Beckett, Greg.

It's Alive!, 'The Ghost in the Shell' and Other Metaphors About the Problems of Structure and Agency

In this paper, I start my exploration of one of the central problems of social theory (that of structure and agency) with the general idea that modern society — by which is usually meant modern capitalist society — is an animate system, with its own internal logic, that exists and operates apart from real part. This assertion, coming to social theory from all forms of modern analysis, but most strongly from structuralism, seems to ignore the very people that anthropologists (for example) profess to study. Indeed, this general problem seems un-answerable, and here I wish only to attempt a playful triangulation of some of the central problems built into structural social theory. I will also address some of the post-structural or post-modern attempts to re-work social theory — especially Foucault’s theorizations of power and regulation.

Brookebank, Samantha.

The Children of Knossos: Cannibalism in Late Minoan Crete

The discovery of the bones of four children in a Late Minoan house near the palace centre of Knossos raised the issue of possible human sacrifice and cannibalism in Minoan Crete. The children’s bones are much more fragmentary than other remains of possible sacrificial victims on the island and were not found in a traditionally sacred context (such as peak sanctuary or basement pillar crypt) but in a regular house. Most of the bones are fragmentary, some exhibit cutting and chopping marks, and others were found with animal bones and shells of edible snails. These are all possible indications of cannibalism. Given the evidence, context and location, it is most likely that these four children were victims of cannibalism and not human sacrifice.

De Sousa, Erica.

The Baffling Relationship Between Traditional Spiritual Beliefs and Development in the Solomon Islands

This paper examines how traditional spiritual beliefs interact with development. The study was carried out during a two-month stay in Temotu Province, Solomon Islands in 1999. The results show that traditional beliefs may either support or constrain development efforts. The study uses stories from the Islands to illustrate that traditions have the capability to adapt when confronted by foreign influence. The Kwaio people of Malaita provide an example of the drawbacks of stagnating tradition. Traditional beliefs exist with and without contradiction to the people in the Solomons and therefore play a role in directing development strategies.

Denny, Ann.

Unquantifiable Values: Politics of the time and Space of Academic Freedom

To what degree is an academic currently able to formulate and pursue their creative intellectual goals at Canadian Universities? Although free speech, as a democratic ideal, continues to be valued as an important universal right, I will here examine how attainment of the goal of academic freedom is being undermined because of a combination of important practical concerns.
The increasing social labour of teaching and administrative responsibilities, couple with the increasing scope and sophistication of the intellectual work being done across disciplines, is contributing to a silent erosion of the research and reflection time crucial to any creative academic endeavour.

**DOLPHIN, ALEXIS E.**

*Looking at Gender and Class Through the Eyes of the Corset*

As recently as the beginning of this century, British women of the upper and upper-middle classes practiced a form of body sculpture known as tight-lacing, facilitated by the wearing of a corset. The physical reaction of the human skeleton to such a device will be examined here in light of historical data and sociocultural theory. Only recently and rarely have social phenomena such as gender and class systems been systematically approached in tandem by physical anthropologists. Using Victorian period (1830 – 1910) corset-wearing as a case study, this paper will illustrate how physical anthropologists can contribute to an understanding of the social lives of individuals. By correlating skeletal data with historic and sociocultural explanations for the motives and meanings behind the fashion of corsets, we can begin to discuss specific individual gender roles and class identities from an alternate perspective.

**GALLOWAY, TRACEY.**

*The Skeletal Markers of Scurvy*

The existing anthropological literature on scurvy is limited to descriptions of cranial effects in ancient populations. By combining this information with animal studies and post-cranial radiographic evidence form modern cases of scurvy, this paper presents a broader understanding of the pathologic and osteologic changes that accompany scurvy. The majority of post-cranial scorbutic lesions arise from effects on cartilaginous tissue formed during long bone growth, although subperiosteal haemorrhage may cause cortical thinning and some new bone growth. The cranial effects of scurvy arise from the action of compromised vascular epithelium on the intermembranous bone of the cranium, sphenoid, and mandible. The most consistent pattern of skeletal markers associated with scurvy involves epiphyseometaphyseal cupping, femoral, tibial or fibular fractures, and bilateral, hypertrophic lesions of the greater wing of the sphenoid. Use of a consistent set of skeletal markers will prove useful for osteologists seeking to reconstruct diet, environment, weaning age, social stratification, and medical practices among ancient populations.

**GIBBS, KEVIN.**

*Maya Deer Exploitation: A Paradox*

Most zooarchaeological paradigms are based on the functionalist and materialist archaeology of the middle decades of the twentieth century. However, a non-functionalist, non-positivist zooarchaeology is conceivable, and such a perspective may be beneficial when examining the symbolic roles of animals in the ideology of an archaeological culture. This paper examines the role of deer (particularly *Odocoileus virginanus*) in ancient Maya society through multiple lines of evidence – animal bones, art, ethnology, analogy – all of which can be subsumed under the label zooarchaeology. The structuralist archaeological approach of Ian Hodder’s *The Domestication of Europe* is used as a model in demonstrating the role of deer in Maya dichotomization of wild: domestic. It is suggested that the symbolic “wildness” of the deer was exploited (symbolically “domesticated”) by the Maya elite during annual agriculture festivals. The actual domestication of deer...
would have guaranteed a source of sacrificial animals for these events, but would have weakened their role as a metaphor for "wildness".

GINTER, JAIME.

_Dental Modification and Social Status: An Analysis of Burials at Altar de Sacrificios_

For the better part of this century archaeologists have concerned themselves with trying to interpret and understand the practices and life ways of the Maya. In particular, the construction and representation of social status has been one aspect of Maya life that has received considerable attention. In Maya studies, research has attempted to determine social status from health, diet, and mortuary practices. However, attempts to determine if a relationship have been lacking. This paper seeks to examine if an association between social status and dental modification can be determined from an analysis of burials at Altar de Sacrificios. Various factors such as burial context and type, head orientation, body position, grave goods, age, sex, and health were examined in an attempt to determine the status of the individuals chosen for analysis.

HUCULAJ, LINDSEY.

_Anthropology and Advocacy: Off of the Fence and into the Foray_

Many cultural anthropologists have opined for their discipline to be useful to the world at large. One of the ways this can be accomplished is by advocating on behalf of those societies under study, since the anthropologist is privy to information essential for providing testimony at trials and between mediating groups. Where once anthropologist may have been able to abstain from advocation, in the 21st century they are becoming accountable not only to funding organizations and groups of study, but to a global audience of observers.

Previous attempts at advocation have, however, not always been effective. To become a valued force in advocation, cultural anthropologists need to be equipped with such armaments as education in philosophy, law, and ethics, and with the creation of an ethical committee to aid in decision-making and reviews. The basic tenants of anthropology must be decoded for the general public, and efforts to elevate anthropological discourse out of its esoteric academic cave should be made.

LANCASHIRE, SUSANNAH.

_Flashing a Smile: Dental Inlaying Among the Late Classic Maya_

Dental inlaying, a form of dental modification, commonly was practiced by the Classic period Maya. While many scholars argue that dental inlaying was an expression of high social status among the Maya, this hypothesis has not been adequately tested to date. In part, this is due to the wide temporal and spatial distribution of small samples of dental inlays on teeth in the archaeological record. This paper assesses the validity of the hypothesis that dental inlaying was an expression of high social status among the Maya by examining the context of dental inlays among the Late Classic period mortuary remains at Altar de Sacrificios, Piedras Negras, Seibal, and Uaxactun, dating between A.D. 600 and A.D. 950. Results suggest that dental inlays were expressions of different vertical social groupings among the Late Classic Maya.

LICHTENFELD, MARC.

_A Thin-Plate Spline Analysis of the Cranial Base of Ten Maya Artificially Modified Crania_

This paper examines cultural norms used in the practice of fronto-occipital artificial cranial modification among 10 Maya skulls from Marco Gonzalez and San Pedro, Belize, using the biomorphometric tool thin-
plate spline. Artificial cranial modification allows for a natural experiment for studying the relationship between cranial vault growth and development and that of the cranial base. Of particular interest is how the base of the cranium is affected during growth with the added stress of cranial modification. Additionally, in looking at cranial development we can examine the complexities of the interactions between cranial elements. Thin-plate spline allows one to see the nature of the modification and to compare the force applied to cause the modification. Four distinct groups were identified and thus there seems to be a wide variety of options for carrying out the deformation and no one cultural norm. The greater modifications may not have been outside of cultural norms as any practice that is harmful would likely have been stopped.

MASON, ASHLEY.

Globalization, Tourism Development and the Production of Culture

Analysis of tourism development using theories of globalization is virtually non-existent. This paper seeks ways to bring together the dynamism and complexity of theories of globalization and apply them to tourism development. It is argued that globalization provides an appropriate framework to understand the forces affecting cultural production that take place in the context of tourism since theories of globalization force the evaluation of multi-complex interactions between historically embedded international, national, and local agendas that engage with one another through the field of tourism development.

MONK, KIMBERLY E.

The Shickluna Blunt-Nosed Schooner: A Technological Echo of Cultural Traditions and Economic Pressures

There are few epistemological issues within nautical archaeology which are as exciting, controversial, and complicated as crossroads of cultural development. Through the archaeology of ships, we may better understand a particular social practice that determined the choice forms of transport. Additionally, we may be able to realize whether the functional way of thinking and pure adaptation influenced the decisions made by shipbuilders, or if other elements, from ideological and symbolic spheres of social life, play a role also. Archaeological surveys of the sunken schooner-barge, Sligo, built by Louis Shickluna, support the argument that tracing architectural traits offer opportunities to identify vernacular shipbuilding traditions adapted to new commercial demands. This paper will summarize the findings from the 1997-1999 surveys, and provide a model that may be applied to the future study of Great Lakes watercraft.

SHERRATT, JIM.

The Chypchar Site: A Preliminary Report on the 1999 Field Season

The Chypchar site is a Middleport village site from the Crawford Lake region, Halton County, Ontario. The site was first discovered by Mel Brown as part of an ongoing project in the Crawford Lake region. The Crawford Lake project is a long-term, variable scale archaeological project to determine the prehistory of the Niagara Escarpment area. The purpose of the current analysis was to increase the understanding of the Chypchar site through a continuation of the excavations begun by William Finlayson and David G. Smith. Further objectives included: 1) to increase understanding of the relationship between the Chypchar site and the Winking Bull site; 2) to test the accuracy of small samples for representativeness through comparison to the materials previously excavated; and 3) to explore the merits of attribute analysis of artifacts. There objectives have been
fulfilled through the analysis of the ceramic assemblage from the Chypchar site.

SMITH, ANDREA.
Processes of Urban Renewal and Cultural Commodification

Urban renewal within London, Ontario, may be understood as a process of economic restructuring within the downtown core; encouraging a shift in consumption from the suburbs to urban center through the establishment of cultural consumption sites (specifically, the New Covent Garden Market) and processes of gentrification (cultural incubation, architectural/residential development). These processes of gentrification, encouraged through incentive programs (e.g. architectural improvement grants and loans) as outlined within the “Main Street Program” of the Downtown Millenium Plan, focus on unifying themes of local culture and community, thereby, establishing sites where culture may be commodified and consumed. Here, urban renewal arises out of a need to redefine the identity of the urban center as beautiful/safe in opposition to perceptions of it as being dirty/dangerous.

SNAREY, KRISTY.
The Adoption of the Bow and Arrow in the Great Lakes Region: A View From the Late Archaic

Native American archaeologists have long been interested in establishing precisely when bow and arrow technology was adopted. Because of poor organic preservation in most archaeological contexts, projectile points are often the only remains left of these complicated weapons systems. Therefore, archaeologists must rely on point form and point metrics to distinguish between arrow points and dart points. This paper will examine the origins of the bow and arrow in the Lower Great Lakes region, with particular emphasis on Southwestern Ontario. Through an analysis of projectile point attributes, I will examine evidence for an Archaic, rather than a Woodland, adoption of the bow and arrow in the area. Economic consequences of an early adoption of the bow and arrow, as well as implications for hunting techniques will be discussed.

STEPHENS, CHRISTIANNE.
A Measure of Truth? An Examination of the History, Methodology, Theory and Practice of Craniometric Analysis: With Special Focus on its Application in Forensic Identification

The history of cranioology and its subdiscipline craniometry is long, dark at times, and is built upon (as is the case in all academic disciplines) a plethora of names representing the pioneering innovators of the methods and theories of the discipline. This presentation aims to acquaint the audience with discipline of craniometry by providing a basic overview of the following four themes: 1) the history and standardization of craniometry; 2) the application of statistical analysis to craniometric data; 3) the introduction of computer-based analysis to sex and race determination; and 4) present day innovations including the Forensic Data Bank, the computer program FORDISC 2.0, and the achievements and limitations of craniometric analysis as they relate to the field of forensic anthropology.