historical context of Mauritius.
Almost all women have to grapple with decisions regarding pregnancy – at some point in their lives – and yet incredible variation exists in how cultures interpret the meaning of pregnancy. The nature/culture divide, theorized by Sherry Ortner, claims women are closer to nature and men to culture. But since concepts of nature and culture are defined differently in every society, we see how people use nature and culture to construct masculinity and femininity. Looking specifically at Egyptian Bedouin women’s experience compared to lives of U.S. middle class women, I explore the constructs of masculinity and femininity in pregnancy for two distinct groups of women. In response to their culturally emphasized sexuality, Bedouin women deny their association with that sexuality, which brings them honor. American middle class women can easily enter the material and masculine work place, and have the ability to hide their sexuality. Bedouin women give birth in private, U.S. middle class women give birth in public hospitals. I argue that women in Egypt and the U.S. have masculinized pregnancies because the presence of masculinity is what legitimizes a pregnancy and dictates women’s need or lack of a women’s community which exists outside of mainstream patriarchal cultures.

It is postulated that a common narrative may be implicitly structuring Cahokian archaeological frameworks and interpretations. A review of Cahokian literature found that the articles Wright and Johnson (1975) and Peebles and Kus (1977) are heavily cited to supplement descriptions of Cahokia's chiefly social organization. Two works of Cahokian archaeology-Milner (2006) and Kelly (1997)-are chosen for review because both seemed to be implicitly influenced by Wright and Johnson (1975) and Peebles and Kus (1977). The episodes within the narratives of these four works are isolated and rearranged into chronological order. The episodes within each chronicle are holistically compared to one another. Despite contextual, spatial, and temporal differences of materials in these works; when the technological and organizational progress in a given culture is plotted against the time of the cultures existence the plot resembles an 'M'. This 'M' shape comes from a common chronicle where a given culture begins with edenic like origin, progresses, declines, experiences a rebirth, peak, and abandonment. The implications of this discursive 'M-shaped' meta-narrative are discussed. It is concluded that cross-cultural structuring of data into a 'M-shaped' narrative is violent and colonizes the indigenous past and present.

Aspects of life and social memory at Cahokia can be understood though assessing variation in labor and resources required for the construction and maintenance of monumental architecture. After initial construction, the Cahokian Central palisade was rebuilt three times. In an attempt to understand palisade architecture, 220 maps and plans of the edifice were examined. For each version, the amount of resources and labor needed for construction and maintenance was assessed. I estimated that 16,500 to 22,300 timbers were dried and procured to construct the central palisades and it's initial reconstruction, depleting between 91.6 to 124 hectares of wood. Liming, resource renewal, garbage maintenance, and pest control were utilized to enhance structural duration. These technologies, I suggest, halted Cahokia's dependence on wood production. The third and fourth incarnations were constructed largely from renewed wood, and these constructions reflect an increasing dependence upon cordage. Cordage construction and trench excavation were products of feminine and/or agricultural communities. These figures challenge the notion that Cahokia's abandonment was a result of wood over exploitation, and provide a means of understanding Cahokia's inhabitants and history through the construction and maintenance of the Central palisades.
Labrador, Angela M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Regulating the Irregular: Mapping the Curious Life of “Female Pills” in America*

The mid-19th century marked several important developments relative to how contraception and procreation were conceptualized, discussed, and litigated in the United States. Amid these changes, women still employed methods to affect their fertility. Many of the traditional herbs that women used to such ends were now packaged and distributed in new ways. Specific to this study are the patent medicines known as “female pills” that were widely sold in the open market through drugstores and mail order. Drawing upon Michel Foucault’s concept of bio-power, I present an archaeological research design that places the artifact of female pills as part of a complex discourse on sex during the mid-19th through early-20th centuries in America. I identify three discursive fields of inquiry: medical professionalization, governance, and mass media advertising. I position women’s consumption practices in an ambiguous landscape of myriad power relationships and propose a method for analyzing the demographics of consumers, the practices of consumption, and the decline of the female pills market. Such a study may offer new insights into contemporary struggles over reproductive health and how archaeological methods can be applied to broader questions of consumption and agency.

Labrador, Angela M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Scoping the Fundingscape of the Military-Industrial-Academic Complex*

Henry Giroux’s 2007 book, “The University in Chains”, sounds an alarm for academics to wake up and re-confront the “military-industrial-academic complex” that we work within. Detailing a crisis point in which the university is held hostage by the defense industry, Giroux suggests ways that we can unlock the chains holding us prisoner and enjoy pure, academic freedom. While Giroux’s call for consciousness-raising and resistance is admirable, I caution against romanticizing a vision of academic democracy that perhaps never was. Instead, understanding the complex historical relationship that US academia has had with its military is the first step in being able to confront the military-industrial-academic complex as it exists today. In this exploratory research proposition, I direct my gaze toward my home institution as a case study in how a current graduate student might go about revealing such relations, and whether there is an ethical way of conducting such research.

Lawler, Richard (Boston University), *The Adaptive Basis of Large Feet in Young Sifaka*

In many primate species, hands and feet are large relative to neonatal body weight and they subsequently exhibit negative allometric growth during ontogeny. Here, data are presented showing that this pattern holds for a wild population of lemur, Verreaux’s sifaka (Propithecus verreauxi verreauxi). Using morphometric data collected on this population, it is shown that younger animals possess relatively large hands and feet. This ontogenetic pattern suggests a simple behavioral test: do juvenile animals with their larger, almost adult-sized hands and feet, locomote on similarly sized substrates as adult animals? Using locomotor bout sampling, this question was tested by collecting positional behavior data on this population. Results from this test find no differences in locomotor behaviors or substrate use between yearlings and adult animals. To place these results in a broader evolutionary context, heritabilities and selection gradients of hands, feet, and other limb elements for animals in this population were estimated. Among limb elements, heritabilities range from 0.16 to 0.44, with the foot having the lowest value, and positive directional selection acts most strongly on the foot (directional selection gradient = 0.119). The low heritability and positive selection coefficient indicates that the selection has acted, and continues to act, on foot size in young animals. These results are interpreted within a functional context with respect to the development of locomotor coordination: larger feet enable young animals to use “adult-sized” substrates when they move through their habitat. It is suggested that the widespread pattern of negative allometry of the extremities in sifaka and other primates is maintained by selection and does not simply reflect a primitive developmental pathway that has no adaptive basis.
Lelièvre, Michelle A. (University of Chicago), *Kiskukew'k aqq Kejikawek Lnu'k: Blurred Temporalities in Mi'kmaw Society*

In the proposed paper, I argue that fostering a holistic anthropology is crucial for working and communicating more effectively with those outside the discipline – especially First Nations and Native American communities. The Boasian legacy of anthropological research in the Northeast should provide a solid foundation for re-integrating the subdisciplines. I will report on eighteen months of doctoral fieldwork with the Pictou Landing First Nation (Piktukewaq) - a small Mi'kmaw community located in the northeastern mainland of Nova Scotia. My doctoral research combines the methodologies of archaeology, ethnography and ethnohistory in order to understand the changing role that mobility played in organizing Mi'kmaw society throughout the post-contact period (ca. 1500 -1950). Although my research is focused on the past, it is informed by an appreciation that the Mi'kmaw cosmology finds no contradiction in blurred temporalities. Many Mi'kmaq consider the past and present less as distinct and discernible periods and more as different places where ancestors dwell. In such cases, the past is not a foreign country, but a knowable reality. I will describe how my engagement with ethnography, archaeology and, to a limited extent, linguistics, has been essential in building relationships with members of Piktukewaq and in shaping my research questions.

Leveillee, Alan (Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.), *Applied Anthropology, Indigenous Ideology, and the Law*

Cultural resources management surveys are being conducted in advance of new sewer construction across the City of Warwick, Rhode Island. Subject to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, consultation has taken place with the Narragansett Indian Tribe. Differences of opinions about the history of the Buckeye Brook area resulted in litigation. This paper provides an analysis of evolving contradictory histories of Buckeye Brook, illustrating by example that Native American perspective, the 106 Process, and applied anthropology/archaeology may not necessarily align.

Levine, Adam M. (Dartmouth College), *Mapping Socio-Cultural Evolution: Multilinearity Revisited*

Following Steward, Sahlins and Service, unilinear evolution and historical particularism are reconciled through the concept of multilinear evolution. Agricultural culture trait data published by Carneiro and Narroll provide inputs that are entered into Smallest Space Analysis (SSA) software written for this analysis. The program produces a map of culture traits that indicates that agriculture tends to evolve in a multilinear fashion.

Ligouri, Laura (Brandeis University), *Pathways to the Heart: Middle Eastern Dance as a Pathway to Culture in Post-9/11 United States*

“When you see a nation dance, you know the character of the people.” – Confucius

The events of 9/11 were traumatic for all Americans regardless of religion or ethnicity. However, accounts of violence and racism towards Americans who are members of Middle Eastern and/or Muslim communities have been significantly downplayed if not omitted from mainstream discussions altogether. Years after the initial crisis, ripples of violence and racism can still be felt causing members to redressively find alternative methods to raise their voice and critique current events and climates. This paper highlights one such example of redress by six Muslim female students in New York City, whose sudden entrance into a Middle Eastern dance class at the City College of New York can be understood through Victor Turner’s concept of the social drama. The social drama, or as Turner describes, the “units of aharmonic or disharmonic process, arising in conflict situations.” (1974: 37) provides the framework by which to incorporate occurrences of violence and racism in post-9/11 United States with that of performed expression, and particularly in this case, dance. Through literary analysis and semi-structured interviews, I illustrate that dance, as a form of cultural performance, offers a compelling vantage point by which to understand both historic and contemporary concerns in the context of traumatic events. Specifically, I argue that the Anthropology of Dance, as a sub sect of Cultural Anthropology, illuminates concerns of anti-Arab racism as experienced by female members of Middle Eastern and /or Muslim communities and analyze the ways in which these same communities attempt to offer critique and propose solutions to the grievances that have come to affect their communities in the post 9/11 era.
Malaney, Gary D. (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Daniel Saunders (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Teaching Neoliberalism in Graduate Preparation Programs in Higher Education*

The political and economic culture in the U.S. is drifting farther away from such values as economic equality, social responsibility, and democracy, only to be replaced by a more corporate-controlled consumer culture. This corporate mentality has become pervasive, infiltrating all aspects of our lives, including education. Graduate preparation programs in the field of higher education are charged with producing the next generation of mid-level administrators in colleges and universities who will begin to influence the administrative practice within institutions of higher education. Given the negative impacts that Neoliberalism has had on almost all areas of U.S. culture, including higher education, over the past 30 years, it would be prudent for administrators in colleges and universities to have a working knowledge of this important concept. The traditional curriculum of higher education graduate programs includes the following topics: administration, leadership, history, student access, diversity, and social justice. Interestingly, one of the major causes of inequality and oppression, Neoliberalism, is almost never included in a traditional curriculum. The purpose of this paper is to discuss how the higher education program at UMass Amherst has designed and implemented three courses dedicated to a variety of important social topics influenced by the neoliberal project.

Mancini, Jason (University of Connecticut), *Beyond Reservation: Indians, Maritime Labor, and Communities of Color from Eastern Long Island Sound, 1713-1861*

This paper argues that, in an era of dispossession and diminishing autonomy on the land, Indian mariners, as a class of transient laborers, rapidly learned to use Anglo-American structures and institutions to establish for themselves a degree of power and personal freedom. By the end of the eighteenth century as the number of Indian mariners increased, military and customs records indicate that they had articulated maritime-based social networks that included other men of color. Through most of the nineteenth century, this allowed Indians both to maintain and adapt traditional inter-community dynamics. Drawing from W. Jeffrey Bolster's examination of the presence, experiences, and lives of black mariners, Marcus Rediker's insights into the development of maritime labor systems and social world of mariners, and Daniel Vickers social history of mariners as they seamlessly moved between the land and sea interacting with family and friends, this paper focuses on the Indian communities of eastern Long Island Sound and the customs district for the port of New London, Connecticut.

Matarazzo, Stacey (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Skeletal Correlates of Knuckle Walking in Apes: What do We Know?*

Recent analysis of the skeletal morphology of the manual third digits of a wide variety of primates has shown that knuckle walkers can be distinguished from both highly suspensory and pronograde quadrupedal taxa on the basis of the relative curvatures of the proximal and middle phalanges alone. Whereas maximum pressure is always on the third digit (at least in chimpanzees), studies of hand posture suggest that chimpanzees differ from gorillas in the degree to which they transmit their weight across the manual digits when knuckle-walking. Chimpanzees appear to be highly variable in the manner in which the hand is placed on the ground during the contact phase of knuckle walking. In contrast, gorillas consistently distribute loads across manual digits II-V. This study examines the variability of phalangeal curvature across digits II-V in both chimpanzees and gorillas, to ascertain whether this behavioral variability is manifested in the skeleton. The importance of this study to understanding the evolution of knuckle walking in the fossil record is obvious: it is often impossible to tell to which digit manual phalanges belong, even when it is easy to tell proximal from middle elements.

McCready, Holly (Millersville University), *Zombie Kings and Ninja Turtles: Identity in Role-Playing Gamers*

This ethnography explores the workings of the micro-culture of fantasy role-playing games, a subset of the geek culture. I define geek culture as consisting of members of our society who find great joy in fantasy and science-fiction popular culture, which includes role-playing games such as Dungeons and Dragons, Call of Cthulhu, and Star Trek. My methods include participant observation with three very different role-playing groups, interviews with the players, personal documentation in the form of character notes and images, and a literature review to assist with analysis and theory development. Through these methods, I explore how these players use the game-playing and the creation of new characters to develop an identity with each other and within society. I explore gender as one important facet of identification that plays a large role within this culture.
Meador, Lindsay R. (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Laurie R. Godfrey (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Rib Curvature and the Postural Adaptations of Hadropithecus

In 2003, the first associated elements of the fore and hind limbs of Hadropithecus stenognathus, an extinct giant lemur of Madagascar, were discovered at Andrahomana Cave during a paleontological/paleoecological expedition led by David Burney, Laurie Godfrey, Bill Jungers, and Ramilisonina. Recently, Alan Walker and Laurie Godfrey realized that these elements belonged to an individual whose skull and other parts had been discovered at Andrahomana in 1899. Several previously unknown elements of the skeleton (especially the hand bones) have been the foci of detailed analysis and publication, but the ribs have not been studied. An analysis of rib curvature allows us to assess, for the first time, the extent to which Hadropithecus resembled pronograde quadrupeds such as Lemur and Macaca, vertical climbers and leapers such as Propithecus, slow climbers such as Perodicticus, knuckle walkers such as Gorilla, or brachiators such as Hylobates in the shape of the thorax and inferred position of the scapula. Rib curvature increases and then decreases craniocaudally in all primates we measured. However, across the entire ribcage, species assuming vertical postures tend to have broad thoraces with strongly curved ribs, while pronograde quadrupeds have narrow thoraces with weakly curved ribs. Hadropithecus falls unequivocally in the latter category.

Melika, Ash (Bergen Community College), Ancient Egyptian Statues and the Quest for Conception

The visitation of ancient pharaonic monuments for a woman’s quest for conception is a cultural belief that is attested in almost all of rural Egypt. Although it takes different form in different regions of Egypt, what is common is the belief in things ancient. This presentation will focus mainly on a collected ethnographic material from the Eastern Delta describing this cultural tradition. The paper will hope to analyze the symbolism and functionality behind this tradition with the use of anthropological sources. Further, it will also seek to investigate if this modern indigenous performance and the ‘meaning’ it holds has some of its roots in the distant historical past.

Miller, Nathan (Hampshire College), Resistance, Subjugation and Science: Physical Anthropology and Violence against the Yaqui of Sonora in the Early 20th Century

In June of 1902, dozens of Yaqui men, women and children were killed by Mexican soldiers outside of Hermosillo, Sonora. This event, which can only be termed a massacre, represents an intersection between the politics of Mexico during the late Porfiriat and the early days of physical anthropology in the United States. Ale_Hrdli_ka, considered by some to be the founding father of physical anthropology (Krogman 1976), visited the site of the massacre mere weeks after the incident and returned to the American Museum of Natural History in New York with the bones of thirteen individuals. This paper explores the relationship between the violence perpetrated against the Yaqui by the Mexican government, and the dehumanization the victims and survivors were subjected to by the treatment of their bodies by anthropologists in the United States. Looking through the lens of one particular massacre in a mostly unheard-of part of Mexico, this study critically examines the complex relationship between anthropology and violence in the early 20th Century.

Montanez, Gabrielle (Ithaca College), Handedness and Unimanual vs. Bimanual Feeding in Captive Siamangs (Hylobates syndactylus) at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo (Syracuse, N.Y.)

Studies of handedness and lateralization yield a greater understanding of cerebral evolution and variation in primates including humans. Moreover, current research suggests that apes may demonstrate higher levels of handedness than other nonhuman primates. Thus, in this study, hand use was assessed in one adult male, one adult female, and one juvenile female siamang (Hylobates syndactylus) at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo in Syracuse, N.Y. The methods employed were similar to those used by Hopkins et al. in various studies on chimpanzee handedness. The siamangs were videotaped eating apples or jelly (the jelly was inside PVC pipes). The video footage was coded for each instance of feeding as feeding with one hand (unimanual) or two hands (bimanual). In addition, the dominant hand used (left or right) was noted as well. In the apple trials, the subjects fed unimanual right 53% of the time and unimanual left 44%. In the PVC trials, all subjects favored bimanual right feeding 96% of the time. Overall, the siamangs exhibited a strong right-hand preference during feeding, similar to humans. In the future, more feeding trials with larger sample sizes are needed in order to make more conclusive statements regarding hand preference, handedness, and laterality in siamangs.
Monteagudo, Graciela (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Paper, Rivers, and Genetically Modified Trees: Environmental Racism in the Neoliberal Frontier

The neoliberal frontier in the global south is characterized both by hubs of prosperity and by masses of populations left out of these enclaves. Those left out face unemployment, starvation, and death. There are, however, unintended consequences to this model, characterized by Harvey as accumulation by dispossession. The new social movements that rose up to counter corporate globalization partially defeated neoliberal policies by creating public spaces with women in strong leadership positions, egalitarian structures, and direct democracy practices. In Gualeguaychú, Argentina, the citizens affected by the installation of a Finnish paper mill along the Uruguay River coast have sustained for 14 months an uninterrupted road-blockade of the international bridge that connects Argentina and Uruguay, using methods for mass participation and decision making processes that were first put into practice during the mid 1990s and early 2000s by the unemployed worker movements, the popular assemblies and the recovered factories of Argentina.

Morenon, E. Pierre (Rhode Island College), The Hidden Lives of Native American Children at the State Home and School

In 1885 Rhode Island assumed custody over children, including Native American children, at the State Home and School for Dependent and Neglected Children. As collaborative research exposes hidden material, oral and human records there; chapters are added to a mute story about children and welfare that needs to be told.

Mowry, Laura (Holyoke Community College), Legal Racial Superiority: White America and Injustice for Others

In the United States, white racial superiority has been evident in our legal system from the beginnings of codified laws until the present time. Historically, racism was overt in that institutions and Americans could openly display hatred for non-whites. Now, however, this is no longer the case. I argue that one of the major catalysts for this change from overt to covert racism was the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which implemented consequences for overt, racial behavior. Although legal punishments for noticeably racist actions were instituted, racist ideologies and therefore ideological whiteness continue to plague the legal system. In this paper, I will be using Dr. Enoch Page's definition of racism and ideological whiteness as my theoretical framework with which to analyze several historical and contemporary court cases. This analysis will explore the effects and consequences of legal oppression on the American culture by implementing a racial hierarchy that significantly influences the distribution and access to various resources. Those who are in power will continue to take extraordinary measures to preserve the white privilege that situates socially and legally acceptable whites at the top of the hierarchy, while oppressing racial minorities.

Muldoon, K.M. (Dartmouth Medical School; Dartmouth College), S.M. Goodman (The Field Museum of Natural History; WWF Madagascar), Patterns of Ecological Diversity in Modern Small Mammal Communities of Madagascar

Current understanding of the ecological structure of modern and subfossil Malagasy mammalian communities has been based almost entirely on studies of primates, due to a lack of complete mammal inventory lists for most field sites. Recent research has improved knowledge of the behavioral ecology of small vertebrates and provided current faunal lists for comparative study. We investigate the relationship between ecological diversity and habitat in Madagascar by concentrating on the small mammals as a community. Twenty-six sites were chosen from six distinct habitats: spiny thicket, dry deciduous forest, succulent woodland, lowland, subhumid, and transitional rainforest. An ecological spectrum for each community was generated by assigning species to taxonomic, trophic, locomotor, activity pattern, and body size categories. Results show consistent differences in the composition of extant small mammal communities among habitat types. Dry forest communities of western Madagascar show less ecological diversity than do communities from eastern rainforests. Unlike results from continental faunas, broad taxonomic categories and body size are less informative of vegetative structure. This may be a consequence of recent extinction events in Madagascar. The predictive value of ecological diversity analysis of small mammals in Madagascar is of significance for the reconstruction of the paleoenvironments of giant extinct lemurs.
Nacci, Christina (Rhode Island College), *Rhode Islanders and Personal Space*

I conducted my research project in a movie theater to observe in which order the seats were chosen and the amount of space between movie patrons. During the first twenty minutes of nine different movies, I recorded each seat selected as people entered the theater. I conclude that Rhode Islanders like personal space and made their choices to achieve this.

Ocampo, Fernando (State University of New York Albany), *Communicating Christianity: An Investigation of Speech Genres in Colonial Nahuatl Passion Play Literature*

One of the ways Franciscan missionaries in New Spain evangelized was through the introduction of European style theater plays, which were adapted from Spanish models but written and performed in Nahuatl. During the composition of these plays, Spanish friars were faced with the challenge of not only adapting the thematic content of the religious plays, but also with the ability to properly communicate the message of Christianity in Nahuatl. In order to accomplish this, friars and Nahuas worked together in reproducing idealized preconquest speech forms primarily influenced by the formal and antiquated huehuetlatolli speech style. However, it is unclear whether this speech style was specifically used for dramatic purposes during the preconquest period. Central to this paper is an examination of colonial Nahuatl Passion play literature. By examining colonial Nahuatl Passion play literature and investigating Nahuatl speech forms, this paper will provide an analysis of these distinct speech genres for use in colonial dramas. An investigation of the process of communicating Christianity reveals that although colonial Nahuatl theater was European in origin and content, the result was in fact a naturalization of a verbal performance model with a distinctly new expression.

Oland, Maxine (Northwestern University), *History and Maya Change at 15th-17th Century Progreso Lagoon, Belize*

This paper presents evidence of 15th-17th century Maya change at Progreso Lagoon, Belize, a community known from historical documents for its role in the early resistance movement against the Spanish. Four-field research into Maya-Spanish relations tends to be led by a narrative originated in Spanish documents—a narrative of Spanish arrival, native resistance or accommodation, and eventual conquest and Indigenous change. Archaeology has an important role in adding to this narrative the deep history of Maya change. This paper discusses how understanding long-term processes of Maya change has helped to reinterpret colonial events and Maya-Spanish relations at Progreso Lagoon. A deeper historical perspective can lead to new narratives of colonial interaction to be used by researchers from all four fields.

Ozses, Melahat Bernis (Ithaca College), *The Lambda Movement: A Turkish Tale of Socio-Political Change*

In this paper, I present a linguistic perspective on the developing LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual/transgender, queer) social and political activism in Turkey. LGBTQ youth and activists are faced with the dilemma of defining and presenting themselves to the greater public. Linguistic representations of this movement come from two sources, from the public at large through mass media and news coverage and also from the publications of political LGBTQ communities at select locales in the country. In my analysis of this socio-political change, I consider the ability of the political activists to communicate their ideals and identities through words borrowed from foreign languages, predominantly English, and the inability of the society to comprehend certain imported concepts, such as a distinction between sex and gender. Woven into a sexual liberation movement are class, gender, and equity issues. Thus, I postulate that the misunderstanding of the rising LGBTQ movement in Turkey relates to greater problems of conflict within Turkish society.

Papadatos, Paul (State University of New York Plattsburgh), *Does Sustainable Development Sustain Development?*

Sustainable development is a response to the growing contestation of traditional development policy. It emphasizes a new development closely tied to environmental protection. However, analyzing Our Common Future, a United Nations report on sustainable development, reveals that it is merely development with a ‘greener hue’. This paper argues that the primary goal of sustainable development is to sustain development. It illustrates how the emphasis on development led to the invention of the third world, and how sustainable development acts to maintain the developed-developing dichotomy. Issues, such as the transformation of nature into environment, and the role of science, technology, trade, and the global economic system in development are also raised.
Paradise, Megan (Dartmouth College), *Constructions of Quality in Subsistence Agriculture and Food*

This paper will examine the cultural constructions of quality in a subsistence agricultural community in northwestern India. The paper is based upon field research carried out in the Indian Himalayan state of Himachal Pradesh, in a village located about fifteen kilometers outside of Dharamsala called Heena. During the course of my research I recorded differences between emic and etic definitions and meanings of food quality; this paper explores these distinctions and how they relate to each other. By outside meanings I am referring to the scientific and policy definitions of which foods are safe to be consumed and of 'nutritional value', whereas inside meanings refers to the ways villagers in Heena determine quality food. In both cases, these constructions of quality, and of what creates a higher quality food, are learned through various knowledge channels. While much of the literature on ideas of food quality focus on wealthier populations, this paper presents an alternative reading of what quality means in a subsistence setting, albeit one that is also impacted by regional, national, and global agricultural practices.

Paris, Elizabeth (University at Albany, State University of New York), *New Analysis and Old Collections at Moxviquil, Chiapas, Mexico*

The work of Franz Blom and Charles Weiant at the small hill-top site of Moxviquil in the early 1950's was one of the pioneering projects in highland Chiapas. The results of their excavations, which were never published, provide important economic, social and political data on one of the largest Early Postclassic communities in the region. In this paper, I present pictures, maps, and drawings from two seasons of research at the Museo Na Bolom in San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico, where I created a digital archive of the Moxviquil excavation records, and will present preliminary results from a reanalysis of the ceramics, lithics and burials. The data suggest that Moxviquil was an important participant in local, regional, and interregional trade networks, and supported local craft production of lithic artifacts from both local chert and non-local obsidian. The presence of metal artifacts suggests important trade connections with Oaxaca and/or West Mexico, while the presence of marine shell and Tojil Plumbate ceramics suggests connections to the Pacific Coast.

Pariseau, Wendy (Smith College), *Archaic Period Warfare in the American Southeast*

Warfare during prehistoric periods is not well understood due to a lack of archaeological and osteological evidence recovered from these periods. In the American Southeast, however, warfare-related traumas have been documented through the analysis of the osteological remains at several sites excavated over the last century in the riverine valleys of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. These traumas include embedded projectile points, cut marks indicative of scalping, dismemberment, stabbings, and puncture wounds with no evidence of healing, and fatal cranial depression fractures. Yet, these traumas only tell part of the story of violence and warfare within this region. This research revisits the documented osteological and archaeological evidence at 15 Archaic period sites (c. 8000-2500 BP) to show how warfare was more prevalent in this region than previously believed and how using a multilayered examination of anthropological theory of warfare, archaeology, and osteology together can shine a new light on prehistoric warfare in this region and beyond.

Paynter, Robert (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Quentin Lewis (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Elizabeth Harlow (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Historical Homelots and Village Landscapes of Western Massachusetts: Evidence from 25 years of Field Investigations by the UMass Amherst Archaeological Field School*

Over the past 25 years three historical landscapes, the Village of Deerfield, the W.E.B. Du Bois Boyhood Homesite, and the Damon Parsons House, were studied by the historical period field schools and research projects based at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. All these studies have been conducted in cooperation with three very different kinds of site stewards, Historic Deerfield, Inc., the University of Massachusetts, and Historic Northampton. They were investigated to understand how race, class, state, and gender processes shaped the history of these specific landscapes and to contribute to our more general understanding of the region of Western Massachusetts. Archaeological, pedagogical, and outreach methodologies were developed to investigate and interpret these historical homelot and village-scale landscapes. This paper presents some of the overarching frameworks and basic results of these studies, concentrating on our most recent work at the Frary House-Barnard Tavern in Historic Deerfield.
Pehmoeller, Lindsay (Ithaca College), *Revisiting Sita: The Influence of the Ramayana on Modern Hindu Women*

This paper examines the ancient Sanskrit epic, The Ramayana, which tells the story of Prince Rama and his wife Sita, and their trials as individuals and as a couple. In both ancient and modern times, Rama and Sita are seen as the ideal man and woman from which many Indians base their lifestyles. It is argued that the ancient ideals presented in the Ramayana still hold much value for Indian peoples in identity creation today. In India, women actively form their identities through the image of Sita as submissive and demure. Sita, as wife of Rama and as a goddess is thus idolized by both men and women in a variety of media including comic books, cartoons, and television dramas. While her image has caused many gender conflicts, such as the mistreatment of women in the hopes that they will become more subservient, or traditional sati burnings, Sita’s image has also given birth to an indigenous feminist movement within and around India, which hopes to redefine her as one of the most important female figures in Hindu literature.

Phan, Nghi T. (Ithaca College), *The Dalit Power Movement and Religion*

If you want to gain self-respect, change your religion.
If you want to create a cooperating society, change your religion.
If you want power, change your religion.
If you want equality, change your religion.

These words from Dalit political leader B.R. Ambedkar explain the religious basis for ideological and social change in the Dalit Power Movement, the 20th century political struggle for social, economic, and ritual equality for Dalits in India. In every culture, in which society both imposes and is reciprocally affected by the construction of and conformity to particular institutionalized systems, shared ideology is a powerful and persuasive force. This is particularly apparent in societies which are historically subject to religious hegemony, as India is to the dominating Hindu hegemony. The traditional Hindu caste system of social hierarchy and the ideology of Hinduism itself are inextricably tied. However, religion, with its influence over the philosophical and psychological paradigms of its subjects, has played the role of both enforcer and liberator of social oppression. Despite continuous efforts to challenge the caste system’s repression of the Untouchables, this social order would not face any great threat until political organization coalesced with the religious unification and empowerment of en masse Buddhist conversion. Upon the ideological foundations of the Dalit Panther Literary Movement and under the leadership of Ambedkar, this religious-political movement was the driving force capable of creating change for the advancement of these ex-Untouchables, or newly self-named Dalits.

Pi-Sunyer, Oriol (University of Massachusetts Amherst) and Susan M. DiGiacomo (University of Massachusetts Amherst; Universitat Rovira i Virgili), *The Papers of Salamanca’ and Other Historical Memory Episodes in Post-Transition Spain*

Desmemoria, a failure of memory amounting to erasure, was the price paid for the Spanish transition to democracy following the death of General Franco in 1977. The clearly understood agreement that neither victors nor vanquished would bring up the past is now being contested by a number of social movements linked to the concerns of those who lost the Civil War (1936-1939). The most dramatic feature of the historical memory movement is the identification and exhumation of mass graves containing the bodies of victims of fascism. This is the context in which the effort to recover public and private documents looted from Catalonia in 1939 - the “papers de Salamanca” - should be situated. Attuned to popular opinion and the power of global exposure, the Comissio de la Dignitat (Dignity Commission), a group formed in Catalonia in 2002, has brought mass mobilization at home and support from highly visible international figures to bear on the return of “blood papers,” “papers of memory,” “papers that demand justice.” This has resituated the discourse on the “papers” in the domain of war crimes, and framed ownership not as a matter of mere possession, but as a moral and ethical issue.
Purzycki, Benjamin Grant (University of Connecticut) and André Swier (University of Connecticut), *Two Cognitive Anthropological Analyses of Folktale Recall: Epidemiological and Structural*

We offer two approaches to the analysis of recorded, historical and experimentally conducted articulations of folktales. Our structural analysis concerns itself primarily with features of the narrative's structure-skeletal, surface, and tangential features-in order to make better predictions about how and why narratives will change when introduced to a new cultural context. Our epidemiological analysis tests predictions made by the epidemiological model of cultural transmission, namely that particular cultural representations will be retained better by virtue of the nature of our minds. Adding to the growing body of research, emotional components of folktales are recalled better than mythological ideas.

Ramaglia, Amie-Nacole (Rhode Island College), *Child's Play: The Role of Play in Social Development*

For many educators play is considered the most important method of teaching children, especially in the area of social development. In play, children allocate themselves into their position in their culture, their families, as well as their surrounding society; play is a way for children to test social boundaries. While play has only recently received attention as an educational tool among lay people, it has been viewed as an important method of coaching children how to be valuable, functional members society by many philosophers, psychologists and educators for thousands or years. Play is also a tool that is important across cultures.

Rasoazanabary, Emilienne (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Open Nests or Protected Tree Holes? The Nesting Ecology of Grey-Brown Mouse Lemurs (Microcebus griseorufus) at Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve, SW Madagascar*

In order to avoid becoming victims of predation, particularly during the reproductive season when they must increase activity levels to support their vulnerable infants, adult grey-brown mouse lemurs (Microcebus griseorufus) must find safe sleeping sites. To determine how this is achieved in the gallery forest of Beza Mahafaly, we investigated variation in mouse lemur sleeping site characteristics, nest usage patterns, nest locations, and nest group composition. Grey-brown mouse lemurs used a wide variety of sleeping sites in the gallery forest. The most desirable nests were tree holes, which provided greater protection against aerial predators. However, suitable tree holes (i.e., sufficiently far above the ground to be safe from ground predators) were relatively rare, and most individuals had to settle for open nests in tangled vegetation. Even the individual most frequently found in tree holes nevertheless occupied open sites far more frequently than tree holes. The characteristics and quality of sleeping sites differed between and within sexes, with females having priority of access over males. This paper documents the pattern and explores likely explanations for the observed variation.

Raybeck, Douglas (Hamilton College; Amherst College), *Reclaiming the Whole: Systems Theory, Levels of Analysis and Process*

For decades, anthropologists described their discipline as holistic, capable of integrating information and perspectives from several disciplines. The increasingly rapid proliferation of methods, theories and even sub-disciplines has continued to narrow the scope and nature of the questions anthropologist pose, whether within or across cultures. We have also developed discipline-appropriate (or perhaps discipline-dependent) jargon, and there has been a marked increase in specialized journals catering to narrower research agendas. We are losing our ability to perceive interdependencies among related components. I argue, and try to demonstrate, that the inclusion of a systems perspective which attends both to levels of analysis and to integrative processes can encourage an increasing appreciation of holistic relations. While somewhat more cumbersome than narrower approaches, this approach is justified by its significantly greater heurism. Finally, I suggest a method for such efforts that increases the breadth of investigative perspective without becoming unmanageable.
Raymond, Samantha (Ithaca College), *Gender Hierarchy in Tibetan Buddhism*

Buddhism has been a prominent world religion since its creation around 600 B.C.E. However, relatively little attention has been given to the dynamics of gender roles and male-female status within Buddhist traditions. The following study will examine and critique the gender inequalities within Tibetan Buddhism. Specifically, women are subordinate figures within the monastic realm as well as the laymen’s world. Original Buddhism and present-day Tibetan Buddhism will be compared. My intention is to prove that neither of the two Buddhist traditions are philosophies and/or religions devoid of authority. Siddhartha Gautama of the Sakyas, or Buddha’s interaction with Kama, power over Pajñāpatī, and the “eight rules” will act as proof for the authoritative case. A further analysis of reincarnation, historical sex changes, the patriarchal act of mandala-making, and the 14th Dalai Lama's decisions will confirm that female Tibetan Buddhists encounter injustices regardless of their position as a nun or laywoman. Emile Durkheim’s position on the importance of religious rituals and the collective conscience will also be used to illustrate the need for change within Tibetan Buddhism’s authoritative and unjust nature.

Reed, Lee Ellen (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Organic Food: Local or Conventional?*

At its inception in the 1980s, the organic food movement in Europe was closely tied to a concept of “localness” and “embeddedness.” Since then, organic agriculture has become very successful, steadily growing in popularity and production throughout the world. However, what is now an organic foods industry has gradually separated from its incipient “embeddedness.” While there are still many organic farms that market locally, there are also larger organic corporations that distribute nationally and internationally. This paper will explore the disassociation between the local food movement and the organic food movement in Europe. I will examine the foci of each movement as well as European perceptions about issues of quality and sustainability in relation to each movement. Finally, I will look at each movement’s trajectories, and examine potential benefits and disadvantages of both the local and organic food movements within a modern European context.

Reedy, Sarah (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Testing the Lateral Angle Method in Chimpanzee Petrous Bones*

The lateral angle refers to the angle at which the inner auditory canal opens in relation to the endocranium. This method has shown to be accurate in determining the sex of adult humans and could potentially be used to identify sex in human juveniles. A common problem in paleoanthropology is determining the sex of early hominins, in particular with respect to cranial remains not associated with postcranial elements. The objective of this project was to determine if there is sexual dimorphism of the lateral angle in chimpanzees as has previously been demonstrated in adult humans. Positive results would indicate that this method could be used for sex determination in fossil hominins. Casts were taken of both right and left inner auditory canals through the foramen magnum in 135 chimpanzees. The casts were cut in half and the angle was read using a protractor. Preliminary results indicate that there is no significant difference between male and female chimpanzees. These results could be based on differences of cranial flexion between the species, or functional morphology of the cranium. Despite the reason for this difference, which will be researched, sexual dimorphism of the lateral angle appears to be a unique human trait.

Rickard, Joshua (Millersville University), *Social Identity and Change in Modern Palestine*

I have spent the summer of 2007 conducting ethnographic research and filming interviews in Palestinian refugee camps in Nablus, the West Bank. Questions addressed included how cultural identity has been shaped and changed as a result of the occupation, and how traditions and family structure have been maintained in the refugee camps and other isolated communities. In seeking a modern perspective, I chose to interview young people, particularly university students, to gain their insight on the difficult political and economic forces on the issues that form the identity of Palestinians living in these communities. Some of the major themes that emerged during interviews were cultural sustainability, education, psychological trauma, and family structure. As a result of the contributors to the research and the time in which it was conducted, during the Hamas takeover of Gaza, the study gives in depth insight into issues of culture, conflict, and a future in modern Palestine.
Robinson, David (University of Connecticut), *Across the Great Divide: Bridging the Methodological and Theoretical Gap at the Shoreline of the Cultural Landscape Continuum*

The water’s edge represents in many ways the proverbial end of the Earth for most archaeologists, where commonly held and intuitively obvious beliefs, rather than knowledge gained by intensive underwater archaeological research, have led many to conclude the world beyond the shore was a logistically inaccessible abyss, void of any relevant or retrievable data. An historic reluctance to acknowledge the water’s edge as an insignificant boundary within the broader continuum of the terrestrial cultural landscape that once extended to the edge of the exposed Outer Continental Shelf, and to recognize the submerged environment as an important source of otherwise unavailable archaeological data, have led to interpretations of our ancient past that are biased and incomplete. This paper presents interim results from an ongoing research initiative in underwater archaeology attempting to bridge the present methodological and theoretical divide occurring at the shore, and make accessible the cultural landscape that lies beneath the waves.

Rodriguez, Idalia (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Parasitological Survey of Microcebus griseorufus at Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve in Madagascar*

Primates in Madagascar are experiencing dramatic ecological changes due to human disturbance placing many species under conservation threat. Habitats have been reduced, contact with humans has increased, and new animals—both domesticated and wild invasive species—have been introduced. The changing environment and closer contact with other animal species increases the risk for transmission of pathogens. Parasites can play a major role in morbidity and mortality in wild animal populations, especially if the species are already threatened. Yet for wild lemur populations, few parasitological surveys, which can be useful tools in assessing disease risk and for subsequent monitoring in changing environments, have been conducted. A preliminary study to establish baseline data on parasitism began during the dry season 2005, on one of the four lemur species at the Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve. Thirty-two fecal samples were collected from the mouse lemur, Microcebus griseorufus. Parasitic eggs, cysts and adults were identified from nematodes, cestodes and protist parasites. At least three parasite species are believed to have been acquired from other lemurs, rats and cattle. This suggests that new transmission avenues have developed. Possible effects on the local populations are not known, but need to be monitored.

Rotman, Deborah L. (University of Notre Dame), *More than Public or Private: Gendered Social Relations in Deerfield, Massachusetts*

Historical and archaeological investigations of social relations in Deerfield have made significant contributions to our anthropological interpretations of gender, facilitating a nuanced understanding of the intersection between gender ideals and the realities of lived experience. The cult of domesticity, for example, has been the most widely studied of gender ideologies in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century America. This ideal sanctioned the separation of public and private spheres, defined as masculine and feminine, respectively. Evidence from Deerfield, however, illustrated that gendered uses of space were much more fluid than a rigid dichotomy of public/private would suggest. Knowledge gained from analyses in Deerfield village helped elucidate gendered social relations at the Morris-Butler House in Indianapolis, Indiana. Importantly, gender was given primacy in shaping social relations in private interior contexts only, whereas uses of interior public space and private exterior landscapes were influenced largely by class and ethnicity. This research specifically questions the validity of gender separation under domesticity during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and illustrates how residents of Deerfield and elsewhere utilized public and private spaces in complex ways.
Rudzik, AEF (University of Massachusetts Amherst), A. Breakey, and R. Bribiescas, *The Impact of Day-to-Day Stress on Breastfeeding among Low-Income Woman, in São Paulo, Brazil: A Preliminary Analysis*

This paper aims to better understand the complex interactions between the biological mechanisms of breastfeeding and day-to-day stressors, and their inter-connected effects on both the biological capacity for a woman to breastfeed and her decision to wean, among low-income urban women from São Paulo, Brazil. In a 12 month period, interviews were conducted with new mothers from 6 low-income neighbourhoods on the periphery of São Paulo, Brazil. Biological and ethnographic data were collected from each woman bi-weekly, through the first 3 months post-partum. All women who enrolled in the study stated a desire to breastfeed for at least 3 months post-partum. However, 57% ceased to breastfeed earlier than they had intended, many within the first month. This paper will present a preliminary analysis of a combination of biological and ethnographic data, including measures of women's oxytocin levels, measures of stress, and interview narratives, to make sense of this apparent contradiction.

Sabbi, Kristin (Ithaca College), *Effects of Visitor Crowd Size on the Behavior of Western Lowland Gorillas (Gorilla gorilla gorilla) at the Philadelphia Zoo*

There is a lack of behavioral studies on the effects of large groups of people on the behavior of captive western lowland gorillas (Gorilla gorilla gorilla). The studies that do exist are largely incomparable due to methodological discrepancies and variable results. Some studies report that large crowds have severe negative effects on gorilla welfare while other studies show no effect or even a positive one. In this study, the effects of crowd size on four western lowland gorillas were examined at the Philadelphia Zoo. Basic behavioral data were collected at two-minute intervals on a random focal animal over a six-hour period. Crowd size and demographics were recorded as well. The small group condition was defined as <5 visitors; the large group condition was defined as >18 visitors. The results revealed that there were more instances of feeding/foraging, autogrooming, and inactivity when small crowds were present. Conversely, there were more instances of aggression, abnormal behavior, and affiliative behavior when there were large crowds around the gorilla enclosure. Increased aggression and abnormal behavior are common indicators of stress in captive animals. Thus, this study may indicate an increased level of stress of captive gorillas when there are large crowds of visitors.

Sargsyan, Nelli (State University of New York at Albany), *Reconfiguring an Armenian Sense of Self in Istanbul: An Uncomfortable Encounter*

Identity construction is informed by the spaces people find themselves in and the places they come from. Space and spatial references, many authors argue, are organizing motifs in narratives, thus providing a framework to anchor meaningful social relations, events, and sense of belonging. And the group members, as Blommaert notes, orient to the centering values to produce meanings of belonging somewhere. This paper explores a narrative that is part of a bigger research project on ethnic diasporic identity construction and representation, more specifically that of the Armenian-American diasporic identity. In particular, my research focuses on a narrative of the exhilarating and yet uncomfortable experiences of “self” of a diasporan Armenian recently repatriated to the Republic of Armenia. The narrator goes through an unexpected reconfiguration of her identity in Istanbul, a city she had learnt to despise. Through deconstructing the structure of the narrative, this paper is attempting to analyze the meaningful patterns of the narrator’s uncomfortable encounter with her identity as an individual and as a member of an ethnic group that is informed by the space she finds herself in (and the spaces she is coming from) in response to her centering institutions.

Scott, Winston (State University of New York Albany), *Language Choices and Social Discourse in Senahu, Guatemala*

This paper analyzes language choices and social discourse among four men from Senahu, Guatemala. Each of these men is a native Q’eqchi’ Mayan speaker and is bilingual and fluent in Spanish as a secondary language. This paper presents some of their views on bilingualism in Guatemala and the practical value of these choices in practice. Their conversation covers issues involving community discourse, economics, and language authenticity in one bilingual community. The issue of discourse and language in their home community in Guatemala is related to a more broad analysis of the value of language discourse and what certain language values mean for people who are faced with everyday decisions concerning language use in schools, social settings, and in the home. I examine how four Q’eqchi’ men reconcile the differences in language value and navigate language choices through boundaries of space and their own analysis of language discourse.
Shapiro, Nick (Bard College), *Playing for Control: Simulating Bioterrorism in Second Life*

Pathogenic agents of bioterrorism now find themselves amidst an intersection of scientific and political technologies. This paper seeks to bring into relief an emergent thread in the United States’ anticipatory strategies to counter the reportedly rising specter of biological terrorism. Preparatory simulations and protocol vetting are inching into the online virtual metaverse of Second Life. I will explore the shifting technoaesthetics of this recently initiated movement from live-action to virtual modalities of imagining bioterroristic futures, highlighting the interplay of contemporary trends in defensive biosecurity strategies and offensive Cold War nuclear testing. Advancing technology not only mediates virtual bioterror planning but additionally public health professionals utilize it metaphorically to symbolize human mastery and control over natural phenomena, and thus the potential pathogenic impacts they are working to mitigate. As the biopolitical apparatus extends into fantastic virtual territories, US subjectivities find a new home in Second Life.

Shear, Boone (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Affordable Education? Investing in Higher Education and Neoliberal Hegemony*

The university continues to be a site of hegemonic production of and for the neoliberal project. Interests of the dominant class, corporate monies and market logics pervade and influence research, pedagogy and curricula. Labor conditions, bureaucratic structures and every-day life are transforming in relation to corporatizing processes. One of the more obvious problematic impacts of university corporatization has been a general public disinvestment in higher-ed and a concomitant increase in the financial burdens placed on students and their families. Escalating tuition and fee rates have dimmed the prospect of higher education for many students, particularly poor people and other marginalized groups, and have greatly increased student debt. These hardships and inequalities are well known, and efforts to increase public funding for higher education and increase the affordability of higher-ed are taken up by unions, student groups and community activists. This paper explores some of the limitations and possibilities of efforts to spur investment in higher-ed. In addition to “grassroots” and student efforts, I discuss private initiatives by the ruling elite and public policy efforts by politicians. Within the context of university corporatization apropos neoliberal hegemony, investment in higher-ed can have multiple and contradictory material and discursive impacts.

Sievert, Lynnette Leidy (University of Massachustts Amherst), Zach DuBois (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Gillian R. Bentley (Durham University, UK), Shanthi Muttukrishna (University College London, UK), Khurshida Begum (University College London, UK), Osul Chowdhury (M.A.G. Osmani Medical College, Sylhet, Bangladesh), and Jesus Zarain (Clinica de Climaterio, Puebla, Mexico), *An Ecological Approach to the Study of Hot Flashes among Women at Midlife*

A review of the evidence for human acclimation to heat stress suggests that cross-population variation in sweating patterns may have consequences for the assessment of hot flashes by sternal skin conductance, the current gold standard in hot flash measurement. To test the hypothesis that variation in sweating patterns may affect the measurement of hot flashes, data were drawn from three studies of hot flashes among women at midlife carried out in western Massachusetts (n=15); Puebla, Mexico (n=13); and Sylhet, Bangladesh (n=30). Body diagrams were used for women to chart the movement of hot flashes across their bodies. Biolog hot flash monitors were worn by each woman for one afternoon. The monitor measures hot flashes through sternal skin conductance by quantifying changes in sweating on the chest. Concordance between objective hot flashes (measured through sternal skin conductance) and subjective hot flash experience (measured through button pushes on the monitor) was examined in relation to where, on the body, women said they experienced hot flashes. Women in Mexico and Massachusetts were more likely to describe hot flashes on their chest compared with women in Sylhet. Variation in in rates of concordance were not adequately explained by sweating patterns.
Skogsbergh, Julie M. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Beauty is in the Eye/I of the Beholder: The Material Culture of Beauty & Latinidad in Latina Magazine Advertisements*

Gayle Rubin states that “Archaeologists routinely utilize ethnographic studies to generate models of human social practice, and productive ways to thing about archaeological data” (2000, p. 62). Yet, she states, that “It is far less common for cultural anthropologists to apply archaeological ideas or methods to the study of living population” (2000, p. 62). As a cultural anthropologist in training from a four-field department, I argue not only for an increased dialogue across the sub-disciplines, but for the implementation and use of cross-discipline methodologies and theoretical frameworks. As an example of this type of methodology and theoretical approach, I address in this paper the themes of race, class, gender, and sexuality through a multi-layered analysis of the advertisements in Latina’s 2007 issues. These existing social structures will be explored using a theoretical framework that draws upon Feminist Archaeology, Critical Race Theory, Whiteness Theory, as well as Black Feminist Theory in order to highlight the embedded historical, socio-cultural, economic, and political messages impacting contemporary notions of beauty and identity among Latinas in the United States today.

Smith, Matthew D. (St. Lawrence University & University at Buffalo), *Digital Scholarship: The Changing Scholarly Communication Process*

For most scholars, the ways research is conducted, conveyed, and shared are far different today than just a few years ago. Yet these changes only hint at the technology-driven transformation of scholarship that is on the horizon. New ways to share scholarship and new economic models to sustain the process are emerging from the possibilities of digital scholarship.

Smith, Nicole (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *The Problem of Excess Female Mortality: Tuberculosis in Western Massachusetts, 1850-1910*

The purpose of this research is to first establish age- and sex-specific mortality rates in four rural towns in the Connecticut River Valley during the latter half of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th, with tuberculosis as the main disease interest. Second, this research seeks to discuss and contribute to the topic of excess female mortality. In an anthropological pursuit of historical epidemiology, the combination of a rural setting and tuberculosis may give insight into the etiology of a disease that shares an interlocked and wavering history with humans with biological and cultural significance. Under the modern mortality pattern, females die at lower rates at all ages compared to males. However, this was not always the case. Under the traditional mortality pattern, females of particular age ranges have greater mortality rates than males. This research has found that females exceeded males in mortality rates at particular ages and that TB was the root cause of greater female mortality. Interestingly, the gap in sex-specific TB mortality rates is much wider than the gap in sex-specific total mortality rates. Thus while females are dying of one cause, males were dying of another, which may have curbed male TB mortality rates.

Sportman, Sarah P. (University of Connecticut), *Historical Archaeology of Hammondville: A Community Study Approach to Understanding Identity in a 19th Century Company Town*

This paper outlines the proposed research design for the Hammondville Archaeology Project being conducted for the author's dissertation. The village of Hammondville, located within the town of Crown Point, NY, was a company town established in 1873 to house the workers of the Crown Point Iron Company and their families. Census data indicates that the majority of residents were recent immigrants from Scandinavia, French Canada, Ireland and England. These people spoke a variety of languages and practiced different religions, yet it was expected by the company that they live and work together as a community. Historical data and past research, however, suggests that the social, political and economic landscape was likely complex, encompassing a variety of experiences. This project employs a community study approach to assess the level to which the residents of Hammondville expressed differences in ethnicity, class and power relations within the paternalistic framework of the company town. Documentary sources will enable the identification of residences of particular families as well as provide information regarding their ethnic, religious, social and economic situations, while archaeological excavation will permit comparisons of foodways, spatial organization and material culture from the dwellings of people of different nationalities and occupations.
Stanley, Flavia (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Intercultura as a Model of Integration in Italy*

In the absence of legislation which ensures the equal treatment of non-Italian residents and which protects and promotes their access to the labor market and other societal resources, there has been an explosion of intercultura programs which strive to facilitate the integration of immigrants into Italian life. The integration and acceptance of non-Italian residents in Italy has become a widely publicized goal, and cultural mediation programs have gained popularity as a means of achieving a multicultural society. There are programs that help immigrants in their encounters in Italian educational, social service and business settings, as well as programs that train resident foreigners to give presentations about their national culture(s) in public schools. This paper will focus on the latter, and discuss two examples of cultural presentations in Italian schools by resident foreigners in Rome, Italy. In so doing, it will highlight the problems associated with promoting tolerance towards immigrants and national acceptance from a multicultural perspective. On the one hand, immigrant cultures are made consumable and non-threatening in order to promote tolerance within the Italian citizenry. On the other hand, by focusing on the cultural as opposed to the political integration of immigrants, such programs also reflect neoliberal trends in policy development in the European Union.

Stemp, W. James (Keene State College) and Jim. J. Aimers, *I'll Take Maya Grooved Stones for 200, Alex*

For many years, Maya archaeologists have puzzled over the function of a class of ground stone artifacts typically referred to as grooved spheres or stones. A number of uses have been proposed, but these have been generally based on analogy and supposition. At the site of Baking Pot in Belize, an uncharacteristically large number of these grooved stones was recovered from deposits dated to the Terminal Classic period. A more holistic analysis of the 112 grooved stone sphere fragments was undertaken with emphasis on raw material properties, raw material provenance, manufacture, use and discard. In addition, ethnographic analogy, ethnohistoric sources, and some experimental studies have been incorporated into the analysis of these poorly understood artifacts.

Stewart, Ann (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Scotland’s Gaelic Digital Service as a New Approach to Minority Language Media*

Mass media has become an important component of many of today's minority language movements. Through the production of mass media, members of such movements may encourage the continued use of the language, inspire others to learn it, and challenge the language ideologies of speakers and non-speakers alike. This paper examines the roles that the above objectives have played in discussions during the planning stages of a new Gaelic Digital Service, which is currently set to debut in early summer 2008. This service will use 360 degree commissioning to bring together the pre-existing Gaelic radio channel (BBC Radio nan Gaidheal), enhanced internet content and the first ever devoted Gaelic television channel, thus presenting a unique approach to minority language media in the British Isles. Interviews and participant-observation conducted in Glasgow in the spring of 2007 inform this paper's treatment of the opportunities and obstacles that the introduction of this new media platform may present for the future of Gaelic speakers, the Gaelic language, and other groups/languages that find themselves in similar situations.

Stone, Pamela (Hampshire College), *Shaping Women’s Bodies and Birth Choices: Biology, Fashion, and Technology*

Nineteenth century assessment of maternal risk of mortality is directly connected to assessments of female pelvic morphology (shape and size) and the construction of femininity. This research aims to examine assessments of nineteenth century reproductive health and social identity for women to understand the foundations and subsequent efficacy of contemporary American obstetric standards. Through a discussion of the biological and cultural components that have literally and figuratively shaped maternal morbidity and mortality in the last two centuries this research evaluates multiple factors (historical assessments of pelvic architecture and women's health, constructions of femininity and models of maternal risk, and contemporary use of technology) that underlie the pathologizing and medicalization of the parturient woman. Consequently this biocultural approach reveals how contemporary standards are rooted in antiquated evaluations of maternal health and today result in an increased risk of unnecessary cesarean section for American women. This reveals that the necessity of cesarean section is often not determined by the expectant mother’s body, but by historical and biomedical - technocratic - models of birth.
Stull, Scott D. (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.), *Transforming Space and Society: Houses and Social Order in Medieval England and Colonial New England*

The early houses of colonial New England were a continuation of the social order established in medieval and post-medieval England. The social construction of space in the post-medieval house was markedly different from its medieval predecessor, but the exterior image was much the same. In the early eighteenth century, the rising colonial elite of New England developed a way to express hierarchical difference while, at the same time, used a new architectural style to create the public image of a unified society.

Sutton, Wilma-Charmaine (Holyoke Community College), *Facing the Stigma - Fighting the Fear*

Marred by its conflated relationship with homosexuality, funding for AIDS research, awareness, and health care has been continually disclaimed and/or devalued. Historically, AIDS in all its elements: awareness, research, and health care became a victim of homophobia and religious intolerance. The impact of this sexual prejudice on the heterosexual community was lost in a false sense of immunity based on their “normative” sexual identity. “AIDS,” they continued to promote, “is a Gay disease.” Secure in this assumption and its rhetoric, anti-gay sentiments grew. Today, more than twenty-five years later, the flaw in cultural assumptions and rhetoric is exposed in the rampant spread of HIV/AIDS within the heterosexual community. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the effect of sexual prejudice towards homosexuals on the spread of HIV/AIDS. Is there a relationship between spread of the disease and the pathological behavior experienced as sexual prejudice in some communities?

Sweetapple, Christopher (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Sexual Difference is Real: Psychoanalysis and Gender Archaeology*

This short paper is my attempt to bring psychoanalytic theory to bear on the question of sexual difference, a perennial theme for gender archaeology. Archaeologists and anthropologists have tended to eschew the crass biological essentialism that guided their theories in the 19th and 20th century in favor of an understanding of gender that is historically contingent and, to use the cliché, socially constructed, usually with pious reference to Foucault’s work on the discursive constitution of modern European sexualities. This perspective, however, leaves unaddressed the fundamental tension between the concepts of ‘sex’ and ‘gender’; in the case of the popular social constructionist perspective, gender is regarded as a symbolic imposition on anatomical sex, and even sex, it is argued, can be seen as a discursive fiction. This is the perspective from which the psychoanalytic theory of sexuality is appraised (and often dismissed) by anthropology (including archaeology). I will argue, however, that this appraisal already abandons the vocabulary of psychoanalysis and that psychoanalysis offers a unique and necessary solution to the (often unrecognized) theoretical deadlock resultant from a purely historicist or constructionist account of sexual difference.

Sweetapple, Christopher (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *What is Islamophobia?*

My paper is an attempt to answer the question: What is Islamophobia? Within the disciplinary journals of cultural anthropology, many theorists have been debating this question in divergent ways. Taking as a starting point the rising tide of anti-Muslim events in the early years of this century, much attention has been paid to discriminatory policies, practices and discourses in North America and Western Europe that target Muslims. Some theorists argue that the homology between racial discourses and practices and Islamophobic discourses and practices belie a process of the racialization of migrants and Muslims in Europe and North America. Other theorists see the rapid emergence of Islamophobia in Western Europe and North America as the result of structural changes in the relationship between modern nation-states and migrant and post-colonial populations prompted by geopolitical events like 9/11. Drawing on my fieldwork in Berlin among queer Turkish and Muslim activists, as well as the internet-based activism of organizations whose specific goal is to address Islamophobia, this paper explores the validity of these competing interpretations by bringing anthropological debates into dialog with activists’ understandings of contemporary Islamophobia.
Szafran, Denice (University at Buffalo), *Words Leave No Fossils: Positing Causality in the Spread of Indo-European Language Through Neolithic Europe*

Various disciplines of anthropology generally accept that the Indo-European language spread throughout Europe some time after the Mesolithic era; how and when this happened is consistently debated, however. Archaeological and archaeogenetic theories on these details are wide and varied, including Gimbutas' kurgan invasions, Renfrew's peer polity, Renfrew and Bellwood's first farmers, Adams and Otte's climactic change, Robb's sociological and Cavalli-Sforza's genetic studies. Most of these give only cursory glances to linguistic theories of the methods of language diffusion and dispersal, or in the case of memetics, have attempted to combine the two divergent fields. An analysis of these theories leads me to infer that, indeed, language spreads because it is contagious, and that, following Sapir-Whorf, humans are limited in their ability to absorb cultural innovations until and unless they have the words for them.

Taaffe, Thomas H. (Bridgewater State College), *Mediating the Media: Law and News Production in Northern Ireland*

Throughout the course of Northern Ireland's Troubles, the news media played a central role in defining the events and arguments of that conflict. As politics in Northern Ireland shifted from violent to political struggle, the press became even more central to the Northern argument, as all sides sought to access the stage provided by the media. Over the past 35 years, successive Irish and British governments have sought to shape the terms of media speech, through legislation and regulation. While much has been written about the effects of censorship laws on the conflict, libel and other media regulation have also played a significant role in shaping media reportage on Northern Ireland. This paper will examine some of the ways that these laws and regulations have shaped the terms of the 'sayable.' Contextualizing these rules within the structures and terms of news production and politics in Northern Ireland, I will argue that these laws – and their application – have had a profound effect in shaping international understandings about Northern Ireland and its difficulties, to the benefit of certain political interests over others.

Thayer, Zaneta M. (Dartmouth College) and Seth D. Dobson (Dartmouth College), *On the Adaptive Value of the Chin from the Perspective of Sexual Dimorphism*

Although the chin is considered a hallmark of modern human anatomy, the adaptive value of this structure remains obscure. The goals of this study are to (1) present a new approach for quantifying chin shape based on Elliptical Fourier analysis of anterior symphyseal contours, and (2) evaluate the predictions of two competing hypotheses for the adaptive evolution of the chin: masticatory stress resistance versus sexual selection. Both hypotheses make predictions about the degree of sexual dimorphism in chin size and shape. The masticatory stress hypothesis predicts low levels of dimorphism, while the sexual selection hypothesis predicts high levels of dimorphism. Tracings of the anterior symphysis were obtained for a sample of 180 recent-human mandibles representing nine geographic populations. Tests for sexual dimorphism were carried out for each population separately. Fourier shape descriptors were subjected to principal-components analysis to reduce the number of variables. Paired t-tests on component loadings were used to evaluate the degree of sexual dimorphism. Results indicate statistically-significant levels of sexual dimorphism in chin size and shape. The presence of strong sexual dimorphism is consistent with the sexual selection hypothesis. The exact cause of this pattern remains to be determined.

Thomas, Alicia A. (Ithaca College), *The Ithaca Free Clinic: A Unique Integrative Approach to Free Health Care*

Health care in the United States has been a debated topic for many years. Insurance companies make it difficult for a large portion of the population to afford a health care plan. To address this problem, a number of provisional solutions have been tried, from subsidized health care programs, to low income and free clinics. Very few of these solutions take account of the significant interest in and use of alternative, complementary, and integrative medicine. Ithaca, New York, opened up a free clinic two years ago serving Tompkins county and some bordering residents. The Ithaca Free Clinic is different than the national free clinic model because it incorporates integrative health care in their services. This model is proving to be highly effective with clinic patients. The Ithaca Free Clinic is helping those in need of immediate medical assistance, providing connections to health care for those un- and under-insured, and promoting a progressive paradigm for integrative health care.
Thompson, Kristina Lammi (University of Connecticut), *Building a Bridge: Connecting Architectural History with Historical Archaeology*

The nature and complexity of Post-Contact cultural landscapes and sites requires historical archaeologists to incorporate a number of disciplines and approaches in an effort to reconstruct past lifeways in a meaningful way - history, geography, geology, material culture analysis, faunal analysis, etc. One discipline often overlooked is architectural history. Post-Contact sites frequently have a built environment component that may not be readily visible. Occasionally, the remains are obvious, as in a standing building or extant foundation. More often, the material culture and artifact distribution suggest the former existence of a building, but little indication of the original edifice remains. Whether a site contains evidence of domestic, industrial, or agricultural buildings, analysis of regional standing structures provides valuable insight into construction methods, form, and organization of space of these extant buildings. Using examples from southern New England and Nova Scotia, this paper explores the efficacy of architectural history as an avenue of exploration to reconstruct the past built environment on Post-Contact communities.

Tompkins, Dannielle (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Impact of Life Stresses on Age at Death for Tubercular Patients as Evidenced by Skeletal Remains*

A preliminary examination of individuals from the Robert Terry Anatomical Collection housed at the Smithsonian Institution with an identified cause of death of tuberculosis (TB) is detailed herein. While the majority of the remains within the Collection are individuals of low socioeconomic status, the large number of African Americans under the age of 35 at death (n=104/107), points to other potential stressors which may have contributed to this lowered age at death profile. Sixty-two skeletons, approximately 25% of TB cases, were examined for dental pathologies (ante-mortem tooth loss, caries, linear enamel hypoplasias), degenerative joint disease of loading joints of the axial skeleton, tubercular lesions of the vertebral column, congenital abnormalities, cranial and post-cranial fractures, and non-specific infectious changes in bone. Four times as many African Americans displayed nutritional stress markers evidenced by linear enamel hypoplasias compared with Euro-Americans. Females with nasal fractures had a positive correlation with ulnar fractures. Perhaps the most eloquent finding, however, is the general lack of pathologies within the post-cranial skeleton of the mainly African American men who died in their 20's and 30's. Lack of access to medical care which predisposed them to an early death speaks volumes to the social context in which they lived.

Underwood, Allyn (Ithaca College), *Dichotomous Views of Indian and Western Astrology*

Many of the cosmologies and constellation stories of the world are inspired by the same stellar regions of the night sky seen by people across the northern hemisphere. Early civilizations had vastly differing views of what the universe was like. The subject of Indian and western astrology exposes the dichotomy of self and other as the binary set of science and eastern prognostication. This paper demonstrates the romanticizing of another's science that trivialized the many peoples who studied the skies and associated legends with the stars. Through these legends and observations astrology was formed. Astrology is best understood as the quest for divine knowledge based on the study of the signs of the zodiac that are seen to influence human affairs. The Zodiacs consist of different constellations seen throughout the year. Typically an individual’s date of birth, which is associated with a particular constellation, is believed to determine the individual’s character. Astrology is one way that humans express their religious and philosophical concerns about the origins and nature of the universe and the nature of human existence. The histories of two astrologies show how they have changed into different cosmologies by the influences of religions, economies and social structures.

Vilardi, Kayla (Rhode Island College), *You Can't Say That!*

My research involved sitting with a group of college students and observing the use of profanities and taboo words. This was a brief study, conducted in a very informal setting for honesty, and includes interviews with the participants afterwards. I was able to study the cultural contexts and social restrictions of taboo words.
Viola, James (Ithaca College), Captive Siamang (Symphalangus syndactylus) Positional Behavior at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo, N.Y.

Positional behavior data yield important information regarding how animals interact with their environment (Cant, 1992). In this study, the positional behavior of an adult male and female siamang were examined at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo in Syracuse, N.Y. Data were collected every two minutes for six hours using instantaneous focal animal sampling (Altmann, 1974). The positions recorded included sitting, crouching, laying, outstretched, mounted, and fully extended. The results showed that both siamangs sat most of the time. The second most common position employed was crouching. Both adults also used the ground more than any other substrate. In addition, although the male used obtusely angled substrates more than the female, both used horizontal substrates most of the time. Ultimately, the differences in positional behavior between the captive siamangs were minimal. However, the differences between captive and wild siamang positional behavior were great. For example, wild siamangs spend very little time on the ground. Correspondingly, it is important to compare the positional behavior of captive and wild primates to see if the captive setting provides animals an environment as similar as possible to that in the wild, given the constraints of zoological institutions.

Wallace, Dickie (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Teaching Undergraduate Ethnography in the IRB Era

Undergraduate majors in cultural anthropology should conduct ethnographic fieldwork. More than carrying out an academic exercise, they should design research in subjects that they care about, exploring social fields, making contacts, negotiating participation, and conducting undirected and directed interviews. Experiencing the fuzzy boundaries between life and ethnographic practice, they confront ethical issues and can inductively learn the art of ethnography. Undergraduates should own their efforts if they will be invested and accountable, analytically and emotionally, in anthropology. A growing problem with undergraduate ethnography, however, is the mission creep of Institutional Review Boards which are, with alarming frequency, restricting ethnographic research. Some IRBs are applying inappropriate norms of laboratory research on ethnography, mistaking ethnographic fieldwork for the purposeful intrusiveness of experimental science. Restrictions on faculty and graduate student ethnographic undertakings are well documented, but the defense of ethnography at the undergraduate level has been minimal. By comparing experiences with three different colleges' dealings with undergraduate ethnographic research and illustrating the inconsistencies between IRB goals, this paper attempts to address the threat posed to cultural anthropology by IRB misinterpretations of anthropological methodologies and overzealous oversight. It then posits some possibilities for educating one's campus IRB about the nature of ethnographic fieldwork.

Waller, Jr., Joseph N. (Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.), Pre-Contact Native American Village Structure in Southern New England: An Example from the Coastal Zone

The shift from a mobile foraging Native American settlement strategy towards that of settled villages with a horticultural subsistence base has been a matter of academic debate in southern New England for over 20 years. Although traditional Native American settlement and subsistence models insist that village settlement and intensive maize horticulture were elements of pre-contact Algonquian Indian settlement and subsistence strategies, few sites that undoubtedly qualify as pre-contact Native American villages have been archaeologically verified in the region. The result has been a paradigm shift that excludes concentrated villages from the pre-contact southern New England cultural system. Recent archaeological investigation of a coastal site in Rhode Island is challenging the assumptions of the current revisionist model. This presentation will provide new settlement data from Rhode Island archaeological contexts in the hopes that it will contribute to the ongoing debate concerning Native American village formation and structure in southern New England.
Warchol, Danielle (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *The Relationship Between the Roanoke Colonists (1585 and 1587) and the North Carolina and Virginia Indians*

The Lost Colony of Roanoke is one of America’s oldest urban legends. Financed and organized by Sir Walter Raleigh in the late 16th century, Roanoke was the first attempt of the English to establish a permanent settlement in America. In what was then Virginia, two settlements were created: one in 1585 and one in 1587. Attempts at colonization were ineffective and the colonies were eventually abandoned. While the colonists from 1585 returned to England, no trace of the settlers from 1587 was found. However, archaeological projects such as The Croatan Project, excavation of the Tillet Site on Roanoke Island, and the Lost Colony DNA Project show that the colonists did have a relationship with local Native American groups. This project seeks to uncover the nature of the relationship between the North Carolina and Virginia Indians and the Roanoke colonists of 1585 and 1587. There will be five points of focus: the history of the Roanoke Colonies, a description of local Native American tribes (Carolina Algonquian, Croatan, Powhatan, and Chowanoke), the relationship between the colonists and the Native Americans, the 1587 disappearance and subsequent theories of disappearance, and the evidence and archaeological projects linking the colonists to Native American groups.

Watkins, Lara (University of Connecticut), *At the Intersection of Culture and Biology: The Context of Type 2 Diabetes Within Cambodian American Communities*

Clinicians and community leaders report that type 2 diabetes is an emerging health concern within Cambodian American communities. To better understand the rise in chronic health issues, this research seeks to elucidate the context of type 2 diabetes risk factors for Cambodian Americans in Connecticut. This research is the ethnographic first phase of a mixed-method study examining established and additional biocultural risk factors for diabetes within Cambodian American communities. Interviews focus upon: 1.) explanatory models of diabetes, high cholesterol and high blood pressure, 2.) The meaning of body weight after a history of starvation, 3.) The reality of physical activity, 4.) The relationship to food, and 5.) The challenge of communicating family health history. Anchored by anthropology’s commitment to participants, the study uses a community based participatory approach to build upon previous research and professional experience. The perception, interpretation, and context of diabetes will help to inform culturally appropriate health interventions for community-based partners.

Webb, Rebecca (State University of New York Plattsburgh), *Health and Illness: Migrant Jamaicans’ Worldview*

The ways humans conceptualize health, disease, and illness, their medical worldview, varies from culture to culture. Under certain conditions exposure to other ways of believing and acting can affect the continuation and the structure of such beliefs. In this paper I look at the medical beliefs and practices of Jamaican migrant laborers who spend part of each year living and working in Northern New York. Most of these men have spent a number of summers and autumns in this region, and they have been fully exposed to U.S. American culture in general and Western medical beliefs and practices in particular. This research poses the question, to what extent and in what ways have the Jamaicans changed their medical beliefs?

Weinstein, Laurie (Western Connecticut State University) and Beth Morrison, *Blood and Guts: A Revolutionary War Encampment in Connecticut*

Maj.Gen.Israel Putnam brought three brigades of the Continental Army (approximately 4,000 men and campfollowers) to Redding in the winter of 1778-79 where they established three camps: “Putnam Park,” 2nd Hill or Middle Encampment, and West Redding. 2nd Hill or Middle Encampment is the only camp of the three that remains almost completely intact. For the past three years WestConn has been investigating this encampment via archaeological survey and mapping and historical documentation. Our 2007 field school found most of the perimeters of the site and also located a lot of above-ground features. Our illustrated talk will discuss 1) the importance of this site to the Continental Army’s strategy for out-maneuvering British forces; 2) our strategy for conducting a more in-depth archaeological and historical investigations (including sub-surface testing), and 3) how this this site provides a model for working with local communities in efforts to nominate and preserve significant sites to local and national registers.
Welch, Anthony (State University of New York Potsdam), *Understanding Terrorism Through An Anthropological Lens*

Terrorism emerges in militarized communities, from the effects of globalization, and from the failed implementation of guerrilla warfare. In this paper I address the cultural and environmental factors that foster terrorism. I discuss the economic impact of terrorism, terrorist cultural associations, environmental terrorism, and how terrorists justify their tactics. By understanding the history and culture of terrorism and analyzing the factors that contribute to its growth, anthropologists can suggest effective non-military strategies to deter future acts of terrorism and the recruitment of future terrorists.

Welsch, Robert L. (Dartmouth College) and Joseph T. Ornstein (Dartmouth College), *Friendship on the North Coast of Papua New Guinea*

This paper explores an extensive traditional friendship network observed in the 1990s along the North Coast of Papua New Guinea. For most of a century, since Bronislaw Malinowski first observed and described the now well-known Kula ring, anthropologists have studied a number of different exchange networks in New Guinea. Exchange networks along the North Coast are based on friendships between pairs of individuals. Individuals can have friends in any number of communities, often with a friend in each community along the coast. But in practice few individual networks extend beyond 100 km. Individual networks overlap and there is no geographic boundary or limit as the Kula ring has. Using a quantitative analysis of a survey of 126 informants in 82 villages from 42 communities along the coast we consider whether some communities within the study area are more connected than others and whether some communities or clusters of communities are central places in the network. Specifically, examine these networks using innovative network algorithms to assess whether there are central places, local cliques, and more peripheral or loosely connected villages represented in this data set.

Wexler, Lisa (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Using Photovoice and Photo-Elicitation Methods for Understanding How Cultural Identity Fosters Resilience for Alaska Native People*

The presentation will describe a pilot project that uses PhotoVoice as a method for articulating and understanding how conceptions of ethnic identity shape the coping strategies used by young Alaska Natives who are attending university far from their home village. The focus of the study was developed in collaboration with community members and institutions who believe that “culture” is a primary, protective factor that helps young people overcome hardship and stress. This thinking is supported by a line of research that repeatedly links enculturation and well-being in Native populations. However, the meanings of culture and the ways that young people articulate these in the context of their lives does not reflect this protective aspect. In the presentation, I will share some of the preliminary findings from this photovoice project, and describe the tensions that these results have created for me as I try to respond to community priorities and assumptions. This discussion will illuminate some of the difficulties in doing participatory research. This small example is intended to spark a discussion that interrogates the role of research in community discussions, in academia and in the larger political context.

Whitaker, Kimberly (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *The Fremont Culture*

The Fremont Culture of Utah and surrounding states has long been overshadowed by other cultures in the Southerwestern United States. This may be because the artifacts and sites from the Fremont culture are so diversified and the interpretation of the basic elements of the culture so varied. It is hard to classify this culture as we have so many others, such as the more famous Ancestral Pueblo. My goal in my research was simply to find out more about this illusive culture and share it. Variations within the culture (and the 5 known sub-groups) have many experts believing the culture was much more of a conglomeration of loosely based family groups. Some hallmarks of this culture include: distinct rock art, mocassins, unfired clay figurines, and grayware pottery. Another part of the mystery of these people are the mysterious origins around 700 A.D. and their strange disappearance about 1300 A. D.
Whitney, Joannah L. (Smith College), *The Body Normal: Cultural Facets of Ability and Disability*

This paper explores the concept normal as it applies to embodied experiences of ability and disability. Rather than using these terms as biological or medical markers, I examine the nature of embodiment the categories able-bodied and disabled express. When these categories are seen as cultural expressions and viewed in reference to the intersection of natural and the cultural vis-à-vis the human body, they reveal the contested ground upon which social dynamics such as inclusion and exclusion are manifest. Rather than viewing these terms as neutral descriptors of an aspect of the human condition, I examine cultural elements that are fundamental to the creation of these categories in contemporary U.S. culture and society.

Williams, Zachary (Ithaca College), *How Cows May Facilitate Community Development Among Sudanese “Lost Boys” Refugees*

When one hears the term “Lost Boy,” certain specific images, connected with refugees from southern Sudan, come to mind. However, as I have learned through my experiences working with a fostering community of Sudanese in Syracuse, New York, this term has come to be used on a fractured group of people. Using stories and experiences from Lost Boys and my fellow volunteers, I will explain how, through a simple indigenous craft project, designed to raise money for a scholarship fund, one can clearly see the personal and cultural struggles of a foreign community attempting to work together in a new land. However, some members of this community are slowly finding their feet. A group of volunteers from the Central New York region is working towards helping to foster learning experiences for the Lost Boys, designed to teach them about American life, in hopes that they might be able to use our system to their benefit, build the foundations for a community of support within Syracuse, and support both themselves and the greater community of Sudanese worldwide.

Wonkka, Melissa (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Cannibalism Among the Ancestral Puebloans*

Throughout the four corners region of the North American Southwest, much evidence has been found in support of the claims of cannibalism among the Ancestral Puebloans. The validity of this evidence has been a topic of much contention within the archaeological community. Those who deny the claims of cannibalism have offered alternate interpretations of the evidence, such as warfare or mortuary practices. While further investigations of these alternate hypotheses may ultimately support the claims of cannibalism, they may also provide better insight into the Ancestral Puebloans of the twelfth century, the various social and environmental forces acting upon them, and their response to these forces.

Woods, Kathleen (Ithaca College), *Facilitating Sudanese Refugee “Cow Project” to Raise Scholarship Money Through Participatory Action Research*

Due to internal conflicts, the Central NY Lost Boys Foundation has ceased to function as a viable organization. Former members of the foundation advisory council are helping the “Lost Boys” residing in Syracuse to create and sell clay cows as a means to raise scholarship money and work towards a new community organization centered of cooperation. In the paper I discuss the significance of cattle to the Dinka, and how this project helps them to maintain their culture and bring together a split society. I also describe the part that I and another Ithaca College student are playing in helping to design promotional material for this “cow project,” which is an effort that relies on the abilities and efforts of its members, who are trying to build capacity within their community and become self-sufficient.
Yanek, Tricia V. (Millersville University of Pennsylvania), *So No Senior Goes Hungry: A Case Study of Food Charity and Volunteerism of the Millersville, Pennsylvania Meals on Wheels Program*

For my Senior Honors Thesis in Anthropology, I examine the history of the Millersville Area Meals on Wheels (MOW) Program to gain a greater understanding of how charitable food organizations help to improve the quality of life for individuals living in a rural area. Through active participation in the organization, interviews with the volunteers, and the construction of an ethnography of the Millersville MOW, I specifically focus on the individual stories of MOW volunteers to discover why they chose food as a means to be involved with their community. I examine and interpret the history and development of charitable food organizations (particularly MOW) in the United States, their contemporary role in rural communities, and the effects of volunteerism on the organization itself, as well as on the recipients of Meals on Wheels. Finally, by closely inspecting local demographics and statistics, I examine if volunteerism and the MOW program are fulfilling their goals of helping the elderly and economically disadvantaged of the Millersville community to maintain their independence, and if they are eradicating the greater hunger problem in the area so that no senior goes hungry.

Yeich, Douglas (Millersville University), *What a Waste: An Ethnography of Nursing Home Food Waste*

During my year and a half of employment as a Nursing Assistant on the dementia unit at Glenn Grove Retirement Community, I repeatedly observed concerns and complaints from the facility's residents, their families, and the staff regarding the sheer volume of food thrown in the garbage, hence, my charge became to find out why. I conducted 128 hours of mealtime observation, a survey of the nursing staff, two in-depth interviews with dietary managers and utilized seven scholarly sources in an attempt to find out just how much food was being discarded and why, and what could be done about it. The findings indicated that more than 50% of the food that entered the Glenn Grove facility left in the form of garbage. The reasons for this included government regulations, nutritional guidelines and infection control issues in combination with the physical and mental health and activity level of the residents and the general attitudes that allowed this volume of food waste to remain acceptable. I concluded that the residents, their families, and staff suffered psychologically, therefore, it is in the facility's best interest to pursue solutions, such as donating leftovers to local soup kitchens and pig farmers and composting.

Zanni, Juliette (Rhode Island College), *Reaching Out: Male and Female Differences in Physical Touch During Conversations*

To test the simple hypothesis that females are more likely than males to utilize and initiate physical contact in the course of casual, public communication, a period of three hours was spent observing the patrons of a small café in Providence, Rhode Island. Target behaviors include any physical contact such as kissing, hugging, handshakes, touching of arms or hands, etc. The hypothesis was confirmed, with the highest rates of physical contact occurring between females, second highest initiated by females towards males, third highest initiated by males towards females, and lowest occurring between males.

Ziegenbein, Linda (University of Massachusetts Amherst), *Disability and the Construction of Masculinity*

This paper considers how disability influences one's gender identity. The Northampton Association of Education and Industry, a utopian community founded in western Massachusetts in 1842, had a sexual division of labor. David Ruggles, a blind African American abolitionist, journalist and doctor, joined the community shortly after its founding. In this paper, I briefly discuss current literature on gender and disability and explore how the loss of Ruggles's eyesight may have affected how he was gendered in the community.
This paper explores the rhetorical contours and political implications of a discourse of 'legality' being produced by the current mayor of the city of Bologna. This discourse appears to enact a particular discursive articulation between multiple issues, including political corruption and organized crime, public (dis)order, the exploitation of undocumented migrant labor, and a perceived lack of civic sense among Italy's citizens. I aim with this paper to establish an analytical agenda for understanding this discursive constellation; specifically, I address the questions: What is at stake in this discourse of legality? What populations does it address, and with what political effects? This paper investigates the historical specificity of this contemporary political discourse by analyzing it in relation to contextual factors such as the historical criminalization of migrant Others in Italy, longstanding concerns over the vitality of Italian civic culture, policy shifts and public sphere debates concerning migration to Italy, recent struggles over labor law reforms and other aspects of neoliberal policy implementation, and post-9/11 global discourses of security.
The NEAA Exhibit will be held on Saturday March 8th from 8 am – 5 pm in the Thompson Hall Lower Level Hallway near the registration area. New and used books and reports will be available for purchase from Food For Thought Books, the Book Mill of Montague and the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. We are pleased to also have the participation of cultural resource management firms, The Louis Berger Group, Inc. & Public Archaeology Lab, Inc. (PAL). Stop by to learn about these firms and potential employment opportunities.

A raffle will be held on Saturday to raise funds to support the NEAA conference. Raffle items will include books from Harvard University Press, the University of Massachusetts Press and from authors presenting at the NEAA conference as well as Research Bulletins from the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. In addition, clothing, jewelry, pottery and other gift items will be included in the raffle. All raffle items will be on display in the Exhibit area all day Saturday. The raffle drawing will take place after the Keynote Address Saturday evening.

Please stop by the Thompson Hall lobby to support our Exhibitors and participate in the NEAA raffle. There will be many winners!

The Conference organizing committee would like to thank the following people and organizations for their generous donations to support the 48th Annual NEAA conference:
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