



The Manitoba Anthropology Students Conference (MASC) 2017 Conference Guide

Host:

University of Manitoba Anthropology Students Association (UMASA)
442 Fletcher Argue
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, R3T 2N2
UMASA@UMASA.org
204-474-9361 (Department of Anthropology)

Venue:

March 24th – 25th, 2017
307 Tier Building, University of Manitoba

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Welcome Note from UMASA

On behalf of the executive committee and the conference planning committee it is my pleasure to be able to announce the revival of the annual Manitoba Anthropology Students Conference in spring 2017! We would like to warmly welcome you all and share with you our excitement over the possibilities this conference will provide for students at the University of Manitoba, as well as from around the province and across Canada. This meeting presents us with a unique opportunity to learn, collaborate and grow as students as well as examine some of the pressing issues facing anthropology today. As a participant, we hope you seize the opportunities to learn, share ideas, collaborate, network and build strong relationships.

I'd also like to take this opportunity to express our sincere and heartfelt gratitude to everyone who took part in organizing this conference, volunteers and presenters for their input and time.

Once again, on behalf of the UMASA executive, welcome to MASC, and have a fun and productive conference!

Sincerely,

Kristjan W.K Mann
UMASA President
executive.committee@umasa.org

Special Thanks from UMASA

The UMASA membership and executive committee would also like to give special thanks to everyone who contributed to help make this conference a success, including:

The Department of Anthropology and the Faculty of Arts at the University of Manitoba

The University of Manitoba Graduate Students' Association

The University of Manitoba Students Union

Dr. Scott MacEachern, Dr. Kent Fowler, Dr. Ben Collins, and Dr. Robert Falcon Ouellete; for taking the time to present on different aspects of their work

Brad Hewlett at Forks Trading Company & Two Rivers at the Forks

The Manitoba Museum

The Canadian Museum for Human Rights

Degrees Restaurant on Campus

Historic Resources Branch Manitoba

A Note On Registration

During the conference UMASA will be arranging light breakfasts, lunches and dinners for participants and attendees, by emailing your registration to UofM.Anthros@gmail.com you help ensure that we order enough food as well as meet any dietary requirements you may have. If you plan to attend or present please email which meals you will be attending as well as any dietary needs.

Sincerely,

The UMASA Executive Committee
executive.committee@umasa.org

Day 1: March 24th, 2017; 307 Tier and 160 Dafoe Check-In, Presentation Blocks 1-5, Social Event

Time	Event	Presenter (s)
09:00	Check in at Venue/Breakfast	307 Tier
10:00	Opening Remarks	Kristjan Mann, UMASA President
Block 1: 10:00 - 11:10	The Organisation of Early Bronze Age Pottery Production at Tell es-Safi/Gath, Israel: An Examination of Shaping Techniques at the Mesoscopic Scale	Jon Ross
	Lecture on Contemporary Manitoba Archaeology	Suyoko Tsukamoto; Historic Resources Branch
Block 2: 11:20-12:30 160 Dafoe	Film: The Toyama Shimotsuki Matsuri of Kodoki Hamlet	Kristjan Mann
	Documentary Photography and Human Suffering: The case of Alan Kurdi	Ricardo Cardenas
12:30	Lunch	307 Tier
Keynote: 13:30 – 14:30	Border Violence: The Landscapes of Boko Haram	Dr. Scott MacEachern
Block 4: 14:40-15:40	The Benefits of Public Archaeology: Research Findings on the Isle of Mull	Amanda Gilmore
	Lockport: An In Depth Study	Janelle Garvie
Block 5: 1550-1710	Fertility in Albania between 1964 and 2014	Megan Garlie
	Total Fertility Rate Decline in Morocco 1964-2014.	Sarah Oresnik
	Egyptian Fertility and National Demographic Transitions	Lauren Lambert
1730	Social and Pub food	The Hub Pub

Day 2: March 25th, 2017; 307 Tier Presentation Blocks 6-10, Dinner

Time	Event	Presenter (s)
09:30	Breakfast	307 Tier
Block 6: 10:00-11:20	Sexual Assault in the Era of Technoculture: How social media, mass information, and hacktivism play an ambivalent role in finding justice for victims	Janelle Curry
	"It Is Not My Heritage": An Analysis of the #RhodesMustFall and #ScienceMustFall Campaigns	Jackie Jordaan
	The Making of Good Citizens, Good Voters	Madison DeLong
Block 7: 11:30-12:30	Analysis of a Medical Emergency: The Socio-Economics of Anti-Microbial Resistance	Alexandra Henriksson
	A Case of Season and Age: Diphtheria in Toronto, 1900-1930.	Lorelle Juffs
12:30	Lunch	307 Tier
Block 8: 13:30-14:30	Anthropology and Governance	Dr. Robert Falcon Oulette
Block 9: 14:40-15:40	Enthoarchaeology in Sub Saharan Africa	Dr. Kent Fowler, Dr. Scott MacEachern, and Dr. Ben Collins
Block 10: 1550-1710	You Are What You Eat: An Biocultural Analysis of Canada's Arctic and the Inuit	Natassja Brien
	Basque Whaling: Ethnoarchaeology of Egalitarianism	Jonah Olsen
	Pardon me, would you have any Garum Sociorum?: Quasi-Industrial Production of Fermented Fish Products In Ancient Rome	William Harrison
17:30	Dinner	Degrees Restaurant

Abstracts and Additional Presentation Information

Block 1: Friday, March 24th, 10:10 – 11:10

Jon Ross

The organisation of Early Bronze Age pottery production at Tell es-Safi/Gath, Israel: An examination of shaping techniques at the mesoscopic scale

The Early Bronze Age (ca. 2850-2500 BCE) ceramic technology project at Tell es-Safi/Gath is part of a broad front-forward movement in knowledge to advance understanding of the making of prehistoric vessels, in recognition of the wider anthropological significance of techniques and the co-becoming of crafters and the objects they make. The project comprises of a multicomponent analytical programme to understand patterns of production in an early urban complex society, in the southern Levant. Rather than limiting the analysis to conventional macroscopic or microscopic techniques, the paper discusses an alternative imaging method for identifying pottery forming techniques at the mesoscopic scale, which was piloted on cooking vessels and serving platters. The resulting classification of manufacture provides an index to scale the degree to which technological knowledge, skills, and learned behaviours were standardised, routinised, shared, or constrained to (1) particular vessel types in the domestic repertoire, (2) within and between individual households, and (3) across occupational horizons. This “anthropological classification” of the chaînes opératoires in a domestic assemblage is presented as an alternative means for operationalising the identification of specialist production in archaeological contexts, which has been much debated in the archaeology of production.

Block 2: Friday, March 24th, 11:20 – 12::30

Kristjan Mann and William Lee

Film: The Toyama Shimotsuki Matsuri of Kodoki Hamlet (29 min)

Every December in the mountain hamlets along the Tōyama River, in southern Nagano Prefecture, residents gather at local shrines to take part in a festival known as Shimotsuki Matsuri. This is a film about one of those festivals, the Shimotsuki Matsuri as performed at the Kumano Shrine in the hamlet of Kodōki. Based on footage shot at the festival in Kodoki in 2011, the film not only situates this local example within Japan’s rich variety of folk performance types, it also provides a step-by-step account of the more than twelve-hour-long festival. While the first half of the festival is largely taken up by a series of yudate rituals, the second half includes a graceful dance, a ritual in which a priest splashes the boiling water in the cauldrons with his bare hands, and the appearance of masked performers. Unlike the national gods who were the focus of the first part of the festival, these masked performers represent local gods or gods having a particular relationship with the shrine. The festival culminates with the appearance of the chief local god, tenpaku, who with his stately dance and large sword drives away evil and purifies the land.

Ricardo Cardenas

Documentary Photography and Human Suffering: The case of Alan Kurdi

Documentary Photography is used in media as a visual medium to show the veracity or ‘truth’ of accounts. However, documentary photography from its inception poses issues to the meaning it tries to convey. It is easily molded, transformed and distributed to the public with a specific agenda. More importantly, it can be used to mobilize groups of people for political actions playing an important role in today’s politics.

The purpose of this research is to analyze using a social critical approach, the photograph of Alan Kurdi, a Syrian boy who drowned and body was found near Bodrum, Turkey. The photograph of his drowned body was used in the headlines of media all over the globe which brought heated responses and prompted for political mobilization to the continuing refugee crisis in the European Union. In the first section of the paper, I will utilize concepts from W. Benjamin, R. Barthes, G. Starret and M. Sturken to flesh out the methods and visual techniques that the photo of Alan Kurdi uses to convey an array of sentiments within the public, and how the “photographic truth” (Starrett 2003) reinforces collectivities that drive political action. In the second section, I utilize Didier Fassin’s concept of “moral sentimentality” (Fassin 2011) that explains how these sentiments are narrowly tied to the moral and political; how they hinder or further the notion of human suffering as asylum seekers’ bodies in the West become politicized; and how this correlates with collectivities to drive political action.

Keynote Presentation: Friday, March 24th, 13:30 – 14:30

Dr. Scott MacEachern; Bowdoin College, Portland, ME

Border Violence: The Landscapes of Boko Haram

The terrorist organisation Boko Haram has inflicted huge amounts of suffering on communities south of Lake Chad through the last decade. Most analyses of Boko Haram have stressed its origins in Salafi radicalism in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State in northeastern Nigeria, and its associations with other Islamist terrorist organisations are often emphasised. Equally important, however, has been its utilisation of frontier zones between Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger, as refuges and areas for the development of political and military power. I will argue that significant aspects of Boko Haram activities can be profitably understood through the deep-time examination of border phenomena in this region, phenomena that stretch back into the period of predatory state formation in the early-/mid-second millennium AD. These include the slave raiding that played so central a role in the formation of regional cultural landscapes, but also the banditry and smuggling that have been such important elements in the historical and recent periods. In the Lake Chad Basin, frontier landscapes are seen as spaces of danger and violence but also arenas for wealth creation and cultural innovation. I will also examine the ambiguous role of state elites in these activities and consider the implications for ‘rule of law’ in border regions. The horrific violence being played out in the Lake Chad Basin today vividly illustrates the kinds of social disruptions that would have accompanied those processes at different times during the last millennium.

Block 4: Friday, March 24th, 14:40 – 15:40

Amanda Gilmore

The Benefits of Public Archaeology: Research Findings on the Isle of Mull

Compiled within this research paper are expansions and ruminations on the greater impact of accessible archaeological excavation programs in isolated communities and in the realm of international post-secondary students. An analysis of research assembled over two seasons of field work in the remote village of Dervaig, located on the Western Isle of Mull in Scotland, with *HARP Scotland's* research team, will show the beneficial reverberations of a public and largely attainable archaeological excavation experience for the public, non-archaeologically trained individuals, for the archaeological students in training, as well as for the highly trained supervisors coordinating the project. Presenting the archaeological experience as a public learning opportunity connects community members with the history of their living environment and perpetuates the circulation of historical knowledge about said community. For the students of archaeology and their superiors, the accessibility and communal focus of the project speaks to the importance of the discipline and as well as its ability to exist for future generations. This paper ultimately seeks to highlight the importance of participatory training and community involvement within the versatile field of archaeology.

Janelle Garvie

Lockport: An In-Depth Study

During the summer of 2016 the University of Manitoba teamed up with the Manitoba Museum to continue the excavations of Lockport, which started back in 1950. Lockport is a small community just outside of Winnipeg, which has shown some of the earliest evidence of pre-contact Native American culture. The stratigraphy of the site has been divided into two cultures Late Woodland culture and the Late Plains Woodland culture. My research is being conducted on my analysis of unit EaLf-1 253N 549E from the excavation taken place in 2016. This unit has ceramic, lithic and faunal artifacts, a majority of which comes from the lower strata levels. My objective is to determine whether this is a result from this area of the site only being used by the Late Plains Woodland cultures and not the Late Woodland.

Block 5, Fertility Panel: Friday, March 24th, 15:50 – 17:10

Megan Garlie

Fertility in Albania between 1964 and 2014

Sarah Oresnik

TBA

Lauren Lambert

Egyptian Fertility and National Demographic Transitions

Fertility in Albania, Egypt and Morocco

This demographic study will examine how fertility rates have changed over the past fifty years in Albania, Egypt and Morocco. Total fertility rates have fallen dramatically in these countries, with all countries experiencing at least a 50% decrease. What these statistics offer is a way to investigate greater social and cultural changes that have reshaped how society grows. Overall

population growth has implications for the stresses that could be placed on social programs and resources. Therefore, investigating the mechanisms that have caused a reduction in population growth are important to identify in considering how the population will continue to grow. The countries examined here have different social histories and cultures, and yet they have all seen a decrease in total fertility for various reasons. Our panel will highlight the importance of examining specific countries and the multiple forces that shape each population.

Block 6: Saturday, March 25th, 10:00 – 11:20

Janelle Curry

Sexual Assault in the Era of Technoculture: How social media, mass information, and hacktivism play an ambivalent role in finding justice for victims

The purpose of this presentation is to evaluate the contemporary issues in finding justice for victims of sexual assault in the era of technoculture. The public sphere, where justice is meant to be served, originated in a time of exclusion of marginalized peoples, including women, and has retained many of these foundational ideologies. The Internet has allowed greater access to the public sphere, but it has also given rise to the technocultural dogma that everyone ought to be an expert, to the point of paralyzing the public with the Sisyphean search for more and better information. I will evaluate the effects of the public sphere's origins and the technocultural ideology on the sexual assault cases of Daisy Coleman and Rehtaeh Parsons, also looking at the role that hacktivist group Anonymous played in the investigations. I will begin by evaluating the origins of the public sphere, followed by examining how technoculture exacerbates the many myths surrounding sexual assault. Next I will address the ambivalence of vigilante justice in the cases, and problematize the reliance on contract models and notions of the "common good" in cases of sexual assault. I will conclude that more information is not the solution in these cases, as the structures of law and the public sphere are inherently incapable of justly trying rape while they remain rooted in exclusionary origins.

Jackie Jordaan

"It Is Not My Heritage": An Analysis of the #RhodesMustFall and #ScienceMustFall Campaigns

Shit slinging, charred paintings, and the call to scrap science, these are just some of the headlines arising from various student initiated tertiary education campaigns under the #MustFall movement that highlight colonial and apartheid legacy issues in South Africa. My discussion will focus on the local perception of heritage and the African past as characterized by the movement statements and public response.

Madison DeLong

The Making of Good Citizens, Good Voters.

Touching on the work of three key theorists, I begin with the writing of Jürgen Habermas to put forth an understanding of Donald Trump's campaign as an appeal to mass culture and entertainment now prevalent in the culture industry of western modernity. I argue that the public sphere as described by Habermas, has turned into something else entirely. Habermas describes this new phenomena as a pseudo-public, another theorist, Jodi Dean, argues it is the fantasy of a public, but

in either case it is not a public sphere of unified autonomous individuals coming together to make rational, critical decisions. Being that this is the basis of democracy in the modern western sense, this is a problem. I analyze the Trump campaign as an example that describes the shift in how the public sphere is understood, how the crowd is portrayed, and how liberal fears are surfacing about maintaining a democracy when its underlying conditions (autonomous individuals and critical debate) no longer exist. I conclude with the idea that the intense media coverage Trump has received in regards to his campaign is a reflection of the fact that the critical rational public does not exist, and an illustration of how society is struggling to understand this reality. This is exemplified by the spectacle of Trump's campaign in the culture industry, by the constant self-beratement of the media in their complicity, and in the expression of fear over the rule of affect.

Block 7: Saturday, March 25th, 11:30 – 12:30

Alexandra Henriksson

Analysis of a Medical Emergency: The Socio-Economics of Anti-Microbial Resistance

In this presentation, we analyse the rise of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) through an anthropological lens. Drug-resistant microbes threaten all of us, as even the most common infections are becoming fatal again. The misuse and overuse of the drugs are responsible for the rapidly rising number of resistant microorganisms worldwide. However, at the root, it is socio-economic factors which are at fault for this predicament, and the measures that nations are willing to take to combat AMR vastly differ. In the United States, the limited governmental regulation of pharmaceuticals has allowed an appalling 70% of antibiotics sold in the US to be directed to agriculture, as opposed to health care. The overuse of antibiotics within and external to the medical system in the US can be traced to its entrepreneurial approach to health care and, more, broadly to its longstanding culture of individualism. This is evident when compared with the far more successful regulation of antimicrobial in the European Union. This paper will contrast the measures taken by the European Union with those taken by the United States to address AMR and seek to explain the discrepancy between them by analysing their respective political doctrines and policies on health care. If we fail to regulate the use of antimicrobial drugs, we can expect deaths attributable to AMR to surpass cancer and reach disastrous proportions by the year 2050.

Lorelle Juffs

A Case of Season and Age: Diphtheria in Toronto, 1900-1930.

While conducting research on the death records of Toronto's York municipality, between 1902 to 1904, it was noted that the number of deaths from diphtheria were surprisingly high for an infectious disease with a simple and effective treatment that had already been discovered in 1893. Upon further investigation, a significant correlation between diphtheria, deaths in children and season were discovered. These findings prompted a series of research questions: Why are children, aged 1 -14.9 years, most at risk for contracting diphtheria? What role, if any, does seasonality have in the contraction of diphtheria and consequent death? Why were there so many diphtheria deaths in early 20th century Toronto when there was a simple and accessible cure? The findings revealed children aged 1-14.9 years were most susceptible to diphtheria because of their lower levels of antitoxin, diphtheria morbidity and mortality peak in winter and spring months in temperate

climates because they create favourable conditions within the host, and the prevalence of diphtheria from 1900-1930 is attributed to a combination of biological and environmental factors. This study was conducted using a variety of research methods, including microfiche, physical and digital archives, early 20th century medical journals, as well as historical and contemporary case studies on diphtheria. Though the work of physicians and public health officials from the late 19th and early 20th century lacked standardized procedure and demonstrated a high degree of subjectivity, their research still proved helpful in providing insight into the mysteries surrounding diphtheria.

Block 10: Saturday, March 25th, 15:50 – 17:10

Natassja Brien

You Are What You Eat: An Biocultural Analysis of Canada's Arctic and the Inuit

Epigenetics is the study of extragenomic regulation that results in changes to phenotype. Since epigenetics is a new field, there is little research into specific groups. However, in this presentation I will examine epigenetics as it pertains to the Inuit of Canada. Inuit have lived in the Arctic for thousands of years, and have developed strategies for thriving in its harsh environment. In the mid-20th century, the Canadian government interfered with traditional Inuit life and subsistence patterns in three ways: forced sedentization, Qimmijatauniq (the dog slaughter), and residential schools. These events forced Inuit to change their diet and incorporate storebought market foods that were shipped up North, along with other effects. I argue that the sudden and marked shift in diet, along with other changes, are responsible in part for many health inequalities that occur between Inuit and non-Inuit populations in Canada. Furthermore, although there is no direct evidence, there should be concern over epigenetic changes in Inuit because of both the shift in diet and the health issues. To address these issues I have laid out, a comprehensive health policy should be introduced by the Canadian government that considers the unique factors affecting Inuit, and remains sensitive to cultural issues and its own past role in those issues.

Jonah Olsen

Basque Whaling: Ethnoarchaeology of Egalitarianism

Abstract: This paper explores the socio-economic arrangement of Basque fishermen and whalers in the early modern period. Although research on the Basques in the New World is a relatively new area of study, it has already generated a tremendous amount of debate, particularly among archaeologists, historians, and linguists. Anthropologists and sociologists have spent a great deal of time investigating the egalitarian nature of Basque culture, particularly the communes of Spain (such as the Mondragon cooperative network), and have often worked alongside historians to understand its origins. Others dispute this notion of widespread egalitarianism, dismissing it as the 'Basque myth'. The goal of this paper is to investigate this debate further and to uncover the extent to which the egalitarian tradition of the Basque country extended to their highly entrepreneurial voyages to North America, drawing on historical, archaeological, and ethnographic sources. I will address this question through an analysis of the early modern Basque economy, particularly among the largely autonomous whaling voyages to North America of the 16th century, by studying the archaeological and historical records, and contrast my findings with the modern ethnography of Basque fisheries. The historical evidence suggests that the tradition should have transferred to

North America, but this has yet to be applied to the interpretation of the archaeological record. It also seems likely that modern ethnographic research on Basque fisheries should provide the basis for a valuable analogy, and thus a deeper cultural interpretation of the archaeological evidence. I hope to contribute to the broader discussion of whether egalitarianism was a myth created by modern Basque nationalists, or a strong tradition that dates back at least to the medieval period by relating the archaeological record to the wider debate.

William Harrison

Pardon me, would you have any Garum Sociorum?: Quasi-Industrial Production of Fermented Fish Products In Ancient Rome

Food is often discussed in archaeology, but this discussion often goes no deeper than just the reconstruction of subsistence patterns. However, food is more than just how people survive. Food and by extension the people who interact with it, is often socially marked by where, how and by whom it is produced, traded and consumed. This can elucidate more complicated relationships of class, geography, ethnicity and even age. The presentation will be a short investigation of this idea as it pertains to Roman production and consumption of garum and its variants, fermented fish sauces used heavily in Roman cooking and widely used and traded throughout the ancient Mediterranean. The anthropology of food will be introduced through a short history and some key concepts. From there the presentation will focus on drawing a parallel between large-scale ancient garum production and modern industrial foods and the social consequences thereof. These effects include environmental racism, changing foodscapes, creation of brands and gastro-anomie, the discomfort brought on by the social dimensions of eating. The Roman experience of food and commodification will be explored and illustrated using archaeological material from Pompeii and export amphorae from across the Europe, as well as ancient writings and inscriptions. I intend to show how parts of cultural anthropological theory can still be applied to archaeology and how dimensions of social relationships and people themselves should not be lost in favour of metrics or historiography.

About UMASA

UMASA is the representative organization for anthropology students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, at the University of Manitoba. We are committed to encouraging engagement and assisting anthropology students' academic and professional progress, on and off campus. This involves promoting students' research agendas and career development by fostering a supportive environment of peers.

Membership in UMASA is open to anyone with an interest in anthropology. The membership must be primarily students from the University of Manitoba, but is open to interested individuals outside of the institution. As part of its activities, UMASA organizes social events, professional development talks, and co-organizes a colloquium series. Other events are organized with input from membership interest. Although UMASA is guided by a volunteer executive, and has limited resources, the executive is open to suggestions and strives to do its best to help students make the most out of their time at the UofM.

For More Information, or to Get Involved with UMASA, Contact:

UMASA@UMASA.org
442 Fletcher Argue Building
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N2