

A world map with a blue and green color scheme, showing ocean currents and landmasses. The text is overlaid on the map.

CURRENTS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

4th Annual STUDENT RESEARCH CONFERENCE

April 6th, 2018

Department of Anthropology
University of Victoria



University
of Victoria
Anthropology

Welcome to Currents in Anthropology: A Student Research Conference 2018!

We acknowledge with respect the Lkwungen-speaking peoples on whose traditional territory the University of Victoria stands, and the Songhees, Esquimalt and WSÁNEĆ peoples whose historical relationships with the land continue to this day.

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Victoria is hosting this conference as a celebration of the research efforts of our undergraduate and graduate students. The presentations represent research completed for in class and out of class projects, Honour's theses, JCURA research, and Master's and doctoral research. Enjoy the presentations, ask questions, and do not forget to vote for the "People's Choice Award" for best presentation.

Our Keynote speaker, Dr. Genevieve Hill, will talk about how Anthropology contributes to her career. Dr. Hill is Anthropology Collections Manager and Researcher at the Royal British Columbia Museum. She received her BA from UVic in Anthropology and Greek and Roman Studies, and an MA and PhD in archaeology from the University of Exeter. Dr. Hill's doctoral research focused on the difference between outsider (archaeologists and ethnologists) and insider (Ancestral and modern Cowichan people) narratives of Cowichan culture history, with particular attention to the perception and use of wetlands. She has extensive field experiences in various places including Greece, the UK, Turkey and BC. Following her PhD, Dr. Hill came home to the Cowichan Valley to work as a commercial archaeologist, later taking a position as a project officer at the Archaeology Branch, and finally joined the RBCM in 2015. Here, Dr. Hill works to connect the academic and consulting archaeology worlds, to improve the quality and consistency of material coming into provincial repositories, and to support research activities.

We wish to thank our sponsors – the Department of Anthropology and the Faculty of Social Sciences Dean's Conference Fund, and the Bureau of Anthropology Students (B.O.A.S.).

Sincerely,
Conference Program Committee

SCHEDULE

10:00	Mix, Mingle and Munchies (light snacks offered)
10:15 – 12:15	Podium presentations in Cornett B235
12:15 – 12:30	Mix, Mingle and Munchies (light snacks offered)
12:30 – 1:15	Keynote Address: Dr. Genevieve Hill
1:15 – 1:30	Mix, Mingle and Munchies (light snacks offered)
1:30 – 3:15	Podium presentations in Cornett B235
3:15	Honours Question period & closing remarks

POSTER PRESENTATIONS – 10:15-3:15, COR B250

When possible, presenters will be available for questions during breaks in the podium presentations.

- 1. Interactive Mapping of Archaeological Sites in Victoria.** Anna Heckadon
- 2. Primate Antipredator Strategies.** Josh D. McInnes and Monica S. Watkins
- 3. Monkeys in Urban Habitats.** Madeleine Wrazej and Chris Deggan
- 4. Pathologies and Their Effects on Wild Gorilla Populations.** Lindsey Marsden and Amy Morris
- 5. The Applicability of Estimating Sex from the Metacarpals and First Proximal Phalanges.** Mariel Finnegan-Klein
- 6. Whaling Practices in the Arctic and Social Structure Variability.** Michelle Smits
- 7. Dark Woods: Illegal Logging and Conflict Timber in Cambodia.** Mikaila Hogan
- 8. Experimental Archaeology: Making Bread from Birka.** Melanie Heizer
- 9. Heritage Archaeology and Digital Documentation.** Melanie Heizer

10. **Life and Death in Medieval Iceland.** Tina Edwards, Katharine Brynjolfson, and Danielle Fluegel

JCURA Scholar Series

11. **Victoria's Jewish Pioneer.** Ryon Ready
12. **Examining the Development of the Femoral Neck Angle During Growth in Two Forager Samples.** Celia Mason
13. **The Impact of Climate Change on Food Security of Indigenous Peoples on the West Coast of Canada and New Zealand.** Tami Schiefelbein

PODIUM PRESENTATIONS – 10:15-3:15, COR B235

- 10:15 **Human-material interactions in the Aurignacian of Europe, 35,000-27,000 BP: An analysis of marine shell ornament distribution.** Lisa Rogers
- 10:30 **Stable Isotope Analysis of a Nuu-chah-nulth Wool Dog Provides Insight into Past Human Resource Use in Barkley Sound, British Columbia.** Dylan F. Hillis
- 10:45 **Tracing Ice Age Artistic Communities: 3D Digital Modeling Finger Flutings.** Cindy Hsin-yee Huang
- 11:00 **Victoria's Jewish Pioneer.** Ryon Ready
- 11:15 **The Illegal Pet Trade of Lemurs and Slow Lorises.** Gwyn Dahlquist-Axe and Gabrielle Parent
- 11:30 **Telling Canada's History of Genocide in Canada's History Museum.** Bradley Clements
- 11:45 **Esquimalt Harbour Soundscape.** Amanda Fletcher and Katie McPherson
- 12:00 **Sonic Geographies of KSDC – Sound, Place, and Community Along the Thai-Burma Border.** Duncan Chalmers

12:15 BREAK – More mix, mingle and munchies!

12:30 **KEYNOTE ADDRESS. Dr. Genevieve Hill**

1:15 BREAK - More mix, mingle and munchies!

Honours Symposium

1:30 **Development 2.0: A Critical Discourse Analysis of World Vision and Kiva.org.** Haley Duke

1:45 **A Human-sorting machine: Language from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.** Ariel Becherer

2:00 **The Circumcised Canadian vs Circumcised American: Health policy discourse and its construction of the male body.** Zachary Rintoul

2:15 **Searching for a Métis Approach to Audio-Visual Anthropology: Cultural, Linguistic, and Ethical Considerations.** Lydia A. I. Toorenburgh

2:30 **Māori Communities, Climate Change, and a Transforming Coast: An Indigenous and Anthropological Perspective.** Tami Schiefelbein

2:45 **Examining the Femoral Neck-shaft Angle in Juveniles from Two Archaeological Samples.** Celia Mason

3:00 **Sea Urchin Harvest Profiles and Indigenous Marine Resource Management in the Archaeological Record of Coastal British Columbia.** Arianna Nagle

3:15 **Honours Question period & Closing Remarks**

Conference is followed by two other public events.

4:00 – 6:00 pm

David Lam Auditorium, MacLaurin Building, Uvic

1491: The Untold Story of the Americas Before Columbus - Special Screening of Episode 8 "Continuance"

Docu-drama mini-series that brings to life the complexity, diversity and interconnectedness of Indigenous peoples in North and South America before the arrival of Columbus. Presented from an Indigenous perspective through a blend of documentary and scripted drama, the series takes its audience on a journey along a timeline that dates from 20,000 years ago to 1491.

Special Screening of Episode 8 "Continuance" (featuring UVic Alumni & Archaeology projects) & Q&A session with 1491 director Barbara Hager

7:00 – 9:00 pm

David Lam Auditorium, MacLaurin Building, Uvic

Sonoptica Film Festival

The festival will showcase eight original short-length films produced by the Applied Ethnographic Film students about people living in Victoria: from skateboarding and food to VW Synchro Vans and Heavy Metal. Everybody welcome and it's free!

PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

A Human-sorting machine: Language from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada. Ariel Becherer

Canada describes itself as “a nation of immigrants” that has embraced a policy of multiculturalism. The majority of individuals granted citizenship in Canada do so under so-called “economic” programs. My research focuses on the content of the government of Canada website produced by the ministry of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). In particular for my honours thesis, I conduct a critical discourse analysis of one tool, and two documents accessible online from the IRCC. The tool is “determine your eligibility”, and the documents are, “Discover Canada: The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship” and “Planning to Work in Canada? An Essential Workbook for Newcomers.” As of when I wrote this, the tools and the documents are accessible within 2 clicks from the main page of the IRCC. I examine the emphasis on economic language to describe different citizenship paths, Canadian citizens, and the nation. I ask: what kind of economic language is used in these documents? How does it encourage understandings of Canadian citizenship and Canada in economic terms? How is this hailing neoliberal economic subjects? Althusser’s notion of hailing and Foucault’s definitions of neoliberalism, governmentality and subject formation are used. Considering Canada’s self-proclaimed status as “a nation of immigrants”, understanding the discourse of immigration in Canada is significant for understanding the state. My research builds on earlier critical discourse analysis of the discourse on immigration in Canada, and research on neoliberal subject formation.

Sonic Geographies of KSDC – Sound, Place, and Community Along the Thai-Burma Border. Duncan Chalmers

This is a project about sound, place, identity, and community among Karenni refugees in Ban Nai Soi, Thailand. It is, by nature, a soundscape project, and attempts to bring to light the central role that sound plays in the processes of placemaking. The collection of sounds presented here are taken from my time as an intern at the Karenni Social Development Center, a community-based education organization for young Karenni refugees along the Thai-Burma border.

It is through these sounds (and the stories that accompany them) that I hope to portray to you, at least in part, the amazing vibes of this place, the people I have met (who I am now proud to call my friends), and the community I have had the honour to become a part of. Sound is everywhere. It's a part of every environment, every scene, every locale we interact with. It's powerful, and thus occupies an important area of consideration when thinking about the meanings, memories, and ideas we associate with a given place. For me, personally, working here along the border and living with this incredible group of people has helped me to realize the existence of such power.

Perhaps most powerfully, these sounds help to create a sense of place and/or belonging for individuals who maybe have not felt such things at any point in their lives. They turn a simple, mundane space into a *place* filled with friendship, support, emotion, and love. A home.

Telling Canada's History of Genocide in Canada's History Museum.

Bradley A. Clements

The new Canadian History Hall of the Canadian Museum of History opened on July 1st, 2017 (the 150th anniversary of Canadian confederation), in the National Capital Region. This exhibition is the first to feature the history of the Canadian Indian Residential School system in a national narrative. Aside from potential colonial tensions of a state assimilationist institution's history being displayed in a state heritage institution, the nuanced ways that societal discourse and politics have influenced the curation of this loaded subject matter will be discussed. Preliminary findings of my interview research with involved museum professionals suggest that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action played a minimal role in the curation of the Canadian History Hall. However, the societal context created by the Commission and associated Indigenous movements has had dramatic impacts on the exhibit's manifestation and the processes behind it, notably when compared to the museum's earlier signature exhibitions.

The Illegal Pet Trade of Lemurs and Slow Lorises.

Gwyn Dahlquist-Axe and Gabrielle Parent

A threat to the conservation of the world's endangered primates is overexploitation, such as being hunted for food, hunted for bush meat or trophies, and live capture. Slow lorises (*Nycticebus*), from Indonesia, are unnervingly common in the illegal pet trade. However, the slow loris is highly vulnerable to stressors and ill-suited for captivity. Slow lorises kept in captivity are often fed inappropriate diets, causing obesity and dental disease. Additionally, as the only known venomous primate, their teeth will be removed, resulting in pain and the inability to feed on exudates. Recently, there has been an increase in the number and popularity of videos depicting slow lorises as captives on sites such as Instagram and YouTube, which increases the demand for pet slow lorises. Slow lorises are wild primates not suited for captivity. Lemurs also fall prey to the illegal pet trade, which has become prominent within Madagascar, the lemurs' native country. Pet lemurs are kept in damaging captive conditions, such as on a leash, rope, or chain, which are restrictive and can lead to injury or strangulation, and/or a cage, which generally are small. They are fed foods not resembling their natural diets, like rice, meat, and coconut wine. Once the lemurs reach sexually maturity, they can become aggressive, leading their owners to rid themselves of the pet by selling them, returning them to the forest, or killing them. This research projects examines the illegal trade of slow lorises and lemurs and their damaging and traumatic captive conditions.

Development 2.0: A Critical Discourse Analysis of World Vision and

Kiva.org Haley Duke

Foreign aid and development projects, in their early beginnings, were generally executed through large-scale state and NGO interventions aimed at eradicating poverty in the developing world. More recently however, development has transformed into an interactive experience, transcending international borders and mobilizing personal relationships between individuals in the Global North and South. Within this new landscape of development – what I call “Development 2.0” – World Vision and Kiva.org have, in their own right, gained international recognition for the approaches

they take to alleviate poverty and the numbers of people they have reached. World Vision, perhaps the paramount organization for child sponsorship, encourages individuals to donate to a child in need in order to provide them with the basic necessities of life. Kiva.org, in contrast, departs from the notion of donating gifts to a focus on empowering individuals through small loans, subsequently providing them with the tools and resources they need to lift *themselves* out of poverty. Through a rigorous critical discourse analysis, this paper builds on current literature to highlight the similarities and differences between World Vision and Kiva.org. This research emphasizes how these two organizations, although manifested in the same phenomena, mobilize two very different representations of the “Other,” in turn hailing two distinct donor subjects: one who conceives of foreign aid as charity and a gift and another who conceives of it as a market relationship. By merging online linguistic evidence with contemporary literature, this paper contributes to the growing body of research on development in the field of anthropology.

Life and Death in Medieval Iceland. Tina Edwards, Katharine Brynjolfson, and Danielle Fluegel

“Life and Death in Medieval Iceland” is a virtual exhibition we created that explores multiple aspects of peoples’ experiences in medieval Iceland through the archaeological evidence left behind. We start by exploring indications of children during the time. Here we discuss evidence of children, their interpretation, and why there may be limited evidence of children. Through a general lack of evidence, we conclude that there may be a survivorship bias towards children’s artifacts as well as that there could be a misinterpretation of children-related objects. Our next focus lies on Hofstaðir, a medieval site in Iceland, that provides information on the lives of people that lived there. As well, this site allows us to connect the similarities between mythology and the actual practices of medieval Icelanders. Finally, we analyze different types of burials that have been excavated in Iceland and come from the medieval era. This allows us to recognize how death was understood and accepted throughout the area and period. By looking at the graves associated objects and the mythology we gain knowledge on what death meant to these people. These three components come together to create what we hope to be a more whole

picture of the experiences throughout the life cycle of people living in Iceland during the medieval times. This information helps us to understand better our past and aids in creating a more whole picture of the people who lived before us.

The Applicability of Estimating Sex from the Metacarpals and First Proximal Phalanges. Mariel Finnegan-Klein

Differential taphonomic processes in both forensic and archaeological contexts can limit the abilities of the researcher in determining the biological specifics of skeletal remains. The more commonly-used sex estimation methods are dependent on the skull and os coxae, and so may not be viable in cases of poor preservation. As a result, metric methods have been developed that rely on sexual dimorphism in the smaller and often better preserved elements such as the metacarpals and the first proximal phalanx. This method of sex estimation is performed using a sample of individuals of known sex from a single population. A regression equation is derived for each metacarpal and first proximal phalanx of the reference sample, which can then be applied to individuals of unknown biological sex. The numerical result of the applied equation is indicative of a predominance of either male or female skeletal characteristics in an individual. In order to better understand the applicability of said metric method, this study used the teaching collection at University of Victoria in order to test the validity of equations

Esquimalt Harbour Soundscape. Amanda Fletcher and Katie McPherson

The Esquimalt Harbour Soundscape is a sonic tour through time in the Esquimalt harbour. Created as a part of Bridging Victoria, a community engagement project presented by UVic anthropology students at the Royal BC Museum, this soundscape is an interpretive spatial and temporal journey through the Esquimalt harbour. This presentation will focus on how we used sound to explore the history of a site and to assist with the presentation of archaeology and temporality to the public in an accessible and engaging way. We will discuss how we chose certain sounds to represent the changing uses of the harbour and the changing technologies

over time, as well as delve briefly into some of the technical choices that were made while building this soundscape.

Interactive Mapping of Archaeological Sites in Victoria. Anna Heckadon

“Bridging Victoria: Stories from the Archaeological Past” was a collaborative, pop-up exhibit produced by the Anthropology Department at the University of Victoria and the Royal British Columbia Museum on November 25th, 2017. As part of the exhibit, my group designed and built a physical interactive map contextualizing three local archaeological sites. We designed it to allow community members to explore and discover the stories of Victoria’s past through a hands-on experience. We utilized electrical currents and basic computer programming to trigger audio-based introductions to sites located on a map of Victoria to orient visitors and provide an introduction to archaeology. This application has strong potential to contributing to heritage environments because it makes exhibit building more flexible and inexpensive, and is highly engaging for diverse audiences.

Experimental Archaeology: Making Bread from Birka. Melanie Heizer

With limited organic material found in the archaeological record, reconstruction and experimentation is one way of exploring how medieval recipes were made. This project attempted to recreate two bread recipes known from the archaeological site of Birka, in Sweden. Of the two recipes, one has been found in the archaeological record both as food, and in association with funerary landscapes. This is a simple bread, typically using two types of grains, and fried on either side. The second recipe, known as “Bread in a Bag”, is a more complex recipe, and is more experimental. There are no textual records identifying recipes that indicate bread was made this way, however, there have been several archaeological finds suggesting that like this recipe, some bread was boiled rather than fried. This experiment was conducted three times per recipe, altering the flour ingredient each time. The purpose of making three versions of the recipes was to experiment with the character of the bread when using different ingredients. The differences bread density, texture, quality, and overall edibility was examined. Finally, both recipes were compared to each other in

of their similarities and differences of the final product, and the feasibility of their production on a regular basis during the Viking age.

Heritage Archaeology and Digital Documentation. Melanie Heizer

Being presented here are the results from the digital work done in the Jewish cemetery in Victoria, BC. Focusing on revealing the lost inscriptions, the goals of this project have been to corroborate the list of people buried in the cemetery and identify the names and dates of those either not listed or those for whom the records are not complete. In using photogrammetry, burial monuments in the Emanu-El cemetery in Victoria, BC are being rediscovered and assessed for cultural preservation purposes. This digital technology is being used in conjunction with archival research, looking at the individuals buried in this cemetery. By identifying the names and dates associated with the monuments, we are able to recreate an identity for the individuals buried here. Additionally, we are able to assess which monuments are in danger of environmental damage and identify them for potential preservation efforts. This digital project has been run alongside other archaeological and cultural surveys in the cemetery.

Stable Isotope Analysis of a Nuu-chah-nulth Wool Dog Provides Insight into Past Human Resource Use in Barkley Sound, British Columbia. Dylan F. Hillis, Iain McKechnie, Eric J. Guiry, Chris T. Darimont

Stable isotope analysis of bone collagen provides an effective means for understanding food web relationships in archaeological and ecological contexts. Domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*) bone collagen can be used to infer past human food web activities, as dogs were often provisioned with scraps from human meals and faeces. In this study, I use stable isotope signatures from a wide variety of taxa to interpret a Nuu-chah-nulth wool dog's diet as a way of inferring human resource use in Barkley Sound, British Columbia. Food source contributions were estimated by Bayesian stable isotope mixing models (Mix SIAR). Results suggest a diet largely composed of schooling forage fish (median, 65.2%, range, 19.1% to 85.5%). These findings

contribute further insight into Tseshaht First Nation history by focusing on Indigenous marine resource use in Barkley Sound (1030-1170 AD).

Dark Woods: Illegal Logging and Conflict Timber in Cambodia.

Mikaila Hogan

Conflict over lucrative natural resource extraction is a centuries old problem and the proceeds from these resources often fund more war. Illegal logging occurs worldwide but a poor, developing nation like Cambodia, which is still rebuilding from the Khmer Rouge regime, is particularly vulnerable to exploitation. The state, corrupt companies, and small-scale loggers have turned the remote forested borderlands of northeast Cambodia into an area of violence as ideologies of legal versus licit clash. Those who participate in it for economic survival see small-scale illegal logging as highly legitimate. Too often small-scale loggers alone are scapegoated for the growing problem of deforestation that has been created by a number of players. Corrupt international companies practice unsustainable logging on a much larger scale and engage in threats, coercion, and violence against those who will not comply with their demands or ignore their activity. The state and its agents simultaneously enforce regulations against illegal logging while still profiting from it due to rampant corruption. Particularly problematic are rare, luxury timbers like rosewood that can provide a monthly income equal to a yearly income gained from other opportunities. In addition to constant conflict, small-scale loggers that engage in licit logging activities for survival face marginalization, structural violence, and the uneven distribution of wealth. The lack of infrastructure, basic services, and alternative employment options for impoverished groups in remote forested borderland needs to be addressed in the quest to solve the problems around sustainability and illegal logging activities worldwide.

Tracing Ice Age Artistic Communities: 3D Digital Modeling Finger Flutings.

Cindy Hsin-yee Huang

Finger flutings are lines and markings drawn with the human hand in soft cave sediment in caves and rock shelters throughout southern Australia, New Guinea and southwestern Europe, dating back to the Late Pleistocene.

Two decades ago, Kevin Sharpe and Leslie Van Gelder developed a rigorous methodological framework for the measurement and analysis of finger flutings that allows researchers to identify characteristics of the creators, such as age, sex and group sizes. However, despite a comprehensive framework of study, data collection is still reliant on in-field measurements and is often constrained by physical challenges within the caves. With advances in technology, new methods of digital documentation are emerging. Creating three-dimensional models of finger fluting panels would allow for off-site measurements and other forms of analysis. This paper presents the preliminary results of an experimental archaeology project that tests three different 3D scanning techniques to determine the most appropriate method for the documentation of finger flutings based on factors such as portability, cost, efficiency, accuracy, as well as other challenges present in cave and rock shelter settings. A consistent method of 3D documentation for finger flutings will allow researchers to document sites globally and give rise to new perspectives and questions.

Pathologies and Their Effects on Wild Gorilla Populations. Lindsey Marsden and Amy Morris

With a high majority of our wild primate populations on decline, it is of utmost importance to understand the causes for this so that appropriate preventative measures can be taken. Both Western lowland (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) and Mountain (*Gorilla beringei beringei*) gorillas are classified as critically endangered. This is not only due to poaching and habitat destruction, but because they are susceptible to many diseases. This project focused on some of the various pathologies that affect our wild gorilla populations, and what effects they have on them. Our research discovered that respiratory diseases were the most lethal pathology to impact both of these populations, along with the Ebola virus, gastrointestinal bacteria transmission, Yaws disease, and Alzheimer's. When looking at how these pathologies are transmitted to wild gorilla populations, the primary source was human interaction, followed by the interaction between gorillas and other mammals such as fruit bats, livestock, and other primates. Proposed factors on how to prevent the development and spread of these diseases were also discussed.

Examining the Femoral Neck-shaft Angle in Juveniles from Two Archaeological Samples. Celia Mason

Understanding growth and development of the skeleton over the life course as it is affected by genetics, diet, environment, etc. is at the forefront of research in biological anthropology. As noted by Trinkaus (1993), developmentally plastic features can be examined in the adult to reflect loading experienced during growth, but relatively few researchers have looked to juvenile specimens themselves for analysis. In this research project, juveniles were selected for study in hopes of understanding shorter periods of loading during development, in contrast to the cumulative effects of loading that are present in adult specimens. Using the femoral neck-shaft angle, specimens from two archaeological samples (Indian Knoll and Later Stone Age South Africa) were examined to explore whether the degree of the femoral neck-shaft angle varied due to the effect of environmental terrain. The concept of biomechanics grounds this research study, its methodology, and statistical analysis. A wider discussion of bioarchaeology and its principles and ethics are discussed in order to provide a brief explanation of why researchers are interested in skeletal analysis and how it can be conducted in a respectful manner. To further discuss the results of this project, both Indian Knoll and Later Stone Age South Africa will be reviewed in terms of their current archaeological interpretations.

Primate Antipredator Strategies. Josh D. McInnes and Monica S. Watkins

In nature, predation can act as a significant ecological force affecting both predators and prey. The force of predation alone can cause evolutionary changes in the functional and structural characteristics of an organism. Over millions of years, primates have evolved morphological and behavioural adaptations in response to predation. We examined and summarized different forms of antipredator behaviour utilized by primates from primary literature. For our analysis we chose four different species of primate, that are spatially separated and have different niche requirements: patas monkey (*Erythrocebus patas*), vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus* sp), white faced capuchin (*Cebus capucinus*), and the Thomas langur (*Presbytis thomasi*). Antipredator behaviours for these species ranged from morphological adaptations like cryptic colour patterns and body size to behavioural

strategies such as group living, predator mobbing, alarm calls, predator recognition, and fleeing. We further discuss how predation can have a direct and indirect influence on primate behaviour. For example a predator can directly kill and consume a primate, but can also indirectly modify a primate's behaviour simply due to the risk of being predated. The primate's behavioural response to a predator can be either beneficial or it can be costly to the animal. As the majority of primates are critically endangered, predators can have a significant impact on primate populations, especially if that population has declined by anthropogenic factors or other threats. Importantly, understanding how primates are affected and how they respond to predation can aid research and conservation.

Sea Urchin Harvest Profiles and Indigenous Marine Resource Management in the Archaeological Record of Coastal British Columbia. Arianna Nagle

Despite a common presence across temporal scales, regions, and cultures archaeological remains of sea urchins along the Northwest Coast of North America have not been a subject of concerted archaeological research but have the potential to provide new insights into the deep time of Indigenous marine resource management systems, and the complex ecological roles of First Nations' within their marine landscapes. Motivated in part by current ecological research identifying the importance of sea urchin body size for influencing the range and productivity of kelp forests on the Pacific coast and the importance of urchins as a size selective preferred prey for sea otters this project involved developing a quantitative methodology to evaluate red sea urchin (*Mesocentrotus franciscanus*) size variation in the archaeological record based on linear regression. This method was developed to investigate the prevalence of sea otters in the Barkley Sound region from archaeological data to inform contemporary sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*) conservation in coastal British Columbia – a widespread concern across several First Nations' traditional territories today. Specifically, this paper investigates whether urchins of large size are regularly present in archaeological samples from the Broken Group Islands to lend support to the hypothesis that Coastal First Nations actively managed sea otters by excluding them from urchin harvesting areas. This research contributes to the greater socio-cultural context of Coastal First Nations interaction with

their marine environments as active participants rather than passive foragers.

Victoria's Jewish Pioneer. Ryon Ready

Victoria's Jewish Pioneers are an often overlooked part of Victoria's early history. They came from England, Germany, the United States, and even as far afield as Australia and New Zealand. United by their shared faith, they formed a community of resilience and service in 19th century Victoria. Uniquely for a Jewish community in the 19th century, the Jewish Pioneers were fully integrated members of society, travelling in the same circles as Lieutenant Governors, Anglican Bishops, Freemason's and more. This project in particular aims to curate short biographies of the pioneers buried in the Jewish Cemetery, and to curate collections of accessible sources, vital statistics, and archival photos and records on an online gallery. These pioneers were merchants, volunteers, homemakers, and more; they came alone and with their families, and together laid the foundations of an enduring Jewish community. This presentation will offer a guided tour of the gallery, stopping on interesting pioneers and records, to approach the topic of Victoria's Jewish Pioneers. Major themes will include accessibility, engagement, and education. Feel free to visit the gallery any time at: oac.uvic.ca/jewishpioneers

The Circumcised Canadian vs Circumcised American: Health policy discourse and its construction of the male body. Zachary Rintoul

Male circumcision is a topic whose merits have been debated for millennia. It represents a collision of ideas surrounding gender, aesthetics, sexuality, religion, and understandings of health. This collision of a multitude of ideas leads to claims for the arrest or continuation of the practice that varies across the world; which can be attributed to different cultures having differing views on how to practice health. A question that emerges with this variation is what is responsible for diversity seen? Although it would be interesting and enlightening to examine male circumcision across the globe, such a scope would necessarily be longer than the space for a paper of this length. To limit the discussion, research examines the cultural differences

between Canada and United States through a critical discourse analysis of each countries' national health organization policy recommendation statements that were constructed for both health practitioners and the public. This analysis is not simply contemporary examination of policies now but reaches back to when each country began releasing statements in the 1970s. In my cross-cultural and diachronic approach, I bring to question the privileging of the 'circumcised' penis present in all policies of both countries. Other similarities and differences are drawn using anthropological literature on bodies. The final goal being, to elucidate each country's policies' particular construction of the male body and possible allusions to how these idealized bodies continue to shape contemporary debates.

Human-material interactions in the Aurignacian of Europe, 35,000-27,000 BP: An analysis of marine shell ornament distribution.

Lisa Rogers

This research explores dynamic relationships between people and materials during the Aurignacian period of Europe, 35,000-27,000 BP. More specifically, a network analysis is used to determine whether there are discernible patterns in the geographic distribution of marine shells used for the creation of beads and pendants. As early inhabitants of Europe moved across the landscape they came into contact with others and left behind material traces of these interactions. Whether these artifacts came to be deposited through processes of migration or exchange, marine shells are particularly useful for exploring these processes, as their presence far from the sea can be indicative of dynamic interactions between materials, individuals, and groups.

Through the use of a social network analysis software called Gephi, this research visually maps the interactions between sites and regions based on the genera and shapes of marine shells present. By creating network visualizations that are analyzed statistically, in addition to geographic maps of site locations, patterns in the interactions within which materials and people were embedded and entangled are explored. Engaging with theories of materiality, this research sheds light on the active role of marine shell ornaments in the complex interactions between individuals and groups.

“Māori Communities, Climate Change, and a Transforming Coast: An Indigenous and Anthropological Perspective”. Tami Schiefelbein

This research aims to understand the ways that climate change is impacting Māori relationships to their territories on the west coast of the South Island of Aotearoa, New Zealand (ANZ). An Indigenous research framework was used to analyze primary and secondary sources regarding Māori interactions with climate change in the region, utilizing concepts such as relationships, wholism, adaptive capacity, and resilience.

The results suggest that climate change is impacting, or may further impact, Māori cultural, physical, and spiritual relationships to their land, although specific experiences vary by community. The goal of this research is to provide preliminary information for a larger research project, which would work to understand how political, cultural, and social forces may influence the ability of Indigenous Nations to adapt to pressures that are imposed on their territories by global climate change.

The Impact of Climate Change on Food Security of Indigenous Peoples on the West Coast of Canada and New Zealand. Tami Schiefelbein

My research project will be a comparative analysis of the impacts of climate change on the food security of Indigenous peoples on the West Coast of British Columbia, Canada, and Aotearoa (New Zealand). While in two different hemispheres, the central coast of British Columbia and New Zealand have similar latitudes, climates, and ecosystems, and will likely face similar impacts from climate change. Through the the lens of food security, this project will therefore analyze how the impact of climate change on Indigenous peoples may also be influenced by the cultural, political, and socioeconomic environments that they are in. Thus, it will lead to a greater understanding of how differing human forces may influence Indigenous peoples ability to respond to the pressures imposed on them by global climate change in similar environments. It will also help create an understanding of the experiences of Indigenous nations in these areas regarding climate change and food security, and how they perceive future solutions, and current limitations to these solutions. The project will build off of my previous work in Heiltsuk territory on the central coast of BC, where I worked with community members and researchers to learn about

their relationship to the land and ecosystems of their territory, and how they have witnessed and experienced climate change through these relationships.

Whaling Practices in the Arctic and Social Structure Variability.

Michelle Smits

Whales are important resources for many arctic cultures, though to varying degrees. The strategies and technologies used to hunt whales differ between groups, as well as the species of whales utilized. There are also differences in social structures that can be linked to these whaling practices, such as reciprocity and redistribution of subsequent products. Utilizing ethnohistorical records, archaeological remains, and carbon isotope testing for variations in diet, the characteristics associated with varying groups can be analyzed. Groups that primarily subsisted on beluga whales used kayaks and cooperatively hunted, with each hunter having an equal right to resultant products, overall contributing to a more egalitarian society, as no one member had more rights to critical resources than others. In the case of bowhead whaling, larger boats manned by crews were needed for a successful hunt and so the owner(s) of the boat had the primary rights to the resultant products, and this ownership contributed to elevated status of some members. In this case, there were socially enforced distribution networks ensuring that all members of the community had access to these focal food resources, but these networks further enforced social hierarchies as families who owned boats had more control over resources. These patterns of resource distribution are also visible in populations such as the Thule and Dorset through carbon isotope analysis and zooarchaeological remains. Whilst connections between these factors can be observed with the research available, the causation of such behaviors is difficult to ascertain without more evidence. Understanding the mechanisms of human agency and environmental determinism and their relationships to each other as well as societies is a key issue that is applicable to archaeology all over the world.

Searching for a Métis Approach to Audio-Visual Anthropology: Cultural, Linguistic, and Ethical Considerations. Lydia A. I. Toorenburgh

Decolonizing and Indigenizing the academy has long been an important focus in Indigenous scholarship. Scholars such as Vine Deloria Jr., Margaret Kovach, and Kathleen Absolon, have worked to imagine a transformed academia. Of this pursuit has come a push for researchers to design a unique approach to their work and discipline rooted in their personal, familial, community, and cultural values. With this attention to one's own ethics and protocol and those of the community with which one works, Indigenous and non-Indigenous researchers can develop methods and ethics which challenge the colonial institutions, thinking, and practices which have so profoundly harmed Indigenous peoples across the globe. As a Cree-Métis person with mixed European ancestry who is honoured to live and work in Coast Salish territory, I feel a weighty responsibility to, and a passion for learning to be in the community and the academy *in a good way*. This paper explores how the work of salient Cree-Métis filmmakers, such as Christine Welsh and Gil Cardinal, reflects the decolonizing project as it relates to the literature of Indigenous (specifically Cree-Métis) researchers and audio-visual anthropology. I also emphasize how this cinematic tradition speaks to my teachings and values in order to begin designing my own Cree-Métis approach to audio-visual anthropology. In addition, I discuss the importance of language and my desire to depart from the history of the words "research", "researcher", and "research participant". Instead, I search for Cree words whose meanings reflect my commitment to this personalized, culturally informed, anti-oppressive, decolonized approach to my work, my "participants", and academia. *All my relations!*

Monkeys in Urban Habitats. Madeleine Wrazej and Chris Deggan

Long-tailed macaques (LTM) are one of the most abundant species of non-human primates found today (Lane, et al., 2010). LTMs can be found throughout Southeast Asia and live in a variety of different habitats from freshwater swamps to bamboo forests. They are known as the most arboreal species of macaque and in their natural habitat they live most

successfully on the periphery of forests or in disturbed areas. However, habitat destruction has led to the movement of these monkeys to move in alongside humans in urban areas (Malaijijitnond et al., 2011). In the wild, LTMs are opportunistic omnivores with highly adaptable diets and depend on resource availability within their habitat (Sha and Hanya, 2013). The movement of LTMs into more urban areas has triggered a variety of dietary and behavioral adaptations, which have been both positive and negative for the species. Several articles discussing the presence of LTMs in urban areas living across Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore were reviewed to determine the behavioral and dietary changes associated with LTMs inhabiting urban areas. Cultural perceptions and religious views surrounding the monkeys have a large impact on the amount of anthropogenic food they include into their diet (Suzin et al., 2017). Since human food is high in energy, easily digested and less energy costly, many urban populations have become very reliant on it (Ilham et al., 2017). This has resulted in an increase in human-monkey interactions. Although these interactions can be positive when it comes to promoting conservation efforts, more physical contact between the macaques and humans has led to more agonistic interactions involving food (Fuentes et al., 2008).

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