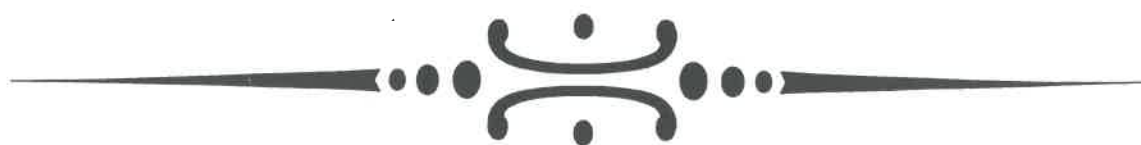


Sappin

52nd
NW
**Anthropological
Conference**
NEWPORT, OREGON
**Reaching out
to the People**

The logo is an oval shape with a blue background. On the left side, there is a white compass rose with eight points. The background of the oval is a map of the Pacific Northwest region, showing parts of Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. Major cities like Calgary, Edmonton, and Boise are labeled. The text '52nd NW Anthropological Conference' is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font across the center. Below this, 'NEWPORT, OREGON' is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. At the bottom, the phrase 'Reaching out to the People' is written in a large, bold, white, sans-serif font with a slight shadow effect.

The conference coordinators would like to thank the faculty, staff, and students of the Department of Anthropology at Oregon State University for their enthusiastic support in preparation for this conference. Also, we would like to say a special thanks to Ken Birge of No Dinx, Inc. for all of his hard work on this years Northwest Conference logo, and Lisa Grimm and Jamie Wilcox at the Holiday Inn for their assistance in assuring the success of this conference.



*52nd Annual
Northwest Anthropological
Conference*

April 8 - 10, 1999

Holiday Inn, Newport at Agate Beach

Hosted by:

Oregon State University, Anthropology Department

Conference Co-ordinators

David Brauner

Loretta Wardrip



EVENTS, MEETINGS, TOURS and WORKSHOPS

Northwest Conference Women's Reception

Women In Archaeology, Oregon State University

Thursday, April 8, 5:30 - 7:00

Holiday Inn at Agate Beach, Room 614

(No Host Bar & Appetizers Provided)

Undergraduate Reception

Oregon State University Anthropology Club

Thursday, April 8, 7:30-9:0

Holiday Inn at Agate Beach, Room 614

Appetizers and Beverages Provided

***Cultural Resource Management and Historical Archaeology in the
Pacific Northwest Workshop***

Friday, April 9. 2:40 PM

Moss Room

Northwest Anthropological Conference Business Meeting

Friday, April 9, 3:20 PM

Rainbow Room

***Association of Historic Archaeologists of the Pacific Northwest
Business Meeting***

Friday, April 9, 4:00 P.M.

Moss Room

Association for Washington Archaeology Annual Meeting

Friday, April 9, 4:00 P.M.

Jasper Room

Nye Beach-Fun City Historic Sites and Landmarks Walking Tour

Friday, April 9, 5:00 - 6:30

Rainbow Room

Banquet

Holiday Inn, Newport at Agate Beach

Keynote Speaker: Courtland L. Smith, Oregon State University

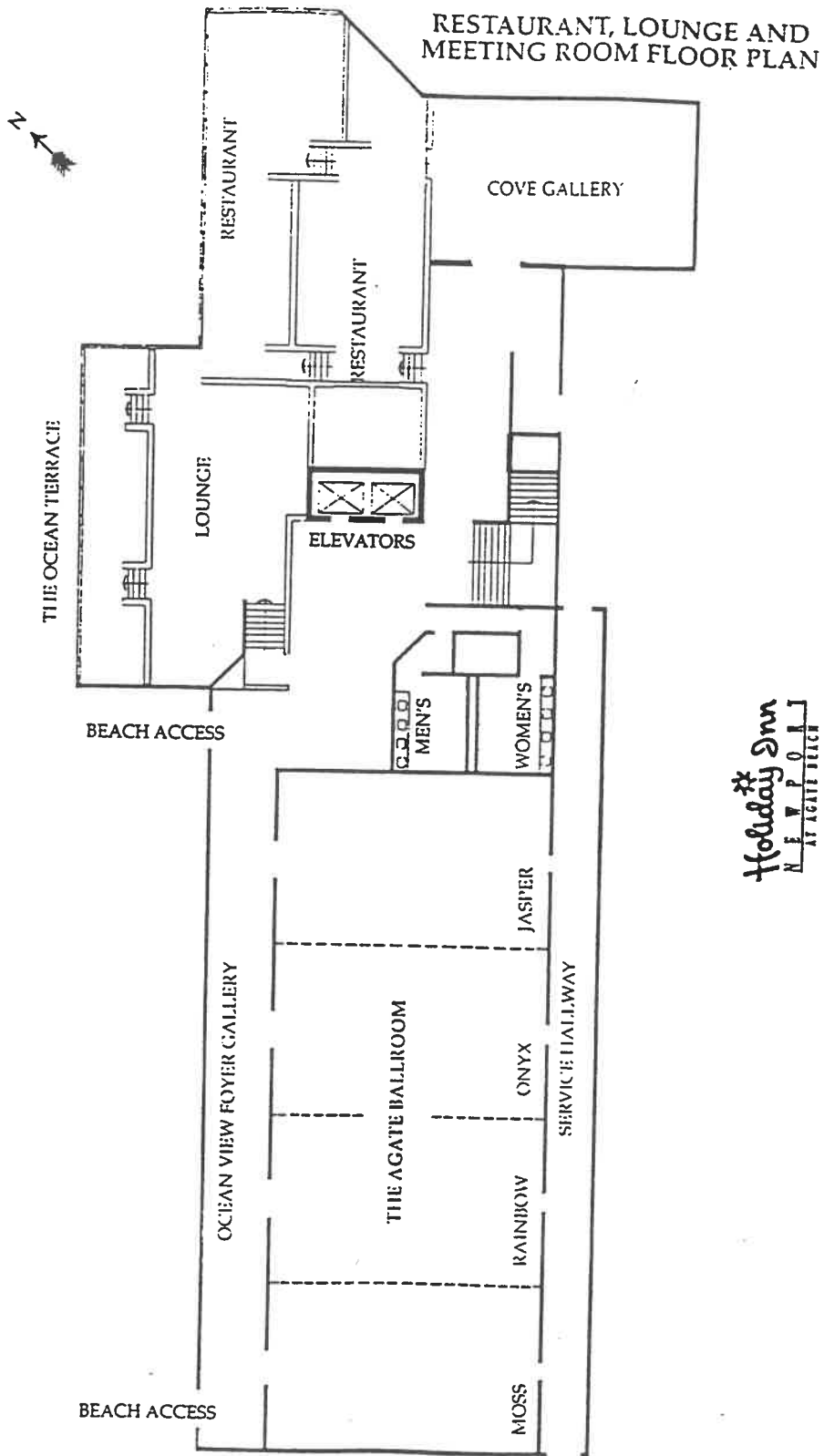
Friday, April 9, 7:00 pm

TOUR

Robert Kentta, Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation,
Scott Byram, University of Oregon
Possible Wet Sites, Displays at Siletz Tribal Offices at Government Hill
Saturday, April 10, 1:30 PM (Meet in Main Lobby)



PACIFIC OCEAN



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 Sales: (800) 546-5010 FAX: (541) 265-5342 Reservations (800) HOLIDAY Hotel: (541) 265-9411

Thursday Morning, April 8

8:00 **Plenary Session** **John A. Young (Welcome and Announcements)**

Room: **JASPER**

[1] **General Session:** **Reaching Out to the People: Anthropological Diversity**

Room: **JASPER**

Chair: **George Nicholas (SFU/Secwepemc Education Institute)**

Participants -- Paper Title:

8:20 **Jean Maxwell, Mark Hanson, and Mara Owens (SOC)** -- Anthropologists' Role in the Formation, Development, and Evaluation of a Native American Youth Academy

8:40 **Cathy Poetschat (Oregon Archaeological Society)** -- Oregon Archaeological Society (OAS) Helping Archaeologists Raise Public Awareness

9:00 **Allan Richardson (WCC)** -- Public Education Through Ethnobotany

9:20 **Candace G. Johnston (UA)** -- From the Field to the Dinner Table: Making Yourself and Your Work Interesting to Others

9:40 **Kristin A. Vanwert (UM)** -- Teaching Archaeology to Children: Strategies for Success

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 **Mark J. White (Kootenai National Forest)** and **Jeff Gruber (Libby High School)** -- Archaeology and History in the Community and How to Actively Participate in a Changing Community

10:40 **Scott M. Fitzpatrick and William S. Ayres (UO)** -- Historic Preservation and Archaeological Field Training in Micronesia

11:00 **Louise E. Tallen (WSU)** -- The Whole Truth and Nothing But? The Consequences of Lying in the Field

11:20 **George P. Nicholas (SFU/Secwepemc Education Institute)** -- The Persistence of Memory, The Politics of Desire: Archaeological Impacts and Aboriginal Concerns in Canada

11:40 **Tina Kabarec-Quiroz (OSU)** -- Latino Youth, Gangs and Community Activism: A Case of Advocacy Anthropology

[2] Symposium: **Wana-pa Koot Koot: Working Together on The Big River**

Room: **ONYX**

Co-Chairs: **Jeff Van Pelt** and **Manfred E. W. Jaehnig**, Cultural Resources Protection Program, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Participants -- Title:

9:00 **Jeffrey Van Pelt** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation) --
Introductory Remarks

9:20 **Lynda L. Walker** (US Army Corp of Engineers) -- Wana-pa Koot Koot: Building a
Cooperative Legacy for Cultural Resource Management

9:40 **Manfred E. W. Jaehnig** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation) --
Cultural Resources and Native Americans: An Archaeologist's Perspective

10:00 **Josiah Pinkham** and **Jason W. Lyon** (Nez Perce Tribe) -- Nimiipu Oral History Project

10:20 **BREAK**

10:40 **Catherine E. Dickson** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation) --
Archaeology on the John Day Reservoir, Then and Now

11:00 **Shawn Steinmetz** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation) -- Using
Today's Technology to Map the Past

11:20 **Jeff Van Pelt** and **Julie Longenecker** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian
Reservation) -- ARPA Crimes on the River

11:40 **Leland Gilson** (Oregon SHPO) and **Robert Whitlam** -- Discussants

[3] General Session: **Social Survival**

Room: **RAINBOW**

Chair: **Laura Henderson** (OSU)

Participants -- Title:

9:00 **Laura Henderson** (OSU) -- "We Children Have Rights:" The Naturalization of Values
as a tool of Resistance

- 9:20 **Dawn Moyer** (OSU) -- Agents of Change: Urban Indian Women and Structures of Empowerment
- 9:40 **Kris Hannigan-Luther** (OSU) -- Survival Strategies: A Women's Cooperative in Rural El Salvador
- 10:00 **Laurie Pearce-Brown** (TEACH, Inc.) -- The Uses of Anthropology in Family Support Work in a Remote Western Community
- 10:20 **Chulanee Thianthai** (UO) -- The Current Challenges of AIDS Among Thai Adolescents
- 10:40 **Theresa Langford** (OSU) -- A Diversity Assessment of Fort Vancouver Historic Site
- 11:00 **Mika Kawano** (OSU) -- Burako (Invisible Race): An Investigation of the History and Discrimination of the Buraku in Modern Day Japan
- 11:20 **Deborah Burke** (OSU) -- Analysis of the Social Relationships Surrounding an Aquaculture Development Site in Kenya
- 11:40 **Nancy Rosenberger** (OSU) -- Discussant
- [4] General Session: **Oregon Prehistory**
- Room: **MOSS**
- Chair: **Lindon Hylton** (OSU)
- Participants -- Title:
- 9:00 **Carol J. Winkler** (Willamette National Forest) and **Vivien J. Singer** (OsteoLabs Consultants) -- The Ecological Context of the Oak Grove Site
- 9:20 **Robin L. Smith** (WOU), **John L. Fagan**, **Terry L. Ozbun** (Archaeological Investigations Northwest) and **Anastasia Steffen** (Willamette National Forest) -- Lithic Technology at the Oak Grove and Vine Rockshelter Sites
- 9:40 **Virginia L. Butler** and **Roy A. Schroeder** (PSU) -- Late Holocene Subsistence Change in the Portland Basin
- 10:00 **Lindon Hylton** (OSU) -- Peavy Arboretum: An Archaeological and Historical Study of a Willamette Valley Landscape
- 10:20 **Marge Helzer** and **Lael Suzann Henrickson** (UO) -- Micro Analysis of Column Samples from a Middle Holocene Site in the Fort Rock Basin

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pm

- 10:40 **Patrick O'Grady** (UO) -- Obsidian Source Distributions at Playa Villages in the Fort Rock Uplands
- 11:00 **Sherry Nelson** (UO) -- Bone Tools of the Fort Rock Basin
- 11:20 **Don Hann** (Malheur National Forest) -- Fire on the Mountains: Towards an Environmental and Cultural History of Bear Valley in the Southern Blue Mountains Eastern Oregon
- 11:40 **Greg C. Burchard** (International Archaeological Research Institute) -- Prehistoric Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument and Fossil Mountain Region, Central Oregon.

LUNCH (12:00 - 1:00)

Thursday Afternoon, April 8

[5] General Session: **General Anthropology**

Room: **JASPER**

Chair: **Robert McCarl** (BSU)

Participants -- Paper Title:

- 1:00 **James Beebe** (GU) -- Teamwork and Rapid Qualitative Inquiry: Insiders, Outsiders, Boundaries
- 1:20 **Robert S. McCarl** (BSU) -- Action Ethnography: Work, Community and Public Discourse
- 1:40 **Janis L. Bouma** (UM) -- Reinforcing Value Systems Through Studies in Ethnicity
- 2:00 **Ann Chenhall** (UO) -- School Levy Failures and Cultural Values
- 2:20 **Jamie Huttenmaier** (EWU) -- Street Graffiti's Effect on Society: A Study of Street Graffiti Through the Contrasting Viewpoints of Art and Crime
- 2:40 **BREAK**
- 3:00 **Carolyn Flizack** (OSU) -- Murder and Appalachian Ballads: People's Representations of Justice

- 3:20 **Rani McLean** (UM) -- Colonialism and the Political Construction of Mexican Identity, 1848-1900
- 3:40 **Frederick Strange** (EWU) -- Images of Mexicaness: The Constructions of National Identity
- 4:00 **Laura Putsche** (UI) -- Resource Depletion and Culture Change on a Shipibo Indian Reserve in the Peruvian Amazon
- 4:20 **Susan Qashu** (MRM) -- Analysis of Marine Resource Conflicts in Two North Central Chilean Fishing Villages

[6] **General Session: Plateau**

Room: **ONYX**

Chair: **Robert (Lee) Sappington** (UI)

Participants -- Paper Title:

- 1:00 **Julie M. Davies** (Nez Perce Tribe) -- Archaeological Site Impacts of Dworshak Reservoir, North Fork of the Clearwater River, North Central Idaho
- 1:20 **Kevin Cannell** (Nez Perce Tribe) -- Cultural Reconnaissance of the Craig Mountain Wildlife Mitigation Area, North-Central Idaho
- 1:40 **Jennifer A. Ralston** (UI) -- 1998 Aht'wy Excavations
- 2:00 **Sarah Schuknecht** and **Robert Lee Sappington** (UI) -- Wewukiyepuh: Archaeological Investigations at a Windust Site on the Lower Snake River, Idaho
- 2:20 **Leah K. Evans-Janke** (UI) -- Recent Excavations at Looking Glass' Village (Kam'-nak-ka)
- 2:40 **BREAK**
- 3:00 **Loren Davis** and **Karlis Muehlenbachs** (UA) -- A Late Pleistocene to Holocene Record of Precipitation and Evaporation from Lower Salmon River Canyon
- 3:20 **Stan Gough** (EWU) -- The Natural and Cultural Records of Climbing Sand Dunes in the Mid-Columbia Valley, Kittitas County, WA.
- 3:40 **Brent A. Hicks** (Colville Confederated Tribes) -- The Grand Coulee Dam Cultural Resources Project-Implementing "Catch-Up Compliance" on a Large Scale

- 4:00 **Richard M. Pettigrew** and **Randall Schalk** -- Radiocarbon Age Frequency as an Indicator of Land Use Changes on the Columbia Plateau of Oregon and Washington
- 4:20 **Will Smith** and **Steven Hackenberger** (CWU) -- Archaeology, Ecology, and Cultural Structural Interpretation of Meanings in "Myth" in Support of Archaeological Interpretation
- 4:40 **Mathew Breidenthal** and **Meagan McGuire** (CWU) -- Lithic and Faunal Analysis at Johnson Creek Site 45KT315
- [7] Symposium: **Anthropological Roles in the Pacific Northwest Ecosystem Management**
- Room: **RAINBOW**
- Chair: **Courtland Smith** (OSU)
- Participants -- Paper Title:
- 1:00 **Catherine Knott** (OSU) -- Lost Words: The Failure of the Forest Service to Communicate with Rural America
- 1:20 **Garry Stephenson** (OSU) -- Adoption of Management Practices to Improve Watershed Quality by Western Oregon Horse Farmers
- 1:40 **Brooks J. Stanfield** and **Stefan A. Bergmann** (OSU) -- Who are Oregon's Model Woodland Owners? A Pilot Study
- 2:00 **Courtland L. Smith** (OSU) -- Stuck on Planning: Institutional Mapping of Approaches to Restore Pacific Northwest Coastal Ecosystems
- 2:20 **BREAK**
- [8] Symposium: **Immigration, Migration and Refugees**
- Room: **RAINBOW**
- Chair: **Kevin Wells** (OSU)
- Participants -- Paper Title:
- 2:40 **Karen Straight** (OSU) -- Re-Negotiating Gender in the Asian Indian Immigrant Professional Household: A Study of Gender and Culture in the Process of Assimilation
- 3:00 **Amy Nastrom-Nordlander** (OSU) -- Immigrant Population

3:20 **David Wangsgard** (OSU) -- Strangers in a Strange Land: The Trials of Recent Vietnamese Immigrants in Urban America

3:40 **Theresa Miller** (OSU) -- The South Asian Community and Intimate Violence

4:00 **Kevin Wells** (OSU) -- Communal Use of a Life Story

4:20 **David McMurray** (OSU) -- Discussant

[9] General Session: **Lithic Analysis**

Room: **MOSS**

Chair: **Dennis Jenkins** (UO)

Participants -- Title:

1:00 **Fumi Arakawa** (UI) -- Lithic Analysis of Yellow Jacket Pueblo (5MT5) as a Tool to Understanding Human Behavior

1:20 **Paula J. Hungar** and **Patrick T. McCutcheon** (CWU) -- Archaeological Survey: Identifying Tool-Stone Quarries in the Saddle Mountains, Central Washington

1:40 **Tony D. Largaespada** (UO) -- Biface Manufacture at an Andesite Quarry Near Warm Springs, Oregon

2:00 **Sean Hess** (Mazama Cultural Resource Services) -- Reprehensible Rocks: Using a Non-typological Approach in the Analysis of Coarse-Grained Volcanic Debitage

2:20 **Dennis L. Jenkins** (UO), **Craig E. Skinner**, **Jennifer J. Thatcher** (NW Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory), and **Keenan Hoar** (UO) -- Obsidian Characterization and Hydration Results of the Fort Rock Basin Prehistory Project

2:40 **Brian Herbel** (UI) -- An Experiment in Prehistoric Butchering Techniques

3:00 **BREAK**

[10] -- Video Session

Room: *MOSS*

Chair: **H. Delight Stone** (OSU)

Participants -- Title:

- 3:20 **H. Delight Stone, David R. Brauner, and Mary Nolan** (OSU) -- Recovering a Past
Historical Archaeology at Champoeg State Park
- 3:40 **Ronald G. Cummings, Harvey W. Steele, and Don Gedney** (Oregon Archaeological
Society) -- The Oregon Archaeological Society and the Public: 48 years of Outreach
- 4:00 **David R. Brauner** (OSU) -- Oregon Field Guide - Champoeg
- 4:20 **Jennifer Gilden** (OSU) -- The Lives of Wives
- 4:40 **Jeffrey Ruoff** (RC) -- The Last Vaudevillian
-

Northwest Conference Women's Reception

Hosted By:

**Women In Archaeology
Oregon State University**

Thursday, April 8 (5:30 - 7:00)

Holiday Inn at Agate Beach Room 614

No Host Bar

Appetizers Provided

Undergraduate Reception

Hosted By:

Oregon State University Anthropology Club

Thursday, April 8 (7:30-9:00)

Holiday Inn at Agate Beach Room 614

(Dr. John Young, President of SfAA, will be available to discuss jobs in Anthropology)

Appetizers and Beverages Provided

Friday Morning, April 9

[11] General Session: **Tribal Preservation and Renewal**

Room: **JASPER**

Chair: **Gregory Campbell (UM)**

Participants -- Paper Title:

- 8:00 **Michael S. Burney, Jeff Van Pelt** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation), **and Darby C. Stapp** (Battelle Pacific NW Labs.) -- The CTUIR *Decade of Papers* Project: Tribal Historic Preservation Through Public Dissemination
- 8:20 **Gregory R. Campbell** (UM) -- The Lemhi Shoshone: Ethnogenesis and Sociological Transformations of a Tribal-Nation
- 8:40 **Jeffrey Foster** (OSU) -- Mending the Circle; the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Twenty Years after Restoration
- 9:00 **Brigette M. Whipple** (Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Indian Reservation of Oregon) -- Cultural Place Names of the People of Warm Springs Along the Columbia River and Its Tributaries
- 9:20 **Guy Moura** (Colville Confederated Tribes History) -- Traditional Cultural Property Compliance Studies as a Process
- 9:40 **Patrick M. Haynal** -- The Significance of Sacred Rock Cairns and Prayer Seats on Modern Klamath and Modoc Religion and World View
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Leone Letson-Kasner** (Ayers Mountain Press) -- Spirit Symbols in Native American Art
- 10:40 **Armelle Denis** (OSU) -- OSU Native American Students and Language Maintenance: A Preliminary Survey
- 11:00 **Jean C. Young** (UBC) -- The Claiming of a Sto:lo Alternate Gender Identity: Memory and the Disputed Past
- 11:20 **Courtney Lonergan** (OSU) -- Mixed Ethnic Identity in the United States
- 11:40 **Barbara Henderson** (UM) -- Identity of Multiracial American Indians and Blood Quantum

[12] Symposium: **Curator and Community**

Room: **ONYX**

Chair: **James D. Nason** (Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum)

Participants -- Paper Title:

8:00 **James D. Nason** (Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum) Negotiating Culturally Significant and Museological Possible

8:20 **Karl Hutterer** (Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum) -- The Gallery as an Ethnographic Arena

8:40 **Leonard Forsman** (Larson Anthropological and Archaeological Services) -- Pacific Northwest Voices: Playing Host to Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific Rim

9:00 **Robin K. Wright** (Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum) -- Pacific Northwest Artists' Voices

9:20 **Leslie Tepper** (Canadian Museum of Civilization) -- Changing Exhibits - British Columbia First Nations and the Museum

9:35 **BREAK**

[13] General Session: **General Museology**

Room: **ONYX**

Chair: **Kurt Peters** (OSU)

Participants -- Paper Title:

9:40 **Susan Gaughan Tissot** (WSU) -- Oral History, Science and Natural Hazards: Community Education at the Vancouver Pacific Tsunami Museum

10:00 **Ann Haag** (UM) -- Museum Internships

10:20 **BREAK**

[14] Symposium: **Indians in Museums: When Anthropological Curiosities Become Curators:**

Room: **ONYX**

Chair: **Kurt Peters (OSU)**

Participants -- Paper Title:

10:40 **Kurt Peters (OSU)** -- Opening Remarks

11:00 **Michael Hammond** (Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation)

11:20 **Bobbie Connor** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation)

11:40 **Lisa Watt** (Grande Ronde Tribe)

[15] Symposium: **African Studies at Washington State University: Preliminary Findings and Lessons about Communicating with the Public**

Room: **RAINBOW**

Chair: **Barry S. Hewlett (WSU)**

Participants -- Paper Title:

8:00 **Hillary Fouts (WSU)** -- Early Childhood Among the Bofi Forest Foragers of Central Africa

8:20 **Chris Coffland (WSU)** -- African Forest Foragers and the Bakola of Gabon

8:40 **Courtney L. Meehan (WSU)** -- Women's Household Projects in Tanzania's Informal Economy

9:00 **Dirk Hunter (WSU)** -- Constructing Masculinity in Cameroon's Grasslands: Preliminary Findings and Discussion

9:20 **Naa Kuorkor Kotey (WSU)** -- Black West Africans' Perceptions of Whites

9:40 **Barry Hewlett (WSU), Rosalba Gugliomino (Pavia), and L. L. Cavalli Sforza (Stanford)** -- Genes and Memes: Mechanisms that Influence the Co-evolution of Genes, Culture and Language in Africa and the Americas-Preliminary Findings

10:00 **BREAK**

[16] Symposium: **Lessons from the Field**

Room: **RAINBOW**

Chair: **Judith L. Maxey (OSU)**

Participants -- Paper Title:

10:20 **Judith L. Maxey (OSU)** -- Not-So-Easy Access: Perceived Barriers to Atypical Antipsychotic Drugs in Three Oregon Counties

10:40 **Oona McNeil, Jennifer Skidmore, and Suzanne M. Gaulocher (OSU)** -- Incorporating the "Voice of the People" in the Evaluation of a Rural Health Clinic

11:00 **Helen Vallianatos (UO)** -- Food Habits and the Reproductive Cycle: An Applied Perspective

11:20 **Hanteng Dai, Stephen Perkins and Kathryn Staiano-Ross (Oregon Mental Health Services)** -- Reaching Out and Involving People in the Evaluation of Oregon's Initiative to Capitate Children's Intensive Mental Health Services

11:40 **Sunil Khanna (OSU)** Discussant

[17] Symposium: **Historic Sites Archaeology**

Room: **MOSS**

Chair: **Jun Kinoshita (OSU)**

Participants -- Paper Title:

8:00 **Kenneth W. Karsmizki (MSU)** -- Lewis and Clark's Fort Clatsop: Is Mercury the Key to Discovery?

8:20 **Roger Kiers (UW)** -- The Search for Chemical Traces of Lewis and Clark

8:40 **David R. Brauner (OSU)** -- Lost in Eden: Forgotten Peoples of the Old Oregon Coast

9:00 **Jun R. Kinoshita (OSU)** -- A Predictive Model of French-Canadian Settlement

9:20 **Linda L. Freidenburg (EWU)** -- Situating a War Memorial on a Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery

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pm

- 9:40 **Maralee Wernz** (OSU) -- Processes of Communication: A Chinese Community's Involvement in Thesis Writing

- 10:00 **BREAK**

- 10:20 **Dennis Griffin** (UO) -- Changing Perspectives on an Eskimo Village: Insights through the 20th Century

- 10:40 **Jun R. Kinoshita** (OSU) -- Archaeological Survey Along the Chilkoot Trail in 1998

- 11:00 **Priscilla Wegars** (UI) -- "A Real He-Man's Job:" Japanese Internees and the Kooskia Internment Camp, Idaho, 1943-1945

- 11:20 **Jerry L. Bryant** (USFS) -- Rimrock, Washington: An Examination of a Bureau of Reclamation Construction Town

LUNCH (12:00-1:00)

Friday Afternoon, April 9

- [18] Symposium: **Reaching the Public through Digital Archaeology: CDs and the Web**
Room: **JASPER**
Chair: **Dale Croes** (South Puget Sound Community College/Washington State University)
Participants -- Paper Title:
 - 1:00 **Dale Croes** (SPSCC/WSU) -- Reaching the Public Through Digital Archaeology: Cds and the Web
 - 1:20 **Llyn De Danaan** (TESC) -- Encounters: Anthropology, Archaeology and Washington Schools
 - 1:40 **Gwyndolyn Coss** (SPSCC) -- The Photography and Editing Processes of the Hoko Rock Shelter
 - 2:00 **Kakuta Ole Maimai Hamisi** (SPSCC/TESC) -- Visual Anthropology Documentaries by a Maasai Warrior
 - 2:20 **BREAK**

[19] General Session: **Old World Archaeology**

Room: **JASPER**

Chair: **Dale Croes** (South Puget Sound Community College/Washington State University)

Participants -- Paper Title:

2:40 **Melissa Cheyney** (UO) -- Village Voices: Indigenous Models of Archaeological Development at Umm el-Jimal Jordan

3:00 **Jeanette Matovich** (UM) -- Seal Impressions: Identifying an Ancient City and its Government

3:20 **BREAK**

4:00 **Association for Washington Archaeology** -- Annual Meeting

[20] Symposium: **Current Research in Mountainous Environments**

Room: **ONYX**

Chair: **Patrick T. McCutcheon** (CWU)

Participants -- Title:

1:00 **Astrida R. Blukis Onat** (BOAS Inc.) -- What One Culture Says and What Another Hears: Tradition, Transmission and Perspective Regarding Tahoma and Mt. Rainier

1:20 **Daniel L. Boxberger** (WWU) -- Native American Land and Resource Use of Mount Rainier National Park

1:40 **Greg C. Burtchard** (International Archaeological Research Institute) - Prehistoric Land Use Patterns and the Archaeological Record of Mount Rainier and the Southern Washington Cascades

2:00 **David R. Huelsbeck** (PLU) -- Household Economies, Collector Strategies, and Alpine Environments

2:20 **Richard McClure** (Gifford Pinchot National Forest) -- Standing at the Edge - Archaeology at the Ohanapecosh Site

- 2:40 **BREAK**
- 3:00 **Tara A. Gauthier and Patrick T. McCutcheon (CWU)** -- Radiocarbon Dating and the Prehistory of the Southern Washington Cascades
- 3:20 **Sarah Woolley-Powell, John V. Ward, and Patrick T. McCutcheon (CWU)** -- Analysis of Sediment Particle Distribution at the Sunrise Ridge Borrow Pit Site (45PI408)
- 3:40 **Jennifer L. Langdon and Patrick T. McCutcheon (CWU)** -- Is a Single Pedestrian Survey Enough: Results on Multiple Systematic Surveys in the Alpine Tundra
- 4:00 **Patrick T. McCutcheon and Tucker O. Orvald (CWU)** -- Prehistory in Rainier National Park....So What?
- 4:20 **Meg Nelson (Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.)** -- Not as Simple as we Thought?: Prehistoric Use of Mid-elevation Zones in the Southern Washington Cascades
- 4:40 **Robert R. Mierendorf (NCNP/CWU)** -- Discussant
- [21] General Session: **Medical Anthropology**
- Room: **RAINBOW**
- Chair: **Susan L. Prows (OSU)**
- Participants -- Paper Title:
- 1:00 **Melissa Cheyney (UO)** -- Models of Childbearing: Women's Voices in Midwife Attended Birth
- 1:20 **Susan L. Prows and Rebecca J. Donatelle (OSU)** -- Reaching Out to Low-Income Pregnant Smokers with an Effective, Yet Controversial, Intervention Strategy
- 1:40 **Megan E. Clemans (EWU)** -- Cross-Cultural Medicine and the Medical Society in the City of Spokane: A Preliminary Review and Potential Problems in Treatment
- 2:00 **BREAK**
- 2:20 **Louis C. Olsen (WSU)** Global Politics, Local Health: NGOs and Anthropological Contributions to Development

Saturday Morning, April 10

[24] Symposium: **Native Use of Resources on the Pacific Coast**

Room: **JASPER**

Chair: **Roberta L. Hall (OSU)**

Participants -- Paper Title:

- 8:00 **Roberta L. Hall (OSU)** -- Native Use of Resources on the Pacific Coast: A Symposium Overview
- 8:20 **Catherine Carlson (UCC)** -- Patterns in Faunal Resource Utilization Over 8,000 Years at the Bear Cove Site, Vancouver Island, British Columbia
- 8:40 **Gary Wessen (Wessen & Associates)** -- A New Radiocarbon Date for 45PI72 and the Antiquity of Shellfish Use in Western Washington
- 9:00 **Brian F. Harrison and Jenelle Varila (CCC)** -- Subsistence and Settlement Patterns Pre-contact Coastal Peru
- 9:20 **Robert Losey and Madonna Moss (UO)** -- Bone Modification at Cape Addington Rockshelter, A Late-Holocene Shell Midden in Southeast Alaska
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 **Alicia Bergstad, Clark Davidson, Roberta Hall, Gwyn Madden, and James Mayer (OSU)** -- Birds, Deer and Elk Remains at 35CS43, at the Mouth of the Coquille Estuary: What Do They Mean?
- 10:20 **Douglas Deur (LSU) and Nancy J. Turner (UV)** -- Plant Cultivation on the Central Northwest Coast: First Nations Management of Estuarine Plant Resources
- 10:40 **Scott Byram (UO) and Robert Kentta (Confederated Tribes of the Siletz)**-- Cultural Sites and Pre-Reservation Settlement Patterns on the Coast Reservation: A New Look at Old Records
- 11:00 **George H. Taylor (Yurok Tribe, OSU)** -- Adaptive Behavior Management in the Use of Natural Resources
- 11:20 **Keith M. Hatch (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians, Oregon)** -- Conservation of the Fishery Resources of Coastal Oregon
- 11:40 **Don Ivy (Coquille Indian Tribe)** -- Discussant

[25] General Session: **Rock Art**

Room: **ONYX**

Chair: **George Poetschat** (Oregon Archaeological Society)

Participants -- Paper Title:

8:00 **George Poetschat** (Oregon Archaeological Society) and **James D. Keyser** (US Forest Service) -- American Indians, Volunteers, and Professionals: Cooperative Rock Art Recording on the Columbia River

8:20 **Linda M. Klug** (CWU) -- Local Patterns in Western Columbia Plateau Rock Art: A Preliminary Investigation

8:40 **Carolynne L. Merrell** (Archaeographics) -- Completing the Record: Jackknife Cave Pictographs

9:00 **BREAK**

[26] General Session: **Geographical Information Systems**

Room: **ONYX**

Chair: **Lydia Kachadoorian** (ODOT)

Participants -- Paper Title:

9:20 **David Pokotylo** (UBC) -- Taking it to the Street: Public Opinion and Archaeological Heritage

9:40 **Carl H.R. Erhardt** (OSU) -- Cultural Resource Management of the 21st Century

10:00 **Lydia Kachadoorian** (ODOT) and **Howard Gard** (ODOT) The Oregon State Cultural Resource Database and GIS Pilot System

10:20 **Christopher L. Thompson** (Winema National Forest) -- Towards the Design of Inventory Survey: Site Locational Modeling on the Winema National Forest

10:40 **Steven Hackenberger, Mary Alford, Patrick T. McCutcheon, Sonya Pope, and Robert Mierendorf** (CWU) -- GIS Modeling of Soil Insolation: Foraging Strategies in Three Pacific Northwest Environments

[27] Symposium: **Physical Anthropology**

Room: **RAINBOW**

Chair: **Donald E. Tyler (UI)**

Participants -- Paper Title:

8:00 **Kevin St. Jacques** and **Christi Nelson** (UM) -- Hand Preference in a Population of Captive Squirrel Monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*)

8:20 **Donald E. Tyler** (UI) and **Nina Jablonski** (California Academy of Sciences) -- *Trachypithecus auratus sangiranensis*, A New Fossil Monkey from Sangiran, Central Java, Indonesia

8:40 **Kevin St. Jacques** (UM) -- Food Calls in a Captive Population of Rhesus Macaques (*Macaca mulatta*)

9:00 **Kristin A. Vanwert** (UM) -- Forensic Anthropology and Law Enforcement: Working Together to Recover and Identify Human Remains

9:20 **BREAK**

[28] Symposium: **Images and Identities in Context**

Room: **RAINBOW**

Chair: **Elizabeth Brusco (PLU)**

Participants -- Paper Title:

9:40 **Laura Klein** (PLU) -- How Kennewick Man Defines Anthropology

10:00 **Thomas Bailor** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation) -- The Kennewick Man, Journalism, and the Myth of Public Education

10:20 **Alina Urbanec** (PLU) -- Hurricane Mitch: The Devastation of Nicaragua

10:40 **Megan Paul** (PLU) -- Incarcerated Faith: An Examination of Building Religious Communities in a State Women's Prison

11:00 **Elizabeth Brusco** (PLU) -- The Harpoon Heard Round the World

- [29] General Session: **NW Coast/Puget Sound**
- Room: **MOSS**
- Chair: **Astrida R. Blukis Onat (BOAS, Inc)**
- Participants -- Paper Title:
- 8:00 **Astrida R. Blukis Onat (BOAS, Inc.)**-- The Discovery of Site 45-KI-464 at Stuwe'yukw
- 8:20 **Andrew de los Angeles (Snoqualmie Tribe)** -- Stuwe'yukw a Snoqualmie Home Ground on the Upper Tolt River
- 8:40 **Maury Morgenstein (BOAS, Inc. and GMI, Inc.)** -- Rock Classification and Proveniencing Volcanic Lithics from 45-KI-464, King County Washington
- 9:00 **Maury Morgenstein (BOAS, Inc. and GMI, Inc.)** -- Sedimentation and Pedology in Fluvioglacial Benches at 45-KI-464, King County, Washington
- 9:20 **Kathryn Bernick** -- A Wetland Story in Which Disaster Caused by a Wicked Backhoe is Transformed into a Beneficial Thing
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 **Marcia Gerdes and Joel Marrant (LC)** -- Optimal Foraging in Estuarine Environments: A Report on the Salmon River Estuary Project
- 10:20 **Leland Gilson (Oregon SHPO) and Howard Gard (ODOT)** -- Pocket Beaches and the Beginnings of Coastal Sprawl
- 10:40 **Ken Ames (PSU)** -- The Evolution of Ranking on the Northern Northwest Coast

TOUR

Robert Kentta, Confederated Tribe of the Siletz Reservation,
Scott Byram, University of Oregon
**Possible Wet Sites, Displays at Siletz Tribal
Offices at Government Hill**
1:30 PM

POSTER SESSIONS

DANIEL JIM BERGERON, *Teaching About the Use of Wood by Northwest Coast Native Americans*

ASTRIDA R. BLUKIS ONAT, BOAS, Inc., and **MAURY MORGENSTEIN**, GMI, Inc., *Bringing It To Your Attention: Site Morphology at 45KI464*

DIANE BOHLE, Oregon State University, *Distance Education on the Warm Springs Reservation: Developing a Vision for Higher Education*

GRADY H. CAULK, Mt. Hood National Forest, *Obsidian Resources on the Mt. Hood National Forest*

TAMARA CHESHIRE, *Cultural Transmission in Urban American Indian Families*

COQUILLE INDIAN TRIBE, Cultural Resources Program, *Changing Landscapes and Changing Technologies in the Lower Coquille River Valley*

ANDY de los ANGELES, Snoqualmie Tribe, and **ASTRIDA R. BLUKIS ONAT**, BOAS, *Bringing It To the People: Public Education at 45KI464*

AMY DUGAS and **DENNIS E. LEWARCH**, Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services Limited, *Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in Southern Puget Sound: A Case Study of the Bay Street Shell Midden (45KP115)*

KENNETH V. FAUNCE and **LEAH K. EVANS-JANKE**, University of Idaho, *Metals Conservation at the University of Idaho*

JEFF FEE and **CAROLYNNE MERRELL**, Clearwater National Forest, *Identification and Recordation of Culturally Peeled Lodgepole Pine Along the Lolo Trail*

JOAN GROSS, Oregon State University, **DEANNA KINGSTON**, Eastern Connecticut State University, and **MONICA ROJAS**, Oregon State University, *Bringing Folklore to the Present*

JERRE L. KOSTA, Diversified Field Services, and **PAULA JOHNSON**, Paragon Research Associates, *Bringing It All Together: Project Approach at 45KI464*

PHILLIPPE D. LeTOURNEAU and **ROBERT P. STONE**, BOAS, Inc., *Bringing It To Understanding: Objectives of Lithic Analysis at 45KI464*

JANET LOCKHART, Oregon State University, *If It Wasn't Patriarchy, Was It Matriarchy? Effects of Polar Oppositional Language on Perceptions of Pre-Patriarchal Cultures*

JENNIFER D. SHIPP and **LEAH K. EVANS-JANKE**, University of Idaho, *University of Idaho Community Action Program*

LOU ANN SPEULDA and **GARY C. BOWYER**, Western Resources Consulting, *The Homestead Landscape: A View for Central Oregon*

JULIE K. STEIN, **CHRIS SCHAEFER**, **JENNIE DEO**, and **LAURA PHILLIPS**, University of Washington, *Radiometric Ages of Previously - Excavated Sites in the San Juan Islands*

GARRY STEPHENSON and **JUDITH MAXEY**, Oregon State University, *What's Culture Got To Do With It? Incorporating Culture as an Element of Place in a Holistic Natural Resource Curriculum for Middle School Youth*

Book Room Vendors - Cove Gallery

Anthropology Northwest
Art's Manufacturing and Supply, Inc.
Association for Washington Archaeology
Louis Collins Rare Books
Oregon Archaeology Society
Oregon State University Press
South Fork Press
University of Idaho Press
University of Oregon Press



52nd Annual NW Anthropological Conference Abstracts

AMES, KENNETH M., Portland State University, *The Evolution of Ranking on the Northern Northwest Coast* [29]

A key question in the archaeology of the northern Northwest Coast over the past 30 years has been when did ranking develop there and what form did it take. Recently, researchers using differences in house sizes as a surrogate measure for ranking suggest it may have developed as late as c. AD 500 or later. Analysis of the artifacts recovered by the North Coast Prehistory Project in Prince Rupert Harbor clearly shows that ranking of individuals was present there by 1000 BC if not 500 years earlier. It seems likely that extended household groups and perhaps villages were also ranked. Recruitment appears to have been a mix of ascription and achievement, particularly for males. The later development of household size differences is contemporary with changes in how status was marked and perhaps in other forms of social organization between AD 500 and 1000.

ARAKAWA, FUMI, University of Idaho, *Lithic Analysis of Yellow Jacket Pueblo (5MT5) as a Tool for Understanding Human Behavior* [9]

My research goal is to interpret and reconstruct how the ancient people of the Pueblo II and III periods lived by looking at lithic materials found in Yellow Jacket Pueblo (5MT5). My emphasis will be placed upon intra- and interaction among the Anasazi in the Yellow Jacket region. I will look at three different areas in the site in order to consider the relationship between lithic distribution and chronology. I will also consider the specialization in the site and human behavior by looking at debitage and materials. Although I will place my emphasis on debitage analysis, I will also consider expedient tools in order to understand the raw materials, spatial distributions, form, and function. The expedient tool analysis will enable us to reconstruct and understand Anasazi people's "interaction," "communication," and "trade" during the late Pueblo II and III periods in the Mesa Verde region.

ASSOCIATION OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, *Cultural Resource Management and Historical Archaeology: A Workshop* [23]

Associates of the AHAPN have prepared guidelines and research aids to assist colleagues conducting CRM investigations of historical archaeological properties in the Pacific Northwest. Topics to be addressed include: guidelines for CRM inventory, evaluation, and mitigation projects; recordation and evaluation of specific types of sites such as historical landscapes, linear sites, and community refuse deposits; the use of the Internet for historical archaeological research; and the bibliography of historical archaeology in the Pacific Northwest. Written versions of these and future topics are posted on the AHAPN web site at: <http://www.spiretech.com/~lester/ahapn/index/index.htm>

BAILOR, THOMAS, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, *Anthro-toxicology and Tracking the Impacts of the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Complex on Tribal Peoples throughout the U.S.* [21]

The U.S. Nuclear Weapons complex is currently undergoing changes. The current mission for the Nation is to clean up the environmental legacy associated with the manufacture of nuclear weapons. As part of this effort a tremendous amount of information has been declassified and made available to the public. Part of the clean up effort is informing the public about what occurred during operations of weapons facilities and how it continues to affect them. The CTUIR and other tribes have begun to research the impacts of the weapons complex on tribal peoples. Location, as well as certain cultural practices and values, have put tribal peoples at risk to exposure from the products and by-products of weapons development and testing. Tribes are now identifying how they were impacted so they can address health, transportation and other issues.

BAILOR, THOMAS, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation , *The Kennewick Man, Journalism, and the Myth of Public Education* [28]

A tremendous amount of public interest has been raised by the discovery of ancient human remains in Kennewick, Washington. The "Kennewick Man" is clearly an example of the condition of many of the nations archaeological and cultural resources. This situation not only illustrates the need to educate the public about cultural resources management or lack of it but it also provides an opportunity to do so. Unfortunately, very little meaningful professional or public education has resulted from this discovery. Through the media the public is only aware of the scientific drive to study remains. An opportunity to make them aware of the condition of our cultural legacy, of legislative tools needed to protect our Nations heritage is being sorely missed. The tax paying public who can influence our leaders are no wiser.

BEEBE, JAMES, Gonzaga University, *Teamwork and Rapid Qualitative Inquiry: Insiders, Outsiders, and Boundaries* [5]

Experience has shown that a commitment to teamwork is necessary, but not sufficient for successful teamwork. Rapid Qualitative Inquiry substitutes teamwork in the collection and analysis of data for some of the time normally spent in the field. Specifically, teamwork is a critical aspect of triangulation in data collection and is even more critical for the iterative process of data collection and analysis. The inclusion as team members of 'researchers' with different professional background (and academic training), and members of the local community presents special problems relating to the division of responsibilities, leadership, and credit for work done. The management of a team approach is further complicated by the inclusion of individuals with different interest. This paper presents the experience of the author as both a team member and team leader using recent literature on use of teams for qualitative fieldwork as a conceptual framework.

BERGERON, DANIEL JIM , *Teaching About the Use of Wood by Northwest Coast Native Americans* [Poster]

The Native Americans of the northwest coast were expert in the use of wood. They knew the characteristics of the native trees and made extensive use of many parts of some trees. Their use of wood includes techniques, tools, products, and species that are different than those we use today. This poster-display shows the woods used and the products that were made from various trees native to the Oregon coastal forest. Among the woods featured are Cascara, Crabapple, Vine Maple, Alder, Hemlock, Yew, and the Cedars. This display was developed for the Clatsop County 6th grade forestry tour.

BERGSTAD, ALICIA, CLARK DAVIDSON, ROBERTA HALL, GWYN MADDEN, and JAMES MAYER, Oregon State University, *Birds, Deer and Elk Remains at 35CS43, at the Mouth of the Coquille Estuary: What Do They Mean?* [24]

Since 1978 there have been six excavations at 35CS43, a large ancient Coquille village site on the south side of the mouth of the Coquille River in Southern Oregon. Preserved in the rich shell midden of the site are many faunal remains, primarily covering the time span of 1,000 B.P. to 2,000 B.P. This material offers a window into the ecology of the coastal environment at that time, as well as establishing that prehistoric Coquille people utilized a wide variety of both marine and land animals, riverine and estuarine fish, and shellfish from the rocky open coast as well as the estuary. But these remains do not tell their story easily, and this paper discusses strategies to help us understand them better. It discusses elk and deer bones and asks whether we can determine how these animals were transported and used. It examines bird bone remains and considers the use of birds for food as well as to make whistles or flutes, possibly for rituals. Oral histories, ethnohistory, and archaeology, together with imagination and experimentation, are required to answer the question: What do these bones mean?

BERNICK, KATHRYN, *A Wetland Story in Which Disaster Caused by a Wicked Backhoe is Transformed into a Beneficial Thing* [29]

An emergency field operation in 1997 recovered 11 ancient artifacts from the water-saturated component of a site in Skagit County, Washington. Made of normally perishable wood and bark material they had been dug up during construction and would have decayed if left in the spoil piles. They comprise basketry, cordage, and parts of a canoe bailer and resemble specimens from other Coast Salish area wet sites. The artifact recovery project was initiated, funded, administered, and staffed by the Upper Skagit Tribe. As the archaeologist who was retained to provide expertise and professional credibility to the project, I undertook to direct the field and lab components within a framework of public outreach and to prepare an accessible report that would advance the Tribe's desire for recognition as being seriously concerned about its heritage resources. This presentation is the first public reporting of the Edison/Dowhats-choob (45SK234) wet site.

BLUKIS ONAT, ASTRIDA R., BOAS, Inc., and MAURY MORGENSTEIN, BOAS, Inc. and GMI, Inc., *Bringing It To Your Attention: Site Morphology at 45KI464* [Poster]

Site 45KI464 is located on a series of terraces to the west and north of the forks of the Tolt River. The uppermost and largest terrace is the location of the Data Recovery project. All terraces were logged in the late 1890s, with varying impacts on the ground surface and subsurface remains. Much of the upper terrace is now a seasonal wetland, possibly as a result of logging effects.

Bioturbation, post-glacial overland runoff and acid soil leaching have impacted the cultural remains at the site. Stratigraphy includes a well established soil sequence of classic horizons with several buried soils containing in situ cultural materials. Pleistocene glacial pebble and cobble outwash and stream channels were utilized by humans, surface mining for lithic raw materials.

BLUKIS ONAT, ASTRIDA R., BOAS, Inc., *The Discovery of Site 45-KI-464 at Stuwe'yukw.* [29]

Survey and probing for the Tolt Water Filtration Facility in the early 1990s did not locate prehistoric cultural resources. However, the Snoqualmie Tribe considered the area, called Stuwe'yukw in Lushootseed, as culturally sensitive. To address tribal concerns, BOAS developed a cultural resource monitoring plan for ground disturbing construction activities at the Facility. On the first day of monitoring logging activity, we discovered several lithic clusters within the boundaries of the proposed construction area. Construction ceased and extensive shovel probing was conducted to determine the boundaries of site 45-KI-464. After consultation with a number of interested parties, it was determined that Data Recovery would be conducted on that portion of the site to be impacted by construction. Preliminary findings from the Data Recovery indicate that site 45-KI-464 is a stratified, early post-glacial site, approximately 20 acres in size. It covers five terraces on the north side of the Tolt River between Stossel Creek and the forks of the Tolt River.

BLUKIS ONAT, ASTRIDA R., BOAS, Inc., *What One Culture Says and What Another Hears: Tradition, Transmission, and Perspective Regarding Tahoma and Mt. Rainier.* [20]

Indian people tell of a myth age during which living and non living elements of Tahoma were real people and acted accordingly. Today the elements are real places, still contain residual power, and can be approached only with caution, prayer, and well known cultural traditions. Within this metaphoric structure, there is no need to distinguish the sacred from the non-sacred. In this sense, both daily life and actors in it concurrently are real and sacred. The first non-Indians to address Tahoma saw the mountain within a metaphoric structure that included a wilderness ideally unpopulated by humans, with sharp distinctions made between the human and the sacred. It is not surprising that non-Indians interpreted the Indian caution regarding Tahoma as a fear of Mt. Rainier. This interpretation is presented as evidence that Indian people did not access the high mountain peak. Yet all the real elements of the mountain landscape are present in the Indian myths.

BOHLE, DIANE, Oregon State University, *Distance Education on the Warm Springs Reservation: Developing a Vision for Higher Education [Poster]*

Distance education is a concept permeating the structure of higher education across the country. The concept challenges traditional paradigms of education, asking the institution, professor and student to "think differently."

The recipients of distance education are primarily rural communities. The Distance Education Team of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs is in the process of developing a vision and model of distance education for tribal members living on the reservation. This team is comprised of a partnership between the Education Department at Warm Springs, Central Oregon Community College (COCC) and Oregon State University (OSU). All of the members of the team work at the Warm Springs reservation. COCC and OSU have had an historical educational presence on the reservation. The General Manager of Education sets the priorities for education on the reservation. The education department has a well-developed infrastructure to support degree-seeking students. COCC offers remedial and lower division college courses at the reservation leading to the Associate of Arts degree. OSU offers upper division college courses, bachelor degree programs, and professional development courses on the reservation.

The team is re-examining the heart of education from every aspect. The team's efforts will ultimately have to stand the test of all distance education programs: Does this distance education model provide Warm Springs students with a compelling, culturally relevant, positive learning experience? This is the challenge facing the higher education team at Warm Springs as they attempt to extend the hand of distance education.

BOUMA, JANIS L., University of Montana, *Reinforcing Value Systems Through Studies in Ethnicity. [5]*

The term "ethnicity" is a concept that has neither analytical value nor utility in the study of human behavior. My aim is not to imply that "ethnic" groups do not exist, rather that the term "ethnicity" is an emotionally loaded term. Membership in an "ethnic group" is highly situational, individualized (emic), and based on either real or *perceived*, (ascribed, etc) differences. Ethnic group identification continues to be mired in theoretical squabble, many scholars insisting on continued use of subjective criteria in differentiation among various groups. The aim of this paper is to shed light on social group categorization through the observance of "ethnicity," which has begun to take the place of "race" and "culture" studies. The terms "ethnocentrism," "ethnocide," and "ethnic cleansing" are clearly replacements for racism and genocide. This paper will bring as example recent field data, anthropological theory, and examples of integration into governmental and ruling-class policy.

BOWYER, GARY C. and LOU ANN SPEULDA, Western Resources Consulting, *Homesteading in Central Oregon: Archaeological Expressions of a National Phenomenon [22]*

Homestead sites are an individualistic expression of a national phenomenon. Historical documentation and photographs are valuable for detailing the types of landscape features associated with the federal requirements of land tenure. Homestead laws required conformance to a set of regulations. Yet, examination of sites in Central Oregon has documented a variety of distinctive features generated by the individual settlers. Feature variability and domestic assemblages reflect the attitudes, gender, household composition, and economic status of the homesteaders. Building types, size and materials, along with artifact assemblages, reveal useful information for exploring rural consumer behavior.

BOXBERGER, DANIEL L., Western Washington University, *Native American Land and Resource Use of Mount Rainier National Park: The Limitations of the Ethnohistoric Record* [20]

Recent research on the prehistoric use of the mountain environment has led to a reconsideration of the canons of thought concerning human occupation in the Pacific Northwest. What have ethnographic and historic writings contributed to this dialogue? This paper argues that an analysis of ethnohistoric data may be made more useful through consideration of what it does not tell us in addition to what it does. Following the methods of the "new historicism" a critical review of the ethnohistoric literature concerning Mount Rainier places this data base within an intellectual framework and offers an interpretation of its meaning and purpose.

BRAUNER, DAVID R., Oregon State University, *Lost in Eden: Forgotten Peoples of the Old Oregon Country* [17]

The French-Canadian Archaeological Project (FCAP) has begun to elucidate the lifeways and settlement patterns of the 1829 to 1843 metis population in the central Willamette Valley as they moved from the fur trade to a settled agricultural lifestyle. FCAP was born out of the lack of historical records associated with early French-Canadian settlers and the realization that only through archaeology could we put these people back into the pages of history. The historical and archaeological projects associated with FCAP have also begun to highlight the role that Native women played in dictating settlement patterns and the material content of the farmsteads. Our projects have also brought us face to face with other minority populations in the pre-1843 settlement period that will also need dedicated archaeological attention before the data base is too severely compromised. Among these people, the contact period Kalapuya, the fur trade Iroquois, Native Hawaiians, and Indian slaves are in need of the most attention. This presentation will summarize what we know of these minority populations and examine the role future archaeological inquiry can play in the rediscovery of these shadow populations.

BRAUNER, DAVID R., Oregon State University, *Oregon Field Guide: Champoege* [10]

BREIDENTHAL, MATHEW, and MEAGAN MCGUIRE, Central Washington University, *Lithic and Faunal Analysis at Johnson Creek Site (45KT315)* [6]

The Johnson Creek Site (45KT315), excavated in the early 1970s, constitutes a complex sequence of interrelated environmental systems and subsistence strategies representing at least 5,000 years of site function. To better understand the environment of deposition, non-random distributions in the faunal and lithic remains are examined from a geoarchaeological perspective. Depositional variables such as alluvial, aeolian, and colluvial transport agents become important processes in site formation and integrity. Chronological changes in the faunal and lithic assemblage are evaluated in relation to local environmental change. Samples of the Johnson Creek faunal and lithic assemblage may represent a dramatic subsistence strategy change documented elsewhere in the Columbia Basin in 2000 BP.

BRUSCO, ELIZABETH, Pacific Lutheran University, *The Harpoon Heard Round the World* [28]

This paper analyzes media coverage of the Makah whaling controversy using the Seattle Times, Tacoma New Tribune, Peninsula Daily News, and KOMO Town Meeting, as well as a few national sources. Community debate about the issue, both within and outside of Neah Bay, has been brisk since the Makah began to take steps towards renewing their right to hunt gray whales guaranteed in the Treaty of 1855. During the month of November 1998 alone, The Seattle Times received 75 letters regarding Makah Whaling, and this paper will concentrate primarily on letters and editorials as representations of widely-held attitudes. In recurrent themes and issues which emerged around the controversy, support and opposition are framed in a series of oppositions between nature and culture, male and female, food as a symbol and as sustenance, spirituality vs. a profit motive, social change vs. tradition, and sovereignty vs. subordination..

BRYANT, JERRY L., Unites States Forest Service, *Rimrock, Washington: An Examination of a Bureau of Reclamation Construction Town [17]*

Between 1902 and 1925 the Bureau of Reclamation developed a series of camps in support of the construction of the Tieton/Yakima Irrigation Project. The culmination of this series of construction camps was the creation of the "instant" town of Rimrock, Washington, in 1917. The town was in use from 1917 to 1925 with a brief hiatus during World War One. When the project was finished, in 1925 the Bureau of Reclamation sold a number of the structures to the private sector and burned the remainder. Research conducted in 1998 at the Rimrock town site and at the Bureau of Reclamation archives examines domestic land use, and government design versus expedience and need in domestic land use.

BURKE, DEBORAH, Oregon State University, *Analysis of the Social Relationships Surrounding an Aquaculture Development Site in Kenya [3]*

This study examined the social relationships surrounding the presence of two aquaculture development projects at Sagana Fish Farm. Sagana Fish Farm is located in Sagana Township, Kirinyaga District of the Central Province of Kenya. Twenty-five structured and four life-history interviews were conducted, in addition to participant observation and informal interviews. Two primary groups of employees were interviewed-casual laborers (temporary employees) and civil servants (permanent employees). Interview questions were open-ended and pertained to 1) employees' experiences at the fish farm in the presence and absence of development projects and 2) employees' use of farm resources to sustain their livelihoods. Information obtained during interviews and participant observations were analyzed within the context of power and resistance theory. Consultants overall viewed positively the presence of development projects; however, consultants also expressed concerns regarding the sustainability of development projects, tension between development project workers and farm employees, and technology transfer.

BURNEY, MICHAEL S., and **JEFF VAN PELT**, Confederated Tribe of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and **DARBY C. STAPP**, Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, *The CTUIR Decade of Papers Project: Tribal Historic Preservation Through Public Dissemination [11]*

Anthropology is a vast eclectic collection of information about cultural diversity on our Mother Earth, and it's a state of mind! Of all the social sciences anthropology should be the major conduit for acknowledging the wonderful human variability Creator brought to our world through language, cultural traditions, stories, song, dance, religious beliefs, and so much more. This is no less true when addressing the relevancy of anthropology to the public, specifically, the American Indian public. Anthropology is far more concerned with people and cultures of the past than addressing the needs of contemporary native populations. This presentation highlights the CTUIR *Decade of Papers Project* as a means of communicating to the public issues significant in tribal historic preservation. The compilation of CTUIR papers, prepared between 1988 and 1998, makes available to the public a unique presentation of how three southern Columbia Plateau tribes hope to share their particular world view of anthropology and archaeology.

BURTCHARD, GREG C., International Archaeological Research Institute, *Prehistoric Land-use and the Archaeological Record of Mount Rainier and the Southern Washington Cascades [20]*

An understanding of regional subsistence and settlement dynamics is essential to interpreting the archaeological record of high elevation landscapes. Ecological theory and archaeological reconnaissance results from Mount rainier National Park are used to model Holocene land-use patterns for Mount Rainier and the Southern Washington Cascades. The paper isolates critical resources affecting human use to predict focused use of subalpine and alpine habitats throughout much of the Holocene. It is suggested that mid-Holocene changes in regional subsistence and settlement systems affected the manner in which high

mountains were integrated into lowland systems. A shift from primary to use by autonomous, highly mobile foragers to more restricted use by limited-task collectors linked to semi-sedentary communities reflects food procurement exigencies between early and late Holocene time.

BURTCARD, GREG C., International Archaeological Research Institute, *Prehistoric Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument and Blue Mountain Region, Central Oregon.* [4]

Ethnohistoric accounts imply that central Oregon's Blue Mountain region functioned as an essentially empty hinterland exploited seasonally by Sahaptin speakers from the north and Northern Paiutes from the south. The ethnographic pattern, however, should not be projected casually into the prehistoric past. Ecological theory and resource distribution patterns suggest that the region was capable of supporting a resident population through most of the Holocene. Optimal foraging principles and data from John Day Fossil Beds National Monument and upper John Day drainage basin suggest winter residence biased toward upper prairie/lower juniper acetanyl settings with summer through autumn foraging focused on higher elevation landscapes. Despite increasing regional population density, the relative poverty of sustainable mass harvest and stored resources precluded development of logistically complex collector systems such as those characteristic of the Columbia River during the late Holocene. A long-term subsistence and settlement model is offered to provide an interpretive framework for the regions' emerging archaeological record.

BUTLER, VIRGINIA L. and ROY A. SCHROEDER, Portland State University, *Late Holocene Subsistence Change in the Portland Basin* [4]

Archaeologists in the Pacific Northwest have become increasingly concerned with understanding the relationship between past human subsistence change and changes in other variables, including population size, social-political complexity, technology and environment. It may be profitable to place questions of human subsistence change in the region into a theoretical framework such as that provided by foraging theory. This paper applies the prey choice model to study change in late Holocene human subsistence along the Lower Columbia River. In general terms the study predicts: 1) increasing human population density led to an overall decline in foraging efficiency (increased use of lower ranked prey); and 2) population collapse at European contact led to increased foraging efficiency (increased use of higher ranked prey). Faunal data from eight sites with occupations spanning the last 2200 years from the Portland Basin are examined to test these predictions. Issues related to inter-site comparability (sampling, taphonomy) and chronological control are reviewed.

BYRAM, SCOTT, University of Oregon, and **ROBERT KENTTA**, Confederated Tribes of the Siletz, *Cultural Sites and Pre-Reservation Settlement Patterns on the Coast Reservation: A New Look at Old Records* [24]

Researchers of Oregon coast history and archaeology sometimes assume certain patterns in the relationship between Native settlement and environmental settings in the region, yet many of the most detailed and reliable sources for this information are unpublished and relatively inaccessible. This study examines diverse ethnohistoric sources for information on Indian communities on the northern and central Oregon coast, considering observer and oral history accounts of the early to middle 19th century. The relative size and frequency of settlements in estuary, outer coast, and interior settings are assessed in light of sample representation and forces which produced demographic change during this period. The findings of this study can serve as a framework for addressing regional anthropological questions, give land use policy makers more accurate models for cultural resources planning, and increase understanding of cultural aspects of historical ecology.

CAMPBELL, GREGORY R., University of Montana, *The Lemhi Shoshone: Ethnogenesis and Sociological Transformations of a Tribal-Nation [11]*

Previous researchers examining tribal ethnographic data assume that language, culture, and physical type are homogeneous and co-terminal. Tribal societies, especially in Native North America, rarely were homogeneous. Nor did indigenous societies simultaneously diverge--biologically, linguistically, and culturally--through time. Rather societies emerge and recreate themselves in history through a series of transformative episodes, during which peoples, cultures, and languages of diverse origins join together to create, new, hybrid, and original ethnic constructions. This process is referred to as ethnogenesis. Ethnogenetic theory offers a powerful explanation for clarifying and comprehending the movements of sociological identity historically of one Northern Shoshone society, the Lemhi, as a tribal-nation. This presentation uses ethnogenetic theory to interpret Lemhi Shoshone political history to comprehend the sociological dynamics and the perpetuation of the Lemhi Shoshone through time that enabled them to establish themselves as an unique sociological and political entity.

CANNELL, KEVIN, Nez Perce Tribe, Cultural Resource Program, *Cultural Reconnaissance of the Craig Mountain Wildlife Mitigation Area, North-Central Idaho [6]*

This paper examines the year-long reconnaissance of the Craig Mountain Wildlife Mitigation Area (CMWMA) located at, and above, the confluence of the Snake and Salmon Rivers in North Central Idaho. This project is being undertaken in order to examine the types and locations of Cultural Resources in the Craig Mountain area. The survey area is approximately 60,000 acres which is operated by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and funded by the Bonneville Power Administration. Currently, 22 new archaeological sites have been recorded. These sites along with the previously discovered sites are being used to formulate a cultural resource management plan for the CMWMA to guide Idaho Department of Fish and Game activities which could possibly impact cultural resources in the CMWMA.

CARLSON, CATHERINE, University College of the Cariboo, *Patterns in Faunal Resource Utilization Over 8,000 Years at the Bear Cove Site, Vancouver Island, British Columbia [24]*

Faunal remains from the coastal archaeological site of Bear Cove located on the northern end of Vancouver Island, B.C., provide a detailed and long-term (8,000 year) record of a fully marine adapted culture. Evidence suggests that people of the Northwest Coast have had a culture focused on the sea since initial occupation. The notion that aboriginal people first came to the coast as inland oriented or "traditional" Paleo-Indian hunters, subsequently re-adapting to a marine subsistence pattern, is unlikely. Stratigraphy, radio-carbon dates, and faunal analysis of coastal sites such as Bear Cove provide insight into the complexity of hypothesized migrations of different human populations into western North America.

CAULK, GRADY H., Mt. Hood National Forest, *Obsidian Resources on the Mt. Hood National Forest [Poster]*

Recent source analysis on 202 obsidian artifacts from 62 sites on the east side of the Mt. Hood National Forest resulted in the identification of 19 known sources. This poster illustrates the distribution and variability of the obsidian artifacts. Just over 60 percent of the artifacts came from major regional sources (Obsidian Cliffs 50%, and Newberry 11%), 23 percent came from five local sources (three on the Mt. Hood NF), the remainder came from sources throughout eastern Oregon (4% from unknown sources). Of particular note is the wide variety of sources found within some sites. A number of sites having a sample size of 3-11 artifacts resulted in one source for every one or two artifacts.

CHENHALL, ANN, University of Oregon, *School Levy Failures and Cultural Values [5]*

The public schools are a tool of enculturation in our local communities. School levies which pass tend to reflect a support for children of the community. School levies that fail indicate a lack of public acceptance of the value of public schools. The issue of the validity of the public schools becomes entangled with other thorny issues local communities have not resolved. Some of these seem to be found in association with cultural pluralism, primarily reflected in sub-groups arguing about cultural values which reflect the smaller group with which an individual most identifies. Some even argue about whose children are these, not accepting full responsibility to educate all children who come to the doors of the community's school.

Cultural anthropologists could play a role in defining issues and creating support for modern schools which reflect the realities of our pluralistic society. Anthropologists need to be part of the valuing of children and their public school education in our communities. Ultimately how we educate our children now will create our society in the future.

CHESHIRE, TAMARA, *Cultural Transmission in Urban American Indian Families [Poster]*

This study identified values associated with cultural transmission in the face of societal oppression. Practices used by urban American Indian women to transmit cultural knowledge, as well as values and attitudes toward learning, which are themselves vital lessons about what it means to be Indian, were ascertained. Ten urban Indian families, specifically Indian mothers and their preadolescent children, from Oregon's Coast and Willamette Valley participated in ethnographic interviews. Question creation and formation was established through the use of participatory action research. Families were found to share the value of cultural survival. Practices found to be commonly used to transmit cultural knowledge were: listening, talking, telling, watching/observation, showing, exposure/involvement/participation, and research/asking questions. The practices of listening, watching/observation, and exposure/involvement/participation were found to be traditional. Practices of showing and research/asking questions were more recent developments in response to the effects of oppression and show that Indian families can adapt in order to continue cultural transmission and cultural survival.

CHEYNEY, MELISSA, University of Oregon, *Models of Childbearing: Women's Voices in Midwife Attended Birth [21]*

The purpose of this study was to examine the types of models women use to describe their birth experiences and to ascertain how variables like the type of practitioner attending (Certified Nurse Midwife, Direct Entry Midwife, lay or traditional midwife, obstetrician, etc.), the mother - care provider relationship, and age, educational level, and past birthing history affect the birth process. This research was motivated by the acknowledgement that while debates between midwives and physicians over the adequacy, safety, and economy of midwife attended birth continue to play an important role in shaping the politics of health care for women, very little research is actually presented from the perspective of the mothers who choose particular forms of prenatal and delivery care. This paper provides a discussion of issues related to research design, methods of data collection and interpretation, and the potential opportunities and difficulties of applying findings to current issues of community health.

CHEYNEY, MELISSA, University of Oregon, *Village Voices: Indigenous Models of Archaeological Development at Umm el-Jimal [19]*

This paper addresses preliminary research findings and ethical considerations of fieldwork conducted in the Northern Jordanian village of Umm el-Jimal during the summer of 1998. The main objective of the research was to decipher common themes and metaphors used by local people to describe their feelings about the proposed development of archaeological remains that surround the modern settlement. This project was motivated by the recognition that the people living in the immediate vicinity

of the ruins will feel the effects of tourism and development most acutely and should, therefore, have the opportunity to voice viewpoints, concerns, and suggestions. This portion of the research focuses on Umm el-Jimal residents' interpretation of archaeology as it pertains to ownership of the past. It also addresses the difficulties of translating indigenous views of history and cultural resource management into a plan that provides an interpretation of the past that is supported by the archaeological evidence, is attractive to prospective tourists, and, perhaps most importantly, is meaningful in local terms.

CLEMANS, MEGAN E., Eastern Washington University, *Cross-Cultural Medicine and the Medical Society in the City of Spokane: A Preliminary Review of Potential Problems in Treatment [21]*

With the increase of interest in holistic and cross-cultural medicine, hospitals are met with a new challenge: understanding what role they play in the healing process. Some cities have already identified the necessity of understanding that patients of other cultures have their own sets of beliefs about sickness and a different relation with healers than our own western society. The city of Spokane is deficient in this area causing communication and treatment problems. Therefore, the primary goal of this research is to review secondary resources identifying problems encountered within other hospitals and then compare these to the Spokane hospitals. The theory is that there are similar problems (with some differences) and to resolve these there is a need to develop and implement programs (the secondary long-term goal) which will educate the nurses and the doctors of these problems which will be necessary to provide comprehensive treatment.

COFFLAND, CHRIS, Washington State University, *African Forest Foragers and the Bakola of Gabon [15]*

There is a tendency in research of African tropical forest foragers ("pygmies") to utilize one group as a standard for all groups until proven invalid. This paper presents a comparative analysis of African forest foragers. Limited field research with the Bokola foragers of Northeast Gabon is utilized to extend our understanding of forest foragers. The paper also examines intracultural variability and how relations with non-foragers influence cultural identity.

CONNOR, BOBBIE, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation [14]

COQUILLE INDIAN TRIBE CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM, *Changing Landscapes and Changing Technologies in the Lower Coquille River Valley [poster]*

The Coquille Indian Tribes' 1998-99 archaeological research is addressing cultural history, landscape change, and site preservation in the lower Coquille estuary. In 1998 several new sites were recorded, some with both midden and wet site components, and six radiocarbon dates were obtained, including the only date for a lattice panel in Oregon, and the oldest Coquille dates for a weir stake and the dry site faunal remains. In conjunction with recent geological research, the CIT's project has provided new information on changes to the Coquille estuary landscape and changes in technology over recent millennia.

COSS, GWENDOLYN K., South Puget Sound Community College, *The Photography and Editing Processes of the Hoko Rock Shelter [18]*

As the millennium approaches, many new technologies are being created to advance our civilizations into a globally connected network. With the use of such modern products, we have created a virtual excavation of the Hoko Rock Shelter to educate people about the rich culture of the Makah Nation and the field of archaeology. People who ordinarily have time, money, or physical constraints (and even language barriers), can virtually travel to Clallam Bay, WA, and actually excavate artifacts in and around the rock shelter.

We are also educating the public by presenting field survey and lab techniques in an understandable format that even K-12 students can use. Each artifact picture frame is labeled and filed by its individual survey information. By using a digital camera, it enables the user to take multiple pictures and download to a PC instantly, without film development costs and disappointments. By using a photoshop program, individual shots of the artifacts can easily be cut and pasted onto one frame. In effect, by using modern technology, we are creating a key to the past that is easily accessible for future generations.

CROES, DALE, South Puget Sound Community College/Washington State University, *Reaching the Public Through Digital Archaeology: Cds and the Web [18]*

Over the past 2 years we have been digitally archiving archaeological images from the 3,000 year old Hoko River archaeological site complex. Through indexing of thousands of slides the general public can excavate, at 5 cm intervals, the shell midden in the Hoko Rockshelter site (45CA21) and browse through the actual recovery of hundreds of wooden fishhooks, baskets, hats, cordage, wood working tools from the Hoko River wet site (45CA213). Since the wet site perishables quickly turn dark after being exposed to the air, these digital images preserve the actual color of the thousands of artifacts upon recovery. Also indexed are hundreds of slides of campfire, excavation, excavators, salmon-bakes with the Makah Elders, Makah Day parades, fishing experiments with Elders, replication of artifacts, and so forth (including 16 mm movie footage). Through this digital medium we have been able to preserve a historical record of this 9 season project. Currently we are working to make it available to K-12 Washington State History classes through the web so they realize that our State's history extends beyond 200 years!

CUMMINGS, RONALD G., HARVEY W. STEELE, and **DON GEDNEY**, Oregon Archaeological Society, *The Oregon Archaeological Society and the Public: 48 Years of Outreach [10]*

Since its birth, on February 9, 1951, the Oregon Archaeological Society has worked with professional archaeologists to inform, educate, and train the general public about our region's fragile archaeological and anthropological resources. The late Luther S. Cressman was one of the founders of the society, even providing its name, and he involved society members in operations at very significant sites in the Long Narrows area of the Columbia River. This training in archaeology, and that at Wakemap, under Warren Caldwell of the University of Washington, led to three public outreach programs by the society at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site between 1974 and 1988. In the 1980s and 1990s, the society was involved in numerous site projects and public outreach programs for the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service. A cable television production, "Digging Up The Past," brought many of these projects to the public. In recent years, the society has worked with the U.S. Forest Service on many Passport in Time projects and important rock art preservation operations at Butte Creek in Central Oregon. For the past five years, working under the supervision of professional archaeologists, the society has conducted training programs in Vancouver, Washington, and a monthly forum for professionals at OMSI.

DAI, HANTENG, STEPHEN PERKINS, and **KATHRYN STAIANO ROSS**, Oregon Office of Mental Health Services, *Reaching Out and Involving People in the Evaluation of Oregon's Initiative to Capitate Children's Intensive Mental Health Services [16]*

This presentation describes the Oregon Mental Health and Developmental Disability Services Division's (MHDDSD) on-going evaluation efforts of a state initiative designed to transition intensive psychiatric day treatment and residential treatment services for children from traditional fee-for-service models into the capitated Oregon Health Plan. Various approaches have been and will be taken to reach out and involve all stakeholders including parents or other family members, representatives from different state and local agencies, professional review organizations and community/family advocates. Survey findings and plans for parents focus groups in different regions of the state will be discussed.

DAVIES, JULIE M., Nez Perce Tribe, Cultural Resource Program, *Archaeological Site Impacts of Dworshak Reservoir, North Fork of the Clearwater River, North Central Idaho [6]*

This paper examines the various archaeological site impacts involving Dworshak Reservoir previous to, and following the construction of the dam. Initial impacts to sites along the North Fork of the Clearwater River include logging, clearing of vegetation within the proposed reservoir drawdown zone, and inundation of the reservoir. Post-inundation site impacts can be assigned to two categories; those which are related to the reservoir drawdown, including natural forces, and those which are related to a human or animal agent. A plan to preserve and protect the continually eroding archaeological sites eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is an issue in need of further investigation and evaluation. Approaches towards ending site destruction within the drawdown zone concerning various human activities have been suggested involving posting signs, public education, and increased enforcement of extant laws.

DAVIS, LOREN G. and KARLIS MUEHLENBACHS, University of Alberta, *A Late Pleistocene to Holocene Record of Precipitation and Evaporation from the Lower Salmon River Canyon [6]*

Archaeologists have traditionally given little consideration to river mussel shell as a source of paleoenvironmental data. A recent study of river mussel shell geochemistry from four archaeological sites in the Lower Salmon River Canyon has established a Late Pleistocene to Holocene proxy climate record. Oxygen-18 concentrations in mussel shell carbonate from sites are compared with modern mussel shell signatures. Relative to today, late Pleistocene to early Holocene climates appear to have been drier, with notable periods of increased effective precipitation. After ca. 4,000 yr BP, precipitation regimes appear more effective in the Salmon River basin than today. These results are discussed in reference to current research addressing hunter-gatherer occupation in changing alluvial environments.

DE DANAAN, LLYN, The Evergreen State College, *Encounters: Anthropology, Archaeology and Washington Schools [18]*

The Hoko project is one of a number of ways that anthropologists and archaeologists are contributing to and enhancing curricula for teachers of Washington State and Territorial history. These projects provide unique opportunities for anthropologists to work with the public. This session will review the development of "Encounters" workshops and curriculum materials offered to teachers in public and reservation based schools by The Evergreen Center for Educational Improvement, collaborative initiatives with the History Lab at Washington State Historical Society Museum, and projects such as "Canoe Journey" planned in collaboration with the Director of Indian Education, Washington Superintendent of Public Instruction. These projects, like Hoko, are legacies of similar projects spearheaded by activist, public education minded anthropologists who were our predecessors in the state of Washington.

de los ANGELES, ANDREW, Snoqualmie Tribe, and **ASTRIDA R. BLUKIS ONAT**, BOAS, Inc., *Bringing it to the People: Public Education at 45KI464 [Poster]*

While the primary purpose of CRM studies is stated in terms of compliance to regulations, the ultimate purpose of such studies is the addition of new knowledge for public dissemination. The excavation at site 45KI464 was done according to accepted standards of archaeological investigation. Innovations in project approach were designed to extract the maximum amount of information possible from the materials excavated. At the same time, a program of education about archaeology and about Stuwe'yukw was initiated. During the month of October, groups of middle and high school students visited 45KI464 excavations. They arrived at the site after receiving an in-class introduction to archaeological processes and Snoqualmie tribal oral history and traditions about Stuwe'yukw. The students received additional on-site teachings in archaeology by the field crew and by Andy de los Angeles, Snoqualmie Tribal Chairman.

de los ANGELES, ANDREW, Snoqualmie Tribe, *Stuwe'yukw a Snoqualmie Home Ground on the Upper Tolt River* [29]

Stuwe'yukw in Lushootseed means "throat." The name refers to where the North and South forks of the Tolt river meet. Stuwe'yukw was along a trade route to copper, quartz crystals, wild game and other resources. Natives took advantage of Stuwe'yukw's deep canyons for air drying salmon and other fish. Stuwe'yukw was a hub in series of trails that went to Skykomish and Snoqualmie passes and Snoqualmie settlements. The Snoqualmie Tribe's role was unlike any other taken by the leaders or natives of this settlement for the last 9,000 years. Our role was to come to an understanding with a major city and its developers, with professional archaeologists, as well as some of the public. Our job was to help archaeologists find artifacts to be used to educate everyone else about who we were. My role was to try and find natives who were left behind, to teach that a child can touch the arm or guide a hand into finding something that they wanted found. Ceremonies were performed to prepare the site and cleanse the archaeologists throughout the excavations.

DENIS, ARMELLE, Oregon State University, *OSU Native American Students and Language Maintenance: A Preliminary Survey* [11]

This paper presents the results of a series of interviews conducted in February and March 1999 with Native American students attending Oregon State University. This research was supported by OSU's Difference, Power and Discrimination office and Indian Education office. Interviewees shared stories of linguistic discrimination, described the efforts towards language maintenance undertaken by their tribe, and their personal involvement in language maintenance. This project aimed at assessing the attitudes of Native American College students towards their indigenous languages, collecting information on a wide range of language preservation programs, and eliciting success stories as well as unsuccessful language maintenance initiatives. I argue that the urgency to preserve indigenous languages is such that research projects such as this one, whose goal was to identify factors influencing the outcome of language preservation efforts, must be undertaken prior to design and implementation of any language maintenance program.

DEUR, DOUGLAS, Louisiana State University, and **NANCY J. TURNER**, University of Victoria, *Plant Cultivation on the Central Northwest Coast: First Nations Management of Estuarine Plant Resources* [24]

Anthropological orthodoxy suggests that Northwest Coast peoples did not cultivate endemic plants, other than tobacco on this region's northern and extreme southern ends. However, diverse evidence suggests that central Northwest Coast peoples in fact did cultivate endemic plants through multiple management strategies: vegetative transplanting, selective harvesting, weeding, pruning, soil enhancement, burning, and possibly sowing of propagules. We draw particular attention to the maintenance of estuarine "root" plots among the Nuu-Chah-Nulth, Kwakwaka'wakw, and Nuxalk. Plots of springbank clover, silverweed, riceroot, and lupine were enhanced, expanded, and possibly created anew through persistent selective harvesting, transplanting, the turning of estuarine soil, and in some cases, soil mounding or the construction of low, terrace-like soil impoundments of rock or wood. These actions increased the predictable availability of starchy foods on household 'owned' plots near population centers, and reflect these plants' dietary, economic, and ceremonial significance. We describe particular rhizome plot sites and discuss ethnographic evidence of diverse origin and antiquity.

DICKSON, CATHERINE E., Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, *Archaeology on the John Day Reservoir, Then and Now* [2]

The River Basin Survey project on the proposed John Day Reservoir took place in 1950. During the 1960s the University of Oregon excavated many of the sites considered to be important. Since that work was completed, most archaeological investigations have been project driven; that is related to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This has led to an entirely non-integrated look at cultural resources along the reservoir. Sites have been recorded on top of one another and recommendations have been made at cross purposes. This paper summarizes the work that has been done on the reservoir and compares what has been found in the past with what surveys in 1997 and 1998 found. It highlights the importance of having an overarching management plan to facilitate an understanding of previous investigations and coordinate future work.

DUGAS, AMY E. and DENNIS E. LEWARCH, Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services Limited, *Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in Southern Puget Sound: A Case Study from the Bay Street Shell Midden (45KP115)* [Poster]

The Bay Street Shell Midden (45KP115), on Sinclair Inlet in Southern Puget Sound, is a deep, stratified shell midden that dates within the past 2,500 years. Shellfish, fish bone, and mammal bone indicate hunter-fisher-gatherers had a diverse diet and exploited a broad range of terrestrial and marine habitats. Thick lenses of whole shell, fish bone, cobble pavements, and pit features demonstrate intensive shellfish and fish processing. The Bay Street Shell Midden (45KP115) data set is compared to other shell midden sites in Southern Puget Sound to evaluate models of hunter-fisher-gatherer economic and technological organization.

ERHARDT, CARL H. R., Oregon State University, *Cultural Resource Management of the 21st Century* [26]

This paper discusses an approach to Cultural Resource Management. We are using software applications from Arch View, Microsoft Access, and GIS; examples of this will come from Central Oregon Heritage Group. Microsoft Access is the backbone of the written reports and standardizes the field. There are no more written or typed reports that leave room for a wide variety of interpretation. GIS and Arch View generate the exact position, topography, water sources, and related sites and/or isolates respectively. These linked systems are easy to use and with the proper training, productivity can potentially triple, leaving more time for other Cultural Resource Management programs. This system has been invented by the USFS and is used by a multitude of federal agencies.

EVANS-JANKE, LEAH K., University of Idaho, *Recent Excavations at Looking Glass' Village (Kam'-nak-ka)* [6]

Excavations conducted in 1997 were in response to the need for a cultural resource management plan for the aging Kooskia National Fish Hatchery. This site is also known as *Kam'-nak-ka*, or Chief Looking Glass' Village. Although Looking Glass may have been the most notable tenant, this site has been occupied since the Cascade subphase (6000 to 4500 B.P.). Fortunately, there are many intact portions of the site and thousands of years of Nez Perce cultural change has been preserved. Some of the most notable elements seen in the archaeological evidence is the shift in resource utilization between fish and bison.

FAUNCE, KENNETH V. and LEAH K. EVANS-JANKE, University of Idaho, *Metals Conservation at the University of Idaho [Poster]*

Metals conservation is a necessary treatment that is often overlooked by many archaeologists. Conservation inhibits the deterioration of valuable artifacts by halting destructive chemical processes. Although it is an important step to take in the curation of cultural materials, it also plays a role in analysis. Valuable information can be hidden beneath layers of rust or corrosion. Also, the cleaning of cultural materials prepares them for display and public presentations. Recently Ken Faunce brought the Metals Conservation Lab back on line and is currently teaching students these procedures and the critical steps necessary for artifact recovery.

FEE, JEFF and CAROLYNNE MERRELL, Clearwater National Forest, *Identification and Recordation of Culturally Peeled Lodgepole Pine Along the Lolo Trail [Poster]*

Native Americans of the Northwest utilized the bark of certain trees for nutritional, medicinal and construction purposes. Specimens of these trees remain in scattered clusters and as isolates along the Lolo Trail system of the Clearwater National Forest in north central Idaho. The identification of over a thousand culturally peeled lodgepole pine is the largest concentration of this species documented to date. Recording methods included establishing standard cultural scar characteristics for the peeled lodgepole specie. Other techniques, including GPS mapping and scar dating, are providing important information on subsistence and migration patterns for the people traveling the Lolo Trail from the 1700's through the early 1900's. With the natural demise of these living artifacts over the next fifty years it is essential that the culturally peeled lodgepole receive recognition, protection and effective site management as long as they remain on the cultural landscape.

FITZPATRICK, SCOTT M. and WILLIAM S. AYRES, University of Oregon, *Historic Preservation and Archaeological Field Training in Micronesia [1]*

Unbeknownst to many historic preservation specialists, several Pacific Island countries subscribe to U.S. historic preservation tactics, a result of U.S. administration of Trust Territory of the Pacific after World War II. In the past decade or so, the Trust Territory has been dissolved to allow island states to form their own independent governments. Although many of these newly formed governments still receive funding from Free Association agreements with the U.S., funding is decreasing which makes Micronesian governments more reliant on their own staff to complete the necessary archaeological site inventories and assessments. With a lack of funds and historic preservation personnel, Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia have had difficulty in maintaining pace with development projects. As a result, the adequate preservation and protection of historic and cultural resources have become major concerns.

This paper discusses training projects we have conducted in Palau and Pohnpei to help increase the skill levels of Historic Preservation Office staff and introduce new methods for surveying and recording archaeological sites. Three projects we conducted in the past year demonstrate the usefulness of such training in gathering new data for national Register nominations, assessing site impacts, increasing the technological expertise of new existing HPO staff, and fostering community awareness about culturally and archaeologically significant sites.

FLIZACK, CAROLYN, Oregon State University, *Murder and Appalachian Ballads: People's Representation of Justice [5]*

In 1996 C. Kirk Hutson published an article in the *Journal of Women's History* suggesting that "Folk songs show the extent of violence against women in the rural south" (Hutson 1996: 115). Hutson used ballads from Appalachia and the southern United States which consisted of violent topics including "woman killing." He suggested that these songs "glorified violence against women" and that this was

evident through the lyrics. I believe that Hutson's claim is incorrect and that, in fact, communities discouraged these acts of violence against women. My paper examines attitudes of various communities as reflected in the murder ballads from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century period in Appalachia. By using actual court cases, which several of the ballads are based on, and other Appalachian ballads, we are able to compare the verdicts and decisions in these cases to that of the lyrics of the ballads. From this, I believe that communities' sentiments concerning violence against women are clearly shown to be contradictory to Hutson's claims.

FORSMAN, LEONARD, Larson Anthropological and Archaeological Services, *Pacific Voices: Playing Host to Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific Rim* [12]

This presentation will review the challenges for the Suquamish Tribe in not only participating in the creation of this exhibition, but also in hosting, welcoming, and blessing the people and materials involved in it. Issues concerning the educational contributions of the exhibition process and exhibition itself to local Native American and other ethnic communities will also be reviewed from Mr. Forsman's perspective as both an archaeologist and Suquamish Tribal member.

FOSTER, JEFFREY, Oregon State University, *Mending the Circle; The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Twenty Years after Restoration* [11]

In 1977 the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz won a historic legal case that restored the federal government's recognition of their tribal status, which had been terminated in 1954. After their victory, the Siletz faced the task of rebuilding the tribe, both socially and culturally. In the twenty years since the case, the Siletz have made great strides in rebuilding the tribe. *Mending the Circle; The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Twenty Years after Restoration* is a photographic documentary that uses still images to visually explore the people and culture of the Siletz, and documents how much they have accomplished since 1977. *Mending the Circle* also serves as an example of how visual images can be used to convey ethnographic information to both anthropologists and the general public, transcending the communication gap between scientist and non-scientist.

FOUTS, HILLARY, Washington State University, *Early Childhood Among the Bofi Forest Foragers of Central Africa* [15]

This study utilizes quantitative and qualitative methods to investigate the process of weaning, alloparenting, and attachment among Bofi forager two-to-four year-old children. The quantitative observational data focus on a child's eye view of the process of weaning and interactions with caregivers. The qualitative data complements the behavioral observations by examining Bofi parents' views of child health and weaning.

FREIDENBURG, LINDA L., Eastern Washington University, *Situating a War Memorial on a Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery* [17]

There are times when knowledge gained through archaeological research compels the researcher to become involved in community events. During a research project to provide the National Park Service with a report on historic cemeteries within the Fort Vancouver National Historic Reserve, information came to light that a war memorial was to be built by a veterans group on the site of one of these cemeteries. The cemetery had been used from approximately 1829 to 1856 by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Catholic Mission to inter people from many different ethnic backgrounds. Involvement by the archaeologist and other individuals resulted in a dialogue among the National Park Service, the U.S. Army, local Hawaiian groups, the veterans group, the City of Vancouver and others which resulted in the construction of the memorial and improved relations between the involved parties, laying the foundation for future collaborative efforts.

GAUTHIER, TARA A., and PATRICK T. McCUTCHEON, Central Washington University, *Radiocarbon Dating and the Prehistory of the Southern Washington Cascades [20]*

The chronological placement in prehistory of southern Washington Cascade archaeological sites has almost exclusively relied upon radiocarbon dating. The public has come to put a great deal of faith in these magical numbers that place the past into our own concept of time; however, what a radiocarbon date is actually a date of is rarely discussed. In this paper, we examine and discuss the difficulties in using radiocarbon dating (including those encountered at Mount Rainier) to develop a regional chronology for the southern Washington Cascade archaeological record. The existing chronology for this area is evaluated and the results are compared to settlement pattern models used to explain changing human occupation over time.

GERDES, MARCIA, and JOEL MARRANT, Linfield College, *Optimal Foraging in Estuarine Environments: A Report on the Salmon River Estuary Project [29]*

Since 1980, Linfield College has periodically engaged in data recovery and survey research at the Salmon River Estuary on Oregon's north-central coast. This paper updates the goals of this long-term project and reports on the progress made in recent years. Primary emphasis has been placed on designing an optimal foraging model that addresses the unique patterns of resource utilization characteristic of human settlements in estuarine environments. The combination of abundant perennial and seasonal resources exploited by foraging populations with relatively rich social and ritual lives presents a challenge to traditional OFS models that assume strictly cost-efficient action in energy capture and expenditure. In addition, the paper explores an optimal foraging model that incorporates a broader range of activities through experimental applications of Geographical Information Systems.

GILDEN, JENNIFER, Oregon State University, *The Lives of Wives [10]*

Commercial fishing is a life filled with change: changing weather, changing markets, changing regulatory climates, and a changing resource. For many, what's constant is the family—and the spouse who keeps things going while the fisher is at sea. In this short video produced through Oregon Sea Grant and the Department of Anthropology at Oregon State University, four Newport fishermen's wives talk about their lives and the roles they play as working partners in their families, their communities, and the businesses on which their livelihoods depend.

GILSEN, LELAND, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, and **HOWARD GARD**, Oregon Department of Transportation, *Pocket Beaches and the Beginnings of Coastal Sprawl [29]*

Pocket beaches and estuaries formed after the stabilization of sea level between 7000 and 5000 years BP. The resulting habitat provided the subsistence resources necessary to support an ever-expanding population. This relatively recent development of coastal pocket beaches may account for the apparent increase in coastal archaeological sites as reflected in C14 date distributions. This conclusion is based upon the distribution of dated archaeological sites by habitat type according to information submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office.

GILSEN, LELAND, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, and **ROBERT WHITLAM [2]**

GOUGH, STAN, Eastern Washington University, *The Natural and Cultural Records of Climbing Sand Dunes in the Mid-Columbia Valley, Kittitas County, Washington [6]*

Climbing dunes in and adjacent to the Priest Rapids and Wanapum reaches of the Columbia River valley contain long geological, paleoenvironmental, and archaeological records. Climbing dune formation probably postdates the last Lake Missoula origin catastrophic floods that inundated the area about 13,000 radiocarbon years ago and has continued episodically to the present. Well preserved Mount St. Helens J,

Glacier Peak, Mazama, and Mount St. Helens D (1980) tephra chronostratigraphic markers, radiocarbon dated organic materials, and temporally diagnostic artifacts provide temporal control for stratigraphic sections and interpretations of eolian sedimentation, soil formation, and cultural occupation. So far the best evidence of prehistoric human dune site occupation dates to the early-mid Holocene. One campsite includes high densities of lithic debitage, flake implements and butchered bison and elk remains.

GRIFFIN, DENNIS, University of Oregon, *Changing Perspectives on an Eskimo Village: Insights through the 20th Century* [17]

Nash Harbor village on Nunivak Island, Alaska, has been incorporated into the local seasonal round of island residents for at least 2500 years. As a fall seal camp, year round village and later as the location for the first island school, Nash Harbor has served as a focus of island settlement and subsistence until its abandonment in 1959. By combining the results of archaeological excavations, oral interviews, ethnohistoric documents and historic photographs, I attempt to reconstruct the changing role of this village through time and trace the changes and impacts to village settlement after the introduction of western ideas.

GROSS, JOAN, Oregon State University, **DEANNA KINGSTON**, Eastern Connecticut State University, and **MONICA ROJAS**, Oregon State University, *Bringing Folklore to the Public* [Poster]

In July 1998, Gross, Kingston, and Rojas designed an exhibit entitled "Studying Folk Performance" for a local community celebration of the arts, science, and technology (Da Vinci Days). One goal of the exhibit was to increase the public awareness of the anthropological study of folklore. Another goal was to encourage people to share their own folklore. In this poster session we re-create the exhibit and add to it an analysis of the folklore that was collected in Corvallis, Oregon last summer.

HAAG, ANN, University of Montana, *Museum Internships* [13]

The purpose of this paper is to critically discuss museum internships for undergraduate students: the function and types of museums, the objectives of the internship and relation to course work and curriculum, the procedures for acquiring a museum internship position, the various roles of on-the-job training an intern maybe exposed to, and the benefits of internships to museums will be described in detail. Overall, this paper will explain museum internships, relaying information concerning the necessity of internships for the student participants and museums while clarifying the relationship between public institutions and professional training of the student. Personal experience from participation in various federal, state, and Indian reservation museum internships will also be presented to afford further information on the advantages of such experiences for the student who desires to become a professional museologist.

HACKENBERGER, STEVEN, MARY ALFORD, PATRICK T. McCUTCHEON, SONYA POPE, and **BOB MIERENDORF**, Central Washington University, *GIS Modeling of Soil Insolation: Foraging Strategies in Three Pacific Northwest Environments.* [26]

GRASS functions are used to estimate soil insolation based on solar radiation, slope and aspect and these are then imported into ARCINFO and ARCVIEW. Soil insolation in spring and summer are used to predict the maturation rates of plants that support the aggregation of different ungulate populations and human foragers. Procedures and results are compared for three different project environments: (1) the sage and grass zone of the Middle Yakima River Ridge and Canyon Lands; (2) the alpine and subalpine zones of Mt. Rainier; and (3) the plant communities in the upper Skagit River valley in the North Cascades. The relative concentration of gatherers in productive root and berry areas, and the relative concentration of different prey and hunters are predicted and compared to archaeological indicators of foraging strategies.

GAUTHIER, TARA A., and PATRICK T. McCUTCHEON, Central Washington University, *Radiocarbon Dating and the Prehistory of the Southern Washington Cascades* [20]

The chronological placement in prehistory of southern Washington Cascade archaeological sites has almost exclusively relied upon radiocarbon dating. The public has come to put a great deal of faith in these magical numbers that place the past into our own concept of time; however, what a radiocarbon date is actually a date of is rarely discussed. In this paper, we examine and discuss the difficulties in using radiocarbon dating (including those encountered at Mount Rainier) to develop a regional chronology for the southern Washington Cascade archaeological record. The existing chronology for this area is evaluated and the results are compared to settlement pattern models used to explain changing human occupation over time.

GERDES, MARCIA, and JOEL MARRANT, Linfield College, *Optimal Foraging in Estuarine Environments: A Report on the Salmon River Estuary Project* [29]

Since 1980, Linfield College has periodically engaged in data recovery and survey research at the Salmon River Estuary on Oregon's north-central coast. This paper updates the goals of this long-term project and reports on the progress made in recent years. Primary emphasis has been placed on designing an optimal foraging model that addresses the unique patterns of resource utilization characteristic of human settlements in estuarine environments. The combination of abundant perennial and seasonal resources exploited by foraging populations with relatively rich social and ritual lives presents a challenge to traditional OFS models that assume strictly cost-efficient action in energy capture and expenditure. In addition, the paper explores an optimal foraging model that incorporates a broader range of activities through experimental applications of Geographical Information Systems.

GILDEN, JENNIFER, Oregon State University, *The Lives of Wives* [10]

Commercial fishing is a life filled with change: changing weather, changing markets, changing regulatory climates, and a changing resource. For many, what's constant is the family—and the spouse who keeps things going while the fisher is at sea. In this short video produced through Oregon Sea Grant and the Department of Anthropology at Oregon State University, four Newport fishermen's wives talk about their lives and the roles they play as working partners in their families, their communities, and the businesses on which their livelihoods depend.

GILSEN, LELAND, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, and **HOWARD GARD**, Oregon Department of Transportation, *Pocket Beaches and the Beginnings of Coastal Sprawl* [29]

Pocket beaches and estuaries formed after the stabilization of sea level between 7000 and 5000 years BP. The resulting habitat provided the subsistence resources necessary to support an ever-expanding population. This relatively recent development of coastal pocket beaches may account for the apparent increase in coastal archaeological sites as reflected in C14 date distributions. This conclusion is based upon the distribution of dated archaeological sites by habitat type according to information submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office.

GILSEN, LELAND, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, and **ROBERT WHITLAM** [2]

GOUGH, STAN, Eastern Washington University, *The Natural and Cultural Records of Climbing Sand Dunes in the Mid-Columbia Valley, Kittitas County, Washington* [6]

Climbing dunes in and adjacent to the Priest Rapids and Wanapum reaches of the Columbia River valley contain long geological, paleoenvironmental, and archaeological records. Climbing dune formation probably postdates the last Lake Missoula origin catastrophic floods that inundated the area about 13,000 radiocarbon years ago and has continued episodically to the present. Well preserved Mount St. Helens J,

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HALL, ROBERTA L., Oregon State University, *Native Use of Resources on the Pacific Coast: A Symposium Overview* [24]

This paper will introduce the topic of native use of resources in a symposium that includes many different methodologies such as ethnohistory, archaeology and zooarchaeology, ethnology, ecology, history, and oral history. Introducing the symposium, this paper provides background on the study of coastal-area resources and discusses relationships between these studies and contemporary viewpoints about appropriate use. It will make a case for the importance to resource managers and to all coastal citizens of knowing about native use of resources, past and present.

HAMISI, KAKUTA OLE MAIMAI, South Puget Sound Community College/The Evergreen State College, *Visual Anthropology Documentaries by a Maasai Warrior* [18]

I came to the U.S. about three years ago--the first time I had left my home country of Maasailand, Kenya, Africa (In fact, I am only one of a handful of Maasai in the U.S., and we are approximately 500,000). The transition to a very different world than the one I am accustomed to has not been easy. College classes in anthropology have given me an understanding of how the West views other cultures, and gives me ideas for using Applied Anthropology to help my people deal with the outside worlds. My major in Visual Anthropology at South Puget Sound Community College and The Evergreen State College has given me unique tools to present my culture from a Maasai perspective (I hope to show my work "Initiation and Ceremony of the Maasai" here) and document other cultures, such as my recent trip to the Valley of Mexico with college students (which I also hope to show here). As I complete my education and major in anthropology, I plan to take my skills and knowledge back to my community where they are needed most.

HAMMOND, MICHAEL, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation [14]

HANN, DON, Malheur National Forest, *Fire on the Mountain: Towards an Environmental and Cultural History of Bear Valley in the Southern Blue Mountains of Eastern Oregon* [4]

Bear Valley is a large upland meadow situated on the southern flank of Strawberry Mountain, at the interface of the Plateau and Great Basin. Floral and faunal resources are abundant, as are outcrops of tool grade obsidian. Until recently only limited archaeological research had been conducted in the Blue Mountains. A public archaeology project which has utilized over 200 volunteers from the Forest Service's Passport In Time program was initiated in 1994. Limited test excavations at 60 lithic scatter sites have been conducted during the last five years. Previously unknown site types and features, including camas ovens and a pre-Mazama workshop, have been identified. Twenty-four charcoal samples have produced radiocarbon dates ranging from 6300 BP to modern. Nine geologic obsidian sources have been identified at multiple outcrops over an area of approximately 400km². Knowledge gained through this project has been disseminated through formal and informal publications, lectures, presentations, displays and videos.

HANNIGAN-LUTHER, KRIS, Oregon State University, *Survival Strategies: A Women's Cooperative in Rural El Salvador* [3]

In 1992, at the end of a 12 year civil war, women from seven rural Salvadoran communities formed a cooperative in order to improve the quality of their lives. Research conducted during 1994, 1995, and 1998 examines whether the women in this cooperative view their projects as successfully meeting their needs/goals, as well as the impact their involvement has had on them as individuals and on their communities. The act of forming this cooperative is a survival strategy in itself. The participants employ other strategies and negotiations as they formulate, implement and manage income-generating endeavors amidst conflictual community and family norms.

HARRISON, BRIAN F. and JENELLE VARILA, Clatsop Community College, *Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in Pre-contact Coastal Peru [24]*

This paper offers a descriptive overview of pre-contact native use of resources on Peru's Pacific coastline. The unique challenges of survival in a desert coastal region were met by utilization of a variety of resources from different ecological zones, as well as exchange with upland populations. Small precursor settlements developed organizational and technological foundations for later coastal and Andean civilizations. Verticality in trade relationships provided an impetus to regional sociopolitical organization, with sharply differentiated expression in the north (Moche and Chimu) and South (Paracas and Nasca) culture areas. Descriptions of resource utilization from coastal Peru in each chronological period from the Lithic era to the Incan Empire are presented.

HATCH, KEITH M., Bureau of Indian Affairs/Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, *Conservation of the Fishery Resources of Coastal Oregon [24]*

In the latter half of the 1800's the indigenous people of the Oregon Coast made many treaties with the US, six of these treaties were ratified by the US Senate. The State of Oregon has been the primary manager of fishery resources for all of this century. Today many coastal salmon are listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Plans have been put forth by many parties to address the recovery of coastal salmon. The assumptions required in order to predict success of various recovery efforts will be discussed. Plans which do not confront the sources of the salmon's demise will be of little value for recovery.

A blueprint is proposed whereby coastal tribes could assert their sovereign role as a voice for the salmon. Tribal people are in a unique position to provide leadership in salmon recovery efforts, and to sound the alarm on salmon non-recovery programs.

HAYNAL, PATRICK M., *The Significance of Sacred Rock Cairns and Prayer Seats on Modern Klamath and Modoc Religion and World View [11]*

This paper focuses on the spiritual and symbolic importance of two categories of sacred sites: rock cairns and prayer seats. Both site types are generally associated with the traditional practice of the vision quest among the Klamath and Modoc peoples of South-central Oregon. The Klamath and Modoc tribes (recognized federally, along with the Yahooskin Paiute, as the Klamath tribes) are concerned with the protection and preservation of these sites and this paper is designed, in part, to inform state and federal officials, as well as members of the general public, of this important native concern. Also covered is a discussion of the continuing practice of erecting rock cairns as part of the religious practice of both traditional and Christian Klamath and Modoc.

HELZER, MARGE, and LAEL SUZANN HENRICKSON, University of Oregon, *Micro Analysis of Column Samples from a Middle Holocene Site in the Fort Rock Basin [4]*

This study used flotation techniques to recover microliths, bone, charcoal, and seeds from column samples at the Bergen site. The Bergen site, with one structure radiocarbon dated at 4330 BP, is located on a lunette-dune adjacent to ancient Lake Beazley, near Fort Rock, Oregon. Micro analysis of materials from the column samples provide clues to the local climate, environment, resources, and diet. Preliminary results are summarized.

HENDERSON, BARBARA, University of Montana, *Identity of Multiracial American Indians and Blood Quantum [11]*

Recent census data indicate the number of biracial people in America continues to increase. Biracial people are emerging as a viable political force demanding that their multiracial identification be given ethnic legitimacy. Challenging the established societal concepts of race and the racial hierarchy,

multiracial people are organizing and insisting upon change. One ethnic group consistently ignored by the multiracial literature in this political debate are American Indians. With an estimated 70 percent out marriage rate, American Indians are the fastest growing multiracial population. However, tribal membership is based on blood quantum, a concept Indians have adopted. Given their unique historical, political, and economic relationship with dominant society, this paper examines the formation and maintenance of the multiracial American Indian racial identity. It is postulated that American Indians will be the group most likely to choose a multiracial designation.

HENDERSON, LAURA, Oregon State University, *"We Children Have Rights:" The Naturalization of Values as a Tool of Resistance [3]*

While a number of recent social histories foreground the sophisticated counter ideologies that Indian *dalit* (oppressed, low caste) groups have developed, recent and vigorous globalization trends have introduced new ways to contest power relations. This paper examines the discursive and symbolic techniques employed by an Indian activist group that works to eradicate child labor, as they appropriate and naturalize values embedded in international human rights discourse. It is suggested that there is some congruence between these western-derived concepts and already existent strains of antihierarchical critique among the group's *dalit* clients. Contrary to popular anthropological expectations, we find in this setting that external influences filter into and bolster local efforts to combat economic exploitation.

HERBEL, BRIAN, University of Idaho, *An Experiment in Prehistoric Butchering Techniques [9]*

To better understand the process involved in prehistoric butchering, I derived an experiment in which two prepared cores were used to butcher a female mule deer. With one core, I would process half the deer using cleanly struck flakes until it was deemed that they were dull, then a new flake would be produced. The other core, used on the remaining side of the deer would consist of flakes that would be resharpened until exhausted. This was to not only answer questions regarding the use life and morphology of a flake tool but also to determine the difference in debitage as it would enter the archaeological record under two different reduction strategies.

HESS, SEAN, Mazama Cultural Resource Services, *Reprehensible Rocks: Using a Non-typological Approach in the Analysis of Coarse-Grained Volcanic Debitage [9]*

Most lithic analyses focus on bifaces or the by-products of biface manufacture, especially when those by-products are pieces of chert or obsidian. These "righteous rocks" receive the bulk of attention, but "reprehensible rocks," especially cores and debitage made of more coarse-grained volcanic rock can be just as important in interpreting prehistoric behavior. This paper explores non typological approaches to the analysis of assemblages from coastal San Diego County, California, that lacked bifaces and fine-grained raw materials. Prior typological approaches to the analysis of similar assemblages in this region have produced important results, but the lack of replicability prevents consistent application of this approach to other assemblages. A non-typological approach to analysis of the debitage, backed by data from replicated assemblages, provides an informative and replicable means of analyzing this kind of assemblage.

HEWLETT, BARRY, Washington State University, **ROSALBA GUGLIOMINO**, Pavia, and **L. L. CAVALLI SFORZA**, Stanford, *Genes and Memes: Mechanisms that Influence the Coevolution of Genes, Culture and Language in Africa and the Americas--Preliminary Findings [15]*

This paper examines preliminary findings of a multidisciplinary study of the relationships between genes, culture and language. The aim of the paper is to better understand the nature and distribution of cultural diversity.

HICKS, BRENT A., Colville Confederated Tribes, *The Grand Coulee Dam Cultural Resources Project – Implementing "Catch-up Compliance" on a Large Scale* [6]

The Colville Confederated Tribes, Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation are working cooperatively to implement a long-term program to catch-up on compliance work and institute proactive management of the resources of the Grand Coulee Dam Project area. The Project area is over 150 miles long and includes over 600 miles of reservoir shoreline. Not surprisingly, this huge area is rich in cultural properties as evidenced by ongoing inventory efforts. The historic thematic contexts being developed for National Register evaluation include themes not previously considered for the upper Columbia River area, but which address types of information important to tribal people; these historic themes often overlap for certain property types. This presentation provides a review of the Colville Confederated Tribes efforts to date and an overview of the five-year plan that begins in 1999.

HUELSBECK, DAVID R., Pacific Lutheran University, *Household Economies, Collector Strategies, and Alpine Environments* [20]

There has been considerable archaeological research in alpine environments in the Northwest during the last decade. A number of researchers have interpreted forager-collector theory to suggest that exploitation of rich alpine environments should have declined during the late prehistoric because of transportation costs. Accumulating archaeological data contradict this suggestion. Increasing use of alpine environments in the pre-horse late prehistoric does make sense as part of a household economic adaptation that incorporates aspects of both foraging and collecting. Data from the Washington Cascades are used to illustrate this discussion.

HUNGAR, PAULA J., and **PATRICK T. McCUTCHEON**, Central Washington University, *Archaeological Survey: Identifying Tool-Stone Quarries in the Saddle Mountains, Central Washington* [9]

The Saddle Mountains hold enormous deposits of tool-stone raw materials. This fact did not escape the attention of prehistoric or modern rockhounds. Currently, in the Saddle Mountains of Central Washington the extraction of petrified wood is occurring, but the nature and extent is unknown. The affect of the modern extraction practices on the prehistoric record has become the focus of a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Central Washington University Archaeological Survey (CWAS) sponsored field school. The first results are in on the remains, and the diversity of them is surprising. Future research plans are discussed in light of these initial results.

HUNTER, DIRK, Washington State University, *Constructing Masculinity in Cameroon's Grasslands: Preliminary Findings and Discussion* [15]

This paper discusses research conducted among the Kom of the Northwest Province of Cameroon. The research focused on father-son relations and constructs of masculinity. The paper discusses Kom stages of manhood and the impact of culture change on images of masculinity. The paper also examines the experience of fieldwork and the relationship between the anthropologist and local people.

HUTTENMAIER, JAMIE, Eastern Washington University, *Street Graffiti's Effect on Society: Study of Street Graffiti Through the Contrasting Viewpoints of Art and Crime* [5]

Art and crime at first glance appear to share no commonalities except when they come together in street graffiti. There are two contrasting viewpoints which surround street graffiti; that of street graffiti as an art form and street graffiti as a crime, vandalism; have been the center for controversy in western society. The purpose of this research is to present these contrasting viewpoints in respect to the effect which each has on western society. Secondary research into the history of street graffiti, as well as the art, the law enforcement, the politics, and the general community of an area with street graffiti will show the effects which it has had on modern western society.

HUTTERER, KARL, Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, *The Gallery as Ethnographic Arena* [12]

Inviting members of the community whose cultures are featured in the exhibit to work with curators and to speak for themselves in interpreting their cultures to others creates new dimensions in the anthropological enterprise. As anthropological curators relinquish interpretive control and subjects become active participants in the interpretive process, new and different insights are being created. The communities represented in the exhibit become ethnographers of their own experience as well as of the museum they observe and work in.

HYLTON, LINDON, Oregon State University, *Peavy Arboretum: An Archaeological and Historical Study of a Willamette Valley Landscape* [4]

My paper documents a period of ecological and cultural change on a Willamette Valley, Oregon landscape. In particular, this study is an examination of cultural changes that accompanied the transformation of the landscape from the oak savannah of the mid-nineteenth century to a dense Douglas-fir forest in the early twentieth century.

The objective of the study was to see what kind of information could be retrieved for a given landscape using a variety of methods practiced in archaeology and history. My fascination with landscapes and their cultural features was influential in my selection of a topic.

Geographically, the study area was in a fortunate position to witness cultural events. Located along the Willamette Valley foothills, its many desirable features attracted both native people and some of the first Euro-American settlers to the Upper Willamette Valley. Cultural features on the landscape include lithic scatters, camas ovens, wagon ruts, orchards, and structures.

IVY, DON, Coquille Indian Tribe [24]

JAEHNIG, MANFRED E. W., Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, *Cultural Resources and Native Americans: An Archaeologist's Perspective* [2]

For the last few decades, Native Americans have been getting involved in the management of what they consider to be 'their' cultural resources. Many archaeologists, on the other hand, feel that cultural resources are to be used for 'their' (discipline's) purposes; that is, for the reconstruction of cultural history and the investigation of cultural processes. I became aware of this discrepancy when I moved to northeastern Oregon in 1984 and began to feel the influence of the Umatilla Tribes. My re-education began when I was asked to help train tribal archaeological technicians in 1995, and it gained momentum when I joined the Cultural Resources Protection Program of the Umatilla Tribes in 1996. In this presentation, I will explore some of the misconceptions held by many archaeologists about tribal involvement in and management of cultural resources with special reference to the work done by members of Wana-pa Koot Koot.

JENKINS, DENNIS L., University of Oregon, **CRAIG E. SKINNER, JENNIFER J. THATCHER**, Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory, and **KEENAN HOAR**, University of Oregon, *Obsidian Characterization and Hydration Results of the Fort Rock Basin Prehistory Project* [9]

Obsidian was the primary lithic resource employed in the production of piercing, cutting, and scraping tools in the prehistoric sites of the Fort Rock Basin, often constituting greater than 90% of the lithic assemblage. XRF source analysis of the artifacts, conducted annually since 1994, indicate that two major obsidian sources (Silver Lake/Sycan Marsh and Cougar Mountain) are present among the Fort Rock Basin site assemblages. Analyzed collections commonly include multiple unknown obsidian sources which comprise surprisingly large portions of site assemblages. Hydration rind measurements of artifacts associated with radiocarbon dated cultural features indicate close congruence between hydration rind development and calibrated ages of radiocarbon samples.

JOHNSTON, CANDACE G., University of Alberta, *From the Field to the Dinner Table: Making Yourself and Your Work Interesting to Others [1]*

Whether you experience one-on-one encounters or compete for adequate *air time* before a larger public, your attitude exemplifies you and your work. Overcoming language and cultural obstacles is only a good beginning when talking with someone outside your discipline. Translating the importance of your work to the *practical world* requires assessing the utility, or problem solving merits of what you have to offer and explaining its value. Based on professional experience in resettlement issues and rural development, this paper presents discussion and suggestions that will be helpful for anyone who seeks to improve their investigative and discourse skills.

KABAREC QUIROZ, TINA, Oregon State University, *Latino Youth, Gangs and Community Activism: A Case of Advocacy Anthropology [1]*

This paper addresses the issue of youth gangs in our contemporary society. This paper looks at the intersection of culture and crime and how social discourse in the city has begun to identify specific cultural characteristics of Latino youth as being gang related. This paper documents the use of cultural anthropology in the community to address the issue of youth gangs and ensuing battle between Latino community members and city officials over a 'Gang Manual' which was to be distributed to public employees as an 'aid' in identifying 'gang members' in the community.

It is my belief that this paper clearly demonstrates the application of anthropological methodology, advocacy, and community activism and how they served a catalyst for positive social change in the community.

KACHADOORIAN, LYDIA (Oregon Department of Transportation) and **HOWARD GARD** (Oregon Department Of Transportation), *The Oregon State Cultural Resource Database and GIS Pilot System [26]*

To promote progressive land-use planning and historical/archaeological research, the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) is working with other state and federal agencies to develop a statewide geographically referenced digital system and database for Oregon's cultural resources and reconnaissance surveys. Cooperating agencies include the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology (OSMA), the University of Oregon Infographics Laboratory, the United States Forest Service (USFS), the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE), the Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are tools for integrating diverse computerized information tied to a specific point on the surface of the earth. A GIS and accompanying database enable efficient cost-effective analyses by means of overlaying data from multiple information classes to produce accurate spatial representations of observed phenomena. Once completed, the Oregon GIS and cultural resource database will be stationed at the SHPO and will become available to registered users via the Internet.

KARSMIZKI, KENNETH W., Montana State University, *Lewis and Clark's Fort Clatsop: Is Mercury the Key to Discovery? [17]*

In 1996, Bryn Thomas and Ray De Puydt excavated a 5x5 foot test pit where geophysical data indicated the presence of an anomaly. Excavation of this test pit exposed a soil discoloration. One interpretation is that the soil discoloration is naturally occurring, possibly a decomposed tree stump. An alternate interpretation was offered by the Principal Investigator for the Fort Clatsop Archaeological Project, Ken Karsmizki. This interpretation is that the soil pattern may be indicative of a pit feature, possibly a privy. In 1997, this test pit was re-excavated by Karsmizki and pursued to a depth of 45 inches BD. The pit feature interpretation seemed even more convincing and geoarchaeologist Dr. Christopher Hill confirmed the feature was cultural. Karsmizki proposed that if it was a privy and if it was indeed

associated with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the presence of higher than normal levels of mercury should be detected in a soil chemistry analysis. This paper will explain the rationale for Karsmizki's mercury hypothesis reported by USA Today in September 1997.

KAWANO, MIKA, Oregon State University, *Buraku (Invisible Race): An Investigation of the History and Discrimination of the Buraku in Modern Day Japan* [3]

Japanese history of 2,000 years can not be described without those who occupied special social status. In return for their glorious contribution to Japanese history, they have been segregated, oppressed, and stigmatized. They are now called Buraku or "special hamlet" people.

Japanese society has modernized and internationalized at a rapid rate; however, the old traditions of discrimination against Buraku people still die hard. Although most modern day Japanese tend to believe Buraku discrimination has disappeared or have little knowledge about it, its effect continues to permeate the society.

KHANNA, SUNIL, Oregon State University, [16]

KIERS, ROGER, University of Washington, *The Search for Chemical Traces of Lewis and Clark*. [17]

Fort Clatsop, the 1805-1806 winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark expedition, has eluded archaeologists for decades. The most recent search for the original fort has included magnetic survey and chemical analysis of sediments, in addition to traditional excavation methods. As a means of minimizing intensive excavation, chemical analyses of sediment cores have targeted magnetic anomalies that may represent pits. These sediments have been tested for phosphorous, an element often associated with human activities because of its presence in human and animal residues. Samples with elevated phosphorous levels may indicate the presence of a trash or privy pit. These samples can then be tested for mercury. Because Lewis and Clark were administering mercury to their men as a treatment for syphilis, the association of phosphorous and mercury would likely indicate a privy from the Lewis and Clark occupation of the site. The results of these phosphorous and mercury analyses will be presented.

KINOSHITA, JUN R., Oregon State University, *Archaeological Survey along the Chilkoot Trail in 1998* [17]

Inventory survey continued this summer along the Historic Chilkoot Trail in Alaska. This trail was the primary route for stamperders in the 1897-1898 Klondike Gold Rush and today, is administered by the National Park Service in Skagway and Seattle. This summers work built upon previous work done by Fortini and Carley. Working in rough terrain, some 25 features were located and surveyed. As this summer marked the centennial celebration of the Gold Rush, visitor levels and interest were at an all time high for the park. Other duties included monitoring hiker impact on, and deterioration of sites and artifacts. Many hikers shared stories of grandfathers or great grandfathers who had taken part in the Gold Rush, emphasizing the relevance of trail archaeology to the public. Other events that marked the summer were a temporary closure of the trail due to forest fire, the designation of the park as an International Park, and the Dyea to Dawson Race. The race was monitored, ensuring that the movement of racers and support personnel would not endanger or damage artifacts. These activities emphasized the importance of archaeology to the interpretation of the park's resources for the public.

KINOSHITA, JUN R., Oregon State University, *A Predictive Model of French-Canadian Settlement* [17]

Taking advantage of technological advancements in the form of Geographic Information Systems, this project used elevation, vegetation, soils, and hydrology data along with a data base of known sites to create an accurate predictive model of French-Canadian settlement on the French Prairie located in

Oregon's Willamette valley. These French-Canadians, many of who were Metis, represent the first agriculturally based settlement in the Willamette Valley. Assimilated or displaced by later American settlers, the French-Canadian contribution to the settlement of the American West has been marginalized in the historical record. This project succeeded in identifying high potential areas for sites in a timely, and cost-effective manner.

KLEIN, LAURA, Pacific Lutheran University, *How Kennewick Man Defines Anthropology [28]*

The media reporting of the discovery and subsequent debates over the disposition of the remains nicknamed Kennewick Man has exaggerated a stereotype of anthropologists, which has long been denounced. Rather than reviewing the validity of the find, this paper reviews the media coverage from the New Yorker to the New York Times to the Tri-City Herald to 60 Minutes and beyond. It describes how the public views anthropologists/archaeologists in the light of this discovery. The images of anthropologists as archaeologists, scientists as anti-native, scientists as heroes, and the like are explored. The use and problems of such stereotyping is discussed.

KLUG, LINDA M., Central Washington University, *Local Patterns in Western Columbia Plateau Rock Art: A Preliminary Investigation [25]*

Just as one can identify art traditions, styles, schools and particular artists, or identify alphabets, handwriting styles, and individual hand writing, rock glyphs style can be examined for substyles, group, and individual patterns of form and execution.

The research area includes parts of the Washington counties of Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat on the north and west side of the Columbia River with some extension into east side counties where appropriate. Analysis concentrates on small and less complex sites, away from the large multi-ethnic native population centers along the Columbia River. The research is ongoing.

This report examines five small petroglyph sites in Yakima and Kittitas Counties, which demonstrate an unexpected pattern of relationship to each other.

KNOTT, CATHERINE, Oregon State University, *Lost Words: The Failure of the Forest Service to Communicate With Rural America [7]*

Using examples drawn from rural Oregon, this paper illustrates crippling cross-cultural difficulties the Forest Service and other federal agencies have when communicating with rural communities. Many federal agents unwittingly use linguistic patterns which are offensive to rural people. One-up, one-down talk, and failure to acknowledge people, deal with religious issues, and allay concerns have made negative impressions of the Forest Service the norm in much of rural Oregon. Information-sharing meetings which could be beneficial to rural people lose effectiveness because of cross-cultural misunderstandings. Two-way training in cross-cultural communication and open talk about power dynamics may help ecosystem management succeed.

KOSTA, JERRE L., Diversified Field Services, and **PAULA JOHNSON**, Paragon Research Associates, *Bringing It All Together: Project Approach at 45KI464 [Poster]*

CRM benefits when new ideas and technology are integrated into the archaeological data collection, analysis, and curation processes. During the BOAS, Inc. archaeological excavation at 45KI464 for the City of Seattle Public Utilities and CDM Philip, several specialists teamed to meet the client's schedule and regulatory responsibilities. The teamwork generated an end result that will be informative to the community as a whole. High technology was integrated in the field and at the site's remote field office to collect and produce site data. Methods were designed to track artifacts and manage records, standardize information, and develop a well structured multi-functional database. A variety of communication devices enhanced the dissemination of data between project specialists, the clients, and the public. The combination of these elements build a strong foundation within which to operate as we approach the final report and curation.

KOTEY, NAA KUORKOR, Washington State University, *Black West Africans' Perceptions of Whites* [15]

Past studies of blacks' perceptions of whites have been conducted with African American children. These studies report that black children tend to foster positive perceptions towards whites and negative perceptions towards blacks. By age seven, black children are able to identify themselves as African Americans but continue to show preferences towards whites. This study aims to evaluate adult Ga (Ghana) views towards whites. The study is based upon participant observation and semi-structured interviews of Ga views of intelligence, beauty, character, marriage preference, and skin color.

LANGDON, JENNIFER L., and **PATRICK T. McCUTCHEON**, Central Washington University, *Is a Single Pedestrian Survey Enough?: Results on Multiple Systematic Surveys in the Alpine Tundra* [20]

Central Washington University's archaeological field school has performed two identical surveys on a land form adjacent to Frozen Lake, Mount Rainier National Park. A site located on this land form was previously recorded and its boundaries mapped on at least two different occasions. The Frozen Lake site is in a highly visible location and is bisected by a maintained hiking trail. Over the past two summers, we have performed a close-interval pedestrian survey over much of the land form upon which the Frozen Lake site is situated. In this paper, we report our findings and discuss the need for multiple survey sampling events when dealing with low-density archaeological records in the Alpine Tundra.

LANGFORD, THERESA, Oregon State University, *A Diversity Assessment of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site* [3]

Issues of diversity are receiving significant attention within the National Park Service recently, due in large part to a growing awareness that its future as a relevant and viable agency is dependent upon improving its response to and management of diversity. A Diversity Assessment of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site is being undertaken to assist the site in developing its long-term diversity plan, concerning three interrelated areas: historical interpretation, client outreach, and workforce management. Data from research and semiformal interviews with staff and volunteers will be analyzed to identify appropriate, site-specific strategies for expanding dynamic interpretation of diverse groups within the historical context, improving the quality of visitation for diverse audiences, and more fully utilizing internal personnel and community organizations to strengthen the two topics outlined above.

LARGAESPADA, TONY D., University of Oregon, *Biface Manufacture at an Andesite Quarry Near Warm Springs, Oregon* [9]

In April 1998, test excavations at a quarry and associated site near Warm Springs, Oregon, revealed the production of andesite bifaces. Testing was necessary (due to eminent highway construction) in order to assess the extent of sites earlier found by archaeological survey. In sites 35WS296 and 35WS298 a total of 236 andesite bifaces were found along with 30 associated cores, hammerstones, utilized flakes and miscellaneous tools. One feature, a possible knapping station, was composed of a pile of debitage and 26 bifaces. The 266 tools and 2926 pieces of debitage found at these sites, point to a sustained period of biface blank manufacture, with one peak of intensified use.

LeTOURNEAU, PHILIPPE D. and **ROBERT P. STONE**, BOAS, Inc., *Bringing It To Understanding: Objectives of Lithic Analysis at 45KI464* [Poster]

Over 22,000 lithic artifacts were recovered at 45KI464 during the 1998 excavations. Both diagnostic tools and lithic debitage occurred in discrete horizontal and vertical concentrations. Based on numerous leaf-shaped and side-notched projectile points, it appears that much of the assemblage can be assigned to early post-glacial occupations. Our primary objective is to characterize the artifact assemblage at 45KI464 and compare it with assemblages from the Olcott Complex of Western Washington and the

Cascade Phase of Eastern Washington. We are using traditional analysis of tools, cores and flakes as well as a variety of other analytical techniques to acquire fundamental information concerning the location of source material, tool use, manufacturing technology, and site function.

LETSON-KASNER, LEONE, Ayers Mountain Press, *Spirit Symbols in Native American Art* [11]

To understand Native American symbolic motifs found in artifacts, it is necessary to examine them as a cultural, not a decorative, phenomena. These artistic examples reach out from the edg of the historic and reflect daily life. They spring from the utilitarian, the architectural and from belief in spirit strengths in nature. Symbols proclaimed tribal identity, established status, marked game areas, pictured oral mythology and tied religious affiliation to the natural earth they lived in. They had developed no written language, but combinations of symbols communicated spirit-strengths they believed to exist in the forces of nature. In some regions of this hemisphere, simple motifs approached the hieroglyphic (as recorded in the Nuttall studies). Similar patterns appear in widely separated regions of the Pacific-Rim and persist to the present. From dusty digs they have evolved into highly decorative artifacts and valued strands for the cultural fabric.

LOCKHART, JANET, Oregon State University, *If It Wasn't Patriarchy, Was It Matriarchy?: The Effects of Polar Oppositional Language On Perceptions of Pre-Patriarchal Cultures* [Poster]

Modern languages derived from Indo-European emphasize polar opposition. This tendency to perceive and to emphasize contrasts rather than similarities is based on a cultural-cognitive paradigm of conflict and ranking, which in turn is based on hierarchy as the primary organizing element.

In conceptualizing prehistoric cultures, anthropologists, and the public, have been influenced by this paradigm to assume that hierarchy in social structure is universal and eternal. It has therefore been difficult to conceive of social structures in which neither did men dominate women, nor did women dominate men.

Did matriarchy ever exist? The answer depends on how the word is defined. This poster presents an overview of opinions about the existence of prehistoric "matriarchies," gleaned from readings in anthropology, other social sciences, and popular culture. A list of alternate terms proposed by various scholars is also provided.

LONERGAN, COURTNEY, Oregon State University, *Mixed Ethnic Identity in the United States* [11]

Mixed ethnic identity is the most under-discussed issue in anthropology today. If anthropology has prided itself as being grounded in human experience and for providing "a voice" it has overlooked basic issues of identity which are as complex in themselves as the human personality. What we have learned as anthropologists regarding race and ethnic identity has been incorrectly conveyed to the public, and as anthropologists we have made minimal moves to correct our mistakes. Grouping people based on racial distinctions, first considered biological by anthropological discourses, is in fact a socially determined basis for grouping people. Pure ethnic communities do not exist, yet anthropology has allowed racial and ethnic distinctions to continue to group people in our society. We then accept and perpetuate those definitions that categorize us. This presentation looks at the factors which shape individuals mixed ethnic identity in our society.

LOSEY, ROBERT and **MADONNA MOSS**, University of Oregon, *Bone Modification at Cape Addington Rockshelter, A Late-Holocene Shell Midden in Southeast Alaska* [24]

Cape Addington Rockshelter, a Late-Holocene shell midden on Noyes Island, Alaska, is a rather unique site on the northern Northwest Coast due to its well-preserved faunal remains. Vertebrate remains recovered during 1997 testing of the rockshelter reveal extensive evidence of butchering, carnivore gnawing, burning, marrow processing, and bone tool manufacturing. In some cases, bones show evidence

of being subjected to multiple forms of modification. For example, some sea mammal bones show evidence of initially being butchered and at some later time being subject to significant modification due to carnivore gnawing. These patterns of bone modification are examined and their effects upon element and taxa representation are discussed. The distribution of bone modification patterns across and within the site will also be discussed.

MATOVICH, JEANETTE, University of Montana, *Seal Impressions: Identifying an Ancient City and Its Government* [19]

Last summer (June-August 1998) marked my second season working with Drs. Giorgio and Marilyn Buccellati at Tell Mozan, a site in northern Syria. My primary job was illustrating and describing artifacts recovered from the excavation. The artifacts included pottery, bronze items, grave goods and seal impressions, all dating to the third millennium B.C. The seal impressions are of great interest because they provide the best clues to the identity of the city and its dynastic rulers. I have also prepared an overview of other Mesoamerican seal impressions from the same time period.

MAXEY, JUDITH L., Oregon State University, *Not-So-Easy Access: Perceived Barriers to Atypical Antipsychotic Drugs in Three Oregon Counties* [16]

The National Alliance for Mental Illness considers the new generation of atypical antipsychotic medications a remarkable "breakthrough" in the treatment of several severe mental illnesses. Cost effectiveness studies of these drugs estimate millions of dollars saved for state and federal governments. Yet, access to these medications for those patients ineligible for Medicaid, and utilizing county health departments, is still difficult. In this paper I will discuss a research project funded by the Oregon Mental Health Services regarding advocacy groups', physicians' and state administrators' perceived barriers to atypical antipsychotic drugs for this particular patient population in Linn, Lincoln and Multnomah Counties in Oregon. I will also examine the unique role of the anthropologist in this type of research.

MAXWELL, JEAN, MARK HANSON, and MARA OWENS, Southern Oregon University, *Anthropologists' Role in the Formation, Development, and Evaluation of a Native American Youth Academy* [1]

For several years Southern Oregon University (SOU) has operated a summer residential academy for Native American youth on its campus. The academy, Konaway Nika Tillicum, has been successful as measured by the respect accorded from various sectors of the Native American community, support received from granting agencies, and the national recognition it has gained as an extended campus youth program. Anthropologists not only were instrumental in the origin of the academy but also have continued active involvement with the program. During this process, SOU anthropology faculty and students have worked and collaborated with diverse publics -- Oregon tribes, Indian education organizations, and university administrators, as well as the youth who attend the academy. Anthropologists' most recent efforts have been directed toward program evaluation and design of new components. Our paper examines what we have learned about applying anthropological concepts and methods through this experience in outreach.

McCARL, ROBERT S., Boise State University, *Action Ethnography: Work, Community and Public Discourse* [5]

Ethnographic research in laboring communities has been stigmatized by stereotypes and preconceptions at the boundaries of work culture. Work group members, union activists, community organizers and environmentalists view ethnographers and other researchers with suspicion and distrust born of decades of applied "scientific management" in the workplace.

Ethnographers and social historians, seek to convince the members of these communities that their

intentions are parallel to, not at odds with the goals and ideologies of these cultures; while at the same time remaining "objective" and "scientific" in their research methods and presentations of findings. This paper explores the results of activist ethnography in three laboring communities: hard rock mining, Shoshone and Paiute buckarooing and urban fire fighting. Each project will be presented in a "case study" format followed by an analysis of insights regarding the efficacy of this approach.

McCLURE, RICHARD, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, *Standing at the Edge-Archaeology at the Ohanapecosh Site* [20]

In 1996, flooding of the Ohanapecosh River resulted in significant damage to the Ohanapecosh archaeological site (45LE220), located on National Forest land near the southern boundary of Mount Rainier National Park. Data recovery excavations in 1997 produced a wealth of information about 16th century occupation of the site, which corresponds to the Taidnapam fishing camp of *awxanpayk-ash*, translating literally as "standing at the edge." Lithic artifact analysis, obsidian sourcing, blood protein residue analysis, and feature content analysis was conducted. This research has provided date which relate site function to broader late prehistoric land use patterns in the Ohanapecosh watershed and surrounding mountains. The excavations involved public participation and interpretation through the Forest Service's *Passport in Time* program during Washington Archaeology Week.

McCUTCHEON, PATRICK T., and TUCKER O. ORVALD, Central Washington University, *Prehistory in Rainier National Park...So What?* [20]

Prehistoric human use of mountainous environments in Mount Rainier National Park covers much of the Holocene epoch. Knowledge gained from archaeological investigations of human-ecosystem interactions through time is relevant for further understanding of the dynamic nature of alpine and sub-alpine lands within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Archaeological research programs within wilderness systems accompany the management of cultural resources, and together can offer significant benefits for environmental welfare. The significance of the archaeological record in Mount Rainier National Park has relevance for humanistic understandings as well as scientific knowledge. The question is asked whether knowledge of the past in places such as Mount Rainier is important. To analyze the significance of Mount Rainier prehistory, we take apart the reasons why we do archaeology in the park. In the end, we reassemble the reasons into a unified model to justify archaeological research in mountainous settings.

McLEAN, RANI, University of Montana, *Colonialism and the Political Construction of Mexican Identity, 1848-1900* [5]

Chicano scholars have long noted the relationship between the colonial incorporation and the formation of a Mexican identity in the United States. The continued immigration of Mexicans into America has influenced the economic and political relationship with the dominant society. These peoples of Mexican descent are affected differently depending on location, economic status, period of arrival and how they dealt with life-changing events. These variables have also influenced how Mexican Americans choose to identify themselves.

McMURRAY, DAVID, Oregon State University, [8]

McNEIL, OONA, JENNIFER SKIDMORE and SUZANNE M. GAULOCHER, Oregon State University, *Incorporating the "Voice of the People" in the Evaluation of a Rural Health Clinic* [16]

Although Applied Medical anthropologists make great contributions to the planning and implementation of a variety of community health projects and agencies, less emphasis has been paid to the evaluation of existing health programs. Building on the conference's theme, this paper attempts to

incorporate the "voice of the people" into the evaluation of the effectiveness and quality of a rural health clinic. Semi-structured interviews conducted with community members who utilize the clinic's services will serve as the foundation for a formal report prepared for a county commission of children and families. This report will serve as a document to assess future funding for the clinic. Presenters will discuss their proposed research, experiences of involvement with the people and results of the study.

MEEHAN, COURTNEY L., Washington State University, *Women's Household Projects in Tanzania's Informal Economy* [15]

Most Tanzanians rely upon the informal economy and development agencies have been trying to enhance the informal sector into a productive component of the formal economy. While development projects have focused on the informal economy, peripheral activities within the informal sector, such as women's household projects, have received minimal assistance. This research investigates the strategies that women take to develop successful household enterprises and to gain access to credit and capital previously unavailable to them.

MERRELL, CAROLYNNE L., Archaeographics, *Completing the Record: Jackknife Cave Pictographs* [25]

Jackknife Cave has a long history of professional and amateur archaeological investigations since its discovery by non-native people in the early 1900's. Digging by relic hunters and official excavations in 1938 and 1963 have left the floor of the cave in a disturbed condition. By comparison the cave's pictographs appear to be quite well preserved, showing little damaging graffiti. Although the existence of "red" pictographs were noted in the 1963 report, no recording was none. A visit to the site in October 1998 showed pictographs of red, black and yellow pigment. Images including shielded warriors, a bear, and rifles are among the inventory of geometric patterns, anthromorphs and zoomorphs that cover the cave walls. Enhancement techniques were used to study key images in detail. Results of this study, with comparisons to other rock art sites in the area indicate further pictograph research is essential to complete the well rounded archaeological history of Jackknife Cave.

MIERENDORF, ROBERT R., North Cascades National Park/Central Washington University, [20]

MILLER, THERESA, Oregon State University, *The South Asian Community and Intimate Violence* [8]

This literature review has been developed to determine the scope and content of research in the context of intimate violence within the South Asian population of the greater Portland area. This is the second stage of a literature review which will narrow research strategies to be used within a specific, geographic local. This review will explore the extent to which research strategies address a variety of factors: awareness and acknowledgment of intimate violence within the South Asian community; level of community acceptance of the organizations (such as SAWERA-Southern Asian Empowerment and Resource Alliance) which have been formed to help provide services to victims of intimate violence; empirical studies of the number of victims; intervention methods and rates of success; the demographic makeup of the research location; and a critical assessment of service providers' (justice department, police, social services) methods of providing culturally-sensitive essential services.

MORGENSTEIN, MAURY, BOAS, Inc. and GMI Inc., *Rock Classification and Proveniencing Volcanic Lithics from 45-KI-464, King County, Washington* [29]

Crystallized volcanic debitage is prominent in the lithic assemblage at site 45-KI-464 and consists of four different fine-grained volcanic rocks. Although these rocks appear very similar in their fresh state (very fine grained, glassy groundmass, black to very dark gray), they differ greatly after thousands of years

of acid soil exposure. Trachyandesite and basaltic trachyandesite exhibit measurably thick well-formed weathering rinds. Basaltic trachyandesite weathering rinds exhibit a variety of chemical changes, determined by SEM-EDAX and Laser Ablation-ICP-mass spectrometry. Phonotephrites (phonolithic tephrite) contain spotted weathering rinds, and foidites appear totally fresh without any weathering rind development.

Local alluvial and Pleistocene fluvio-glacial sources contain each of these rock types. Since some of the lithic debitage has rounded cobble-cortex, and similar pebbles are observed in the Pleistocene fluvio-glacial gravels, an immediate local source is indicated. Other lithic material includes obsidian, a large variety of chert, quartz crystal, and quartzite.

MORGENSTEIN, MAURY, BOAS, Inc. and GMI Inc., *Sedimentation and Pedology in Fluvio-glacial Benches at 45-KI-464, King County, Washington* [29]

Site 45-KI-464 is situated in modern second and third-growth forest in well-stratified Quaternary sediments. These Holocene sediments are overland runoff derivatives of local fluvio-glacial outwash. Pleistocene outwash consists of poorly sorted to well sorted sands and gravels with abundant sedimentary structures including gravel filled and empty stream channels. Empty stream channels of Pleistocene age form elongated negative topographic features that are filled with culturally enriched Holocene sediments.

The soils-anthrosols in the Holocene sediments from classic profiles (O-A-B21-A2b B22b-A3b) with one spatially ubiquitous buried anthrosol Ab-Bb sequum, and in one location at the bottom of a 2+ meter deep Holocene filled Pleistocene stream channel, a third buried A3b horizon. The modern A horizon is an organic enriched soil with relatively recent charcoal from forest burning-tree cutting activities. Bioturbation is dominated by tree throws and burrowing activities and does not fully mask the soils profiles. Soils developed in the Pleistocene sands and gravel are B and C horizons (IIB3-C).

MOURA, GUY, Colville Confederated Tribes, *Traditional Cultural Property Compliance Studies as a Process* [11]

National Register Bulletin #38 provides guidance for identifying and evaluating Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP). It does not provide a framework within which to conduct TCP studies. The identification and evaluation of archaeological sites has been incorporated into a standardized process. Typically, a file and literature search is followed by site survey and testing as part of the program for identifying and evaluating a site. The TCP program developed by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation outlines similar methods for conducting TCP studies.

Overview: A TCP Overview is prepared that provides an accounting of the available information sources and the potential of those sources to provide property-based information relevant to the TCP Inventory and Evaluation.

Documentation: Documentation is the gathering of oral information from tribal members. Information is collected in two phases: an initial scoping, and a more detailed survey level.

Inventory: During Inventory, material needed in the Evaluation phase is compiled, mapped, and entered into a database.

Evaluation: Information gathered during Task 1 & Task 2 is used to develop a historic context and National Register and Tribal criteria will be applied to properties inventoried in Task 3.

MOYER, DAWN, Oregon State University, *Agents of Change: Urban Indian Women and Structures of Empowerment* [3]

As social roles and economic opportunities for women in India continue to change, structures which support and encourage these changes emerge. Women in urban north India utilize strategies of adaptation in their communities in order to maintain "honorable" roles and titles ascribed to them. I report on three mechanisms for adaptation which women use to retain rights and status within their communities:

education, grassroots organizations and the legal system. Within this context I will discuss the application of these and other strategies for survival to the case study of a middle class Hindu woman in urban New Delhi.

NASON, JAMES D., Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, *Negotiating the Culturally Significant and Museologically Possible* [12]

This paper compares the process of creating two exhibits, one dealing with Micronesian cultures and one with Western Washington Native American cultures. In each case, community representatives and curators had to establish key cultural heritage goals and then work to translate those goals in exhibit realities. Differences in these collaborations dealing with the origination of cultural concepts for public education, object and photo selection, and the creation of labels and videos all highlight issues involved in the anthropological communication of cultural heritage data to the general public.

NASTROM-NORDLANDER, AMY, Oregon State University, *Immigrant Population* [8]

This paper presents material collected from interviews with Swedish Americans. The tides of change which brought the mass migration of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century Swedes to America created a rift between the former Swedes and their homeland clan. They were a folk divided. During the interviews I asked the Swedish Americans, how do you feel toward your homeland? How do Swedish Americans define themselves in connection to their Swedish heritage? I argue that the assimilation experience for Swedish American immigrants are juxtaposed with the migrants in Sweden since the 1960s, issues of race, class, and ethnicity are at the forefront. This paper addresses questions relating to identity and how Swedish Americans reach out to their homeland and how Swedes reach out to their new immigrant population.

NELSON, MEG, Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc., *Not as simple as we thought? Prehistoric Use of Mid-elevation Zones in the Southern Washington Cascades.* [20]

Extensive prehistoric use of the southern Washington Cascades by groups from both west and east sides of the mountains has been demonstrated over the past 15 years. Known site distributions suggest that the mid-elevation silver fir zone of the western Cascades and Douglas fir zone of the eastern Cascades were a particular focus of activity. These mid-elevation zones are widespread and accessible compared to higher elevations, and relatively rich in storable and/or tradable land-based resources compared to lower elevation zones. Increased use of mid-elevation zones within the past 4,000-5,000 years may be related to intensified trade between eastern and western Washington as a component of a logistical economic system in which stored foods and movement of processed resources were integral components.

NELSON, SHERRY, University of Oregon, *Bone Tools of the Fort Rock Basin* [4]

Current evidence suggests that in the Fort Rock Basin, the Mid- to Late Holocene was dominated by productive wetlands which provided bountiful subsistence resources. This paper is an overview of the bone artifacts recovered from five lowlands house sites that date between 3000 and 5000 BP. These assemblages exhibit a substantial variety of artifact types from functional fish gorge-hooks, awls and billets, to distinctly artistic bone spoons, ornaments, pendants, beads, pipes, and gaming pieces. The appearance of art in these early house sites reflects a degree of sedentism and social organization that is not found in upland sites of the same periods, or in earlier lowland time periods.

NICHOLAS, GEORGE P., Simon Fraser University/ Secwepemc Education Institute, *The Persistence of Memory, the Politics of Desire: Archaeological Impacts and Aboriginal Concerns in Canada* [1]

The desire of archaeologists to understand the past, whether their own or of others, defines discipline. The products of archaeological research reveal unknown aspects of past human behavior, and

supplement historical or scientific sources of information. For such reasons, archaeology has become a powerful tool for indigenous peoples worldwide as it illuminates past cultural diversity, helps to correct false images of the past, and is a powerful tool for addressing issues relating to land claims. However, archaeology also channels our understanding of the past into a set of theories about what happened and why. What do our interpretations do to the knowledge that aboriginal people may already possess, independent of archaeology, through oral history world view and other means? This paper examines aspects of the process of doing archaeology in Canada, especially the degrees to which archaeologists may be unintentionally imposing their ideas about the past, and the reaction of aboriginal people, many of whom are satisfied with their memory and knowledge of their own past.

NORMAN, LESLIE K., Northwest Archaeological Associates, *Early 20th Century Japanese Agricultural Practices Uncovered at the Scelcelb Estuary on Bainbridge Island, Washington* [22].

In the winter of 1997, an estuary was constructed on the south end of Bainbridge Island as part of mitigation for the Eagle Harbor Superfund clean-up. Archaeologists from Northwest Archaeological Associates monitored excavation that uncovered an interesting feature complex. Cedar rail alignments, a linear organic stain, and wooden barrels were discovered. Interviews with long-time island residents and archival research suggest that the features were the remains of a field drainage system likely built by Japanese immigrant farmers sometime between 1911-1930.

O'GRADY, PATRICK, University of Oregon, *Obsidian Source Distributions at Playa Villages in the Fort Rock Uplands* [4]

A total of 231 temporally diagnostic obsidian projectile points was selected for this study from radiocarbon-dated stone ring villages situated above 4900 feet in elevation in the Fort Rock uplands; an important root collecting locality. The projectile points were submitted for X-ray fluorescence to determine the original sources of the obsidian used in their manufacture. The artifacts were recovered from 12 late Holocene sites ranging in size from Boulder Village, a large village consisting of 122 stone rings located near a perennial water source, to smaller hamlets and villages consisting of 2-10 house rings located near playas surrounding Boulder Village. An additional village located above the more distant Duncan Creek Canyon has been included for comparative purposes. A discussion of the obsidian source frequencies for each village and for each projectile point type will be the major focus of this presentation, including a consideration of possible patterns of movement into the area.

OLSEN, LOUIS C., Washington State University, *Global Politics, Local Health: NGOs and Anthropological Contributions to Development* [21]

Strategies in international development are changing. This has created opportunities for anthropologists to make significant contributions. One such area is the new emphasis by the World Health Organization to promote plural medical systems, which incorporate traditional healers, thus fully utilizing local resources.

Previous projects in northern highland Ecuador focused on local needs as perceived by development organizations. Local agency was ignored and rarely were the indigenous consulted. Direct involvement by the national government has been limited to intervention in disaster situations, staving off critical emergencies as they arise.

This trend has changed with the introduction of non-governmental organizations which include local indigenous. However, comprehensive planning and execution are dependent on funding and new problems, via political corruption and cultural mis-communication, inhibit their efficacy. Anthropology is uniquely situated to enhance understanding between these culturally diverse groups. Identification of cultural elements, which impede cooperative efforts, can alleviate aspects of such problems.

PAUL, MEGAN, Pacific Lutheran University, *Incarcerated Faith: An Examination of Building Religious Communities in a State Women's Prison* [28]

This paper discusses the work of volunteer lay ministry groups working with incarcerated women at a state correctional facility in the Pacific Northwest. The social significance of religion to prison life is examined. Certain rituals and symbols associated with daily prison life merge with those used by the lay ministers and inmates. The advent of prison fellowship through lay ministry is a fairly new phenomenon and is most closely associated with convicted Watergate conspirator Chuck Colson. The study is based on approximately 12 hours of field observations. Important dimensions of contrast regarding community and identity between an Episcopalian service and a Native American drum circle are noted and discussed.

PEARCE-BROWN, LAURIE, TEACH, Inc., *The Uses of Anthropology in Family Support Work in a Remote Western Community* [3]

Modoc County, California, is a federally-designated "Frontier County" in the High Desert Great Basin Region. About 10,000 residents populate the approximately 4,700 square miles of the county. The local family support community provides a variety of social services for families at an economy of options and grant funding. As a family support program coordinator trained in anthropology and social work, Pearce-Brown discusses how she uses anthropology to enhance the strengths-based social work tools she uses to negotiate philosophical conflicts within the professional community and to build empowerment strategies with the parents she serves.

PETERS, KURT, Oregon State University, *Indians in Museums: When Anthropological Curiosities Become Curators* [14]

Anthropologists in the United States have long been the resource for Native American exhibits in our national, state and local museums. Displaying the physical evidence of field research done in communities across Indian America has led to increasing criticism of intent, methodology and resulting perpetuation of negative stereotypes of anthropologists and Native Americans alike. As one consequence, tribally sponsored museums are appearing on reservations with increasing frequency. This panel is made up of administrators from tribal museums at Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Grand Ronde Reservation. Michael Hammond, Warm Springs, Bobbie Connor, Umatilla, and Lisa Watt, Grande Ronde will give their views on "Indians in Museums," in this multi-media presentation.

PETTIGREW, RICHARD M., and **RANDALL SCHALK**, *Radiocarbon Age Frequency as an Indicator of Land Use Changes on the Columbia Plateau of Oregon and Washington* [6]

Over the past five decades, hundreds of radiocarbon ages have been documented for the Columbia Plateau. Previous investigators have employed radiocarbon age frequency as support for proposed changes in prehistoric land use patterns in that culture area. However, the databases used in these studies have not been published and represent only part of the available radiocarbon data. For the present study, radiocarbon databases compiled by and available from the Oregon SHPO and the Washington OHP were sorted and supplemented with additional data to form a corpus of over 800 radiocarbon ages. Spatiotemporal analyses show important differences as well as similarities in frequency trends through time between subregions, suggesting that land use changes were more variable and complex than has been supposed.

PINKHAM, JOSIAH and **JASON W. LYON**, Nez Perce Tribe, Cultural Resource Program, *Nimiipu Oral History Project* [2]

This presentation will detail the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program oral history project. The project involves interviews with Nez Perce elders by representatives of the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program on traditional use of the Columbia and Snake River systems. Tribal beliefs pertaining

to the necessity of recording the tribal memory will be discussed with regard to the issues of privacy and confidentiality. It will also focus on the importance of conducting oral historical documentation to this and future generations of Nez Perce. In addition, the paper will touch on difficulties encountered while doing such work. One such challenge involves making the transfer from oral historical teachings to the modern method of land based recording of Traditional Cultural Properties.

POETSCHAT, CATHY, Oregon Archaeological Society, *Oregon Archaeological Society (OAS) Helping Archaeologists Raise Public Awareness [1]*

This paper hopes to encourage those wanting to reach the public, to consider using local societies to help reach their goal. There are many ideas on how to reach the public, but most archaeologists do not have enough time or money to enact these ideas! The Oregon Archaeological Society has helped archaeologists realize many of those ideas. Archaeologists can do a lot to reach the public with a minimum of their time and the local society doing most of the work. This strategy works with education and stewardship programs, archaeology weeks, politics, field work, etc. This paper discusses the "Friends of PIT;" the OAS Training Program; and a video cable access television program called "Digging Up The Past."

POETSCHAT, GEORGE, Oregon Archaeological Society, and **JAMES D. KEYSER**, U.S. Forest Service, *American Indians, Volunteers, and Professionals: Cooperative Rock Art Recording on the Columbia River [25]*

A very productive rock art recording project was accomplished through the integration and cooperation of four rather dissimilar groups: American Indians from local tribes, professional rock art specialists, trained volunteers, and Heritage Expedition participants. The integration of these groups created a synergy greater than average volunteer projects. Indians learned rock art recording methods, but more importantly, they discussed some of their tribal understanding with other participants, and provided a moving experience with an Indian blessing for the project. Rock art specialists gave lectures, recorded specific motifs, taught recording methods, and supervised nonprofessional participants. Trained volunteers served as supervisors and rock art recorders. Their interaction with Heritage Expedition participants was very valuable in bridging the gap between untrained volunteers and professionals. Heritage Expedition participants were given the most varied educational experience including training in rock art recording, actual recording, discussions and presentations about world rock art, and sites tours.

POKOTYLO, DAVID, University of British Columbia, *Taking It to the Street: Public Opinion and Archaeological Heritage [26]*

The archaeological profession acknowledges that it must take a more responsible role to foster an archaeologically-informed public, but there is little consensus on how best to promote the public interest. Despite Lipe's call over two decades ago for data-based studies of public attitudes towards archaeology few studies of general public interest in North America have been carried out. This paper presents the results of a survey of greater Vancouver metropolitan area residents' opinions on archaeological heritage in British Columbia, Canada. The survey data show a high level of public interest and support for archaeology and heritage conservation, but also a high level of misunderstanding about the archaeological record and current legislative measures to protect it. Education, age, and gender are significant factors affecting differences in opinion.

PRIOR, JAN M., Mt. Hood National Forest, *Kinship, Environment and the Forest Service: Homesteading in Oregon's Coast Range [22]*

In a remote area of Oregon's Coast Range, in what is now the Siuslaw National Forest, a few scattered homesteaders established a community known as Drift Creek. These settlers arrived in this

mountainous area beginning in the 1880's and built comfortable homes, raised goats and other livestock, and cultivated gardens, orchards and small grain fields. While most of the homesteads either failed or changed hands frequently, a few individuals and families managed to make a marginal living and stayed for several years. Extensive research of historic, archival and genealogical records, interviews with former residents, and field investigations of several of the homesteads, revealed some surprising factors that influenced the homesteaders' success or failure. This study also demonstrates the value of historic records research in uncovering clues about a little known place and time in Oregon's settlement history.

PROWS, SUSAN L. and REBECCA J. DONATELLE, Oregon State University, *Reaching Out to Low-Income Pregnant Smokers with an Effective, Yet Controversial, Intervention Strategy* [21]

The objective of this study was to reduce smoking among low-income, highly-addicted, pregnant and post-partum women using a strategy which combined social support, long-term cash incentives, and incentivized social support. The use of external rewards/motivators to change deleterious health behaviors is, at once, controversial, effective, and cost beneficial. Here we will explore the highly successful results of this intervention and present pregnancy through 6 month post-partum smoking quit rates which are confirmed by salivary cotinine and salivary thiocyanate analysis. Additionally, we will present focus group data which provide attributions of success and failure for quitters, relapsers, reducers, and smokers. Finally, the paper will discuss how this "from the people" perspective can be used by a variety of health practitioners, including medical anthropologists, who wish to have a better understanding of the complexities which underlie smoking, improve communication with at-risk clients/patients, and assist pregnant women who wish to quit smoking.

PUTSCHE, LAURA, University of Idaho, *Resource Depletion and Culture Change on a Shipibo Indian Reserve in the Peruvian Amazon* [5]

Since a group of Shipibo in the Peruvian Amazon was confined to a small reserve in 1963, their traditional system of horticulture has been disrupted and the supply of natural resources has declined to the point where they are becoming dependent on the market economy. Three studies conducted on the reserve in 1976, 1984, and 1987 revealed that palms, an important natural resource, are being depleted rapidly, that the forest has been nearly eliminated, and that productivity of land has diminished considerably. The Shipibo now purchase much of the palms and other resources from outsiders. As a result, they are very anxious about the opportunities for earning income and about their future as Shipibo. Recently, they began promoting conservation of palms and are discussing the possibility of farming them. They have begun to seek outside expertise and funding for this project.

QASHU, SUSAN, Marine Resource Management, *Analysis of Marine Resource Conflicts in Two North Central Chilean Fishing Villages* [5]

In 1992 amendments to the Fishing and Aquaculture Law required rural communities to organize into syndicates or cooperatives and to create resource management plans. Once the Chilean Fisheries Service (SERNAP) approves these plans, the village can manage its proper subtidal and intertidal area. Two such villages, Puerto Aldea and El Totoral, sought the advice of Northern Catholic University's (UCN) biologists. Despite the UCN's educational campaigns aimed at limiting the catch, traditional fishermen's attitudes have not changed. The artisanal fisherman finds ways of skirting the regulation.

From June 1997 to December 1997, I worked with UCN's extension crew to assess this multilayered cultural conflict which occurred because of the stakeholders differing interest. This Marine Resource Management project employed participant observation, individual interviews, and rapid rural appraisal activities to identify the conflicts affecting the communities of Puerto Aldea and El Totoral. This qualitative data revealed that many governmental and non-governmental agencies have triggered interpersonal conflicts among the fishermen, between the fishing communities, and among agencies and

fishing communities. A conflict of values occurs: one of technical knowledge versus local, indigenous knowledge. A resolution of these conflicts might occur when all parties involved collaborate: they learn to listen, to observe, and to conscientiously respond to one another.

RALSTON, JENNIFER A., University of Idaho, *1998 Aht'wy Excavations [6]*

Aht'wy (10-NP-143) is situated on the north bank of the lower Clearwater River, seven miles from present-day Lewiston, Idaho. This stratified, multi-component prehistoric site dates to 10,000 BP. Upon completion of excavation in the late 1970s, the site was not revisited until the summer of 1998 when the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program excavated a small portion to mitigate the effects of proposed construction. Findings from the most recent excavations at Aht'wy will be presented, including discussion and comparison to the initial excavations.

RICHARDSON, ALLAN, Whatcom Community College, *Public Education Through Ethnobotany [1]*

Ethnobotany has become very popular and provides an opportunity to educate the public about native culture and issues of concern to native people. Non-anthropologists may think of ethnobotany as a study of quaint customs of vanished Indians, but it can be presented as serious, and currently relevant, anthropology. The use of native plants by Northwest Coast Indians was, and is, essential to their culture and based on strong spiritual beliefs. There are lessons to be taught on resource management, appropriate technology, social organization, nutrition, health care and diversity of religion. Audience interest is likely to focus on the plants, and slides of these can be the center of attention during a presentation which emphasizes cultural uses of the plants, explores other aspects of culture and raises current issues.

ROSENBERGER, NANCY, Oregon State University, [3]

ROSS, LESTER A., *Agricultural Land Acquisition and Settlement Patterns in the Far West, ca. 1840s-1940s: A Proposed Historical Archaeological Model for Private Land Entry Periods [22]*

Acquisition of land for agricultural use in the Far West occurred mostly through public entry to federal lands utilizing major federal legislative acts passed between 1796 and 1934, as revised and expanded through World War II. Based upon these acts and their amendments, public use of rural federal lands can be related to various historic period, ca. 1840s-1940s. The presence and absence of rural archaeological features associated with recorded land entries and land entry periods can be used to assess the national, regional, and statewide significance of historic rural agricultural properties in the Far West.

RUOFF, JEFFREY, Reed College, *The Last Vaudevillian [10]*

THE LAST VAUDEVILLIAN explores the world of itinerant film lecturers who tour around the U.S. showing travelogues. These filmmakers produce, shoot, edit, narrate, and distribute their own movies. They present their films at concert halls, museums, universities, institutes, and service clubs. Travelogue lecturers are interpreters of foreign cultures for American audiences. *THE LAST VAUDEVILLIAN* follows one lecturer in his motor home from New York to Florida as he presents his feature travelogue *CUBA AT THE CROSSROADS*. Through his life and work, *THE LAST VAUDEVILLIAN* explores the special charms of live film presentations and the curious combination of entertainment and education that travelogues provide.

SCHUKNECHT, SARAH and ROBERT LEE SAPPINGTON, University of Idaho, *Wewukiyepuh: Archaeological Investigations at a Windust Site on the Lower Snake River, Idaho [6]*

In July 1998, the construction of a nine-acre settling pond adjacent to the lower Snake River led to the discovery of a Windust Phase site in Lewiston, Idaho. Wewukiyepuh (10-NP-336) offers a unique opportunity for analysis of a small, briefly occupied multi-activity site which dates to the Early Holocene.

Faunal remains associated with the site include grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) and elk (*Cervus canadensis*). A small lithic assemblage was recovered, to include debitage concentrations, cobble cores, and two Windust type points. Two separate charcoal samples were submitted for AMS radiocarbon dating, yielding an average date of 10,300 B.P. Future investigations will focus on comparisons with contemporaneous sites in the lower Snake River region, as well as interpretation of faunal remains.

SHIPP, JENNIFER D. and LEAH K. EVANS-JANKE, University of Idaho, *University of Idaho Community Action Program [Poster]*

The Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology at the University of Idaho has recently developed and implemented interactive modules for teaching archaeology in the public schools. This innovative program has been designed to fit the needs of many types of learning. Each unit contains logic, tactile, verbal and creative exercises to help children and young adults gain an appreciation for archaeology. This hands-on program takes our graduate students into the community as educators as they teach students to map a "site" and conduct analysis on real artifacts.

SMITH, COURTLAND L., Oregon State University, *Stuck on Planning: Institutional Mapping of Approaches to Restore Pacific Northwest Coastal Ecosystems [7]*

Institutional mapping is an approach to evaluate the potential success of management approaches to such issues as salmon restoration, water quality improvement, forest management, flood protection, and land use planning. The variables for evaluating social institutions are the scale over which the institution exercises power and the capital it is able to amass in public support and resources to act. Results show that water quality improvement has the most likelihood of success, when evaluated on the basis of scale, power, and capital. Most activities get stuck in planning because of the capital requirements needed to act.

SMITH, COURTLAND L., Oregon State University, *Can a Cassowary Reach Beyond Euphoria and Doom? [Banquet, Speech open to public]*

Cast:
Cassowary - a flightless bird used as a metaphor for anthropology.
Pollyanna - the optimist anthropologist narrator.
Cassandran Culture - predicts a future filled with doom and disaster.
Cornucopian Culture - sees science and technology producing an abundant future.

Pollyanna comes across the Cassandrans and the Cornucopians deadlocked in an ideological battle over the anthropogenic effects causing environmental degradation. The Cassandrans say that the only way to save the world is to rid it of overpopulation, overcapitalization, overutilization, and loss of a sense of place. The Cornucopians say that only better technology, growth, and more use of resources are the solution. Pollyanna asks for Cassowary's help. Cassowary has been trying to give flight to her vast knowledge about the history and diversity of human experience, but with limited clarity and success. Pollyanna and Cassowary discuss experiences to reach out to people on natural resource issues, on the changes made by people in their relations with nature, and on the resilience of natural resource-based families and communities in adapting to change. Pollyanna looks to other Cassowaries to ask about their knowledge of cultural diversity beyond the Cassandrans and Cornucopians.

SMITH, ROBIN L., Western Oregon University, **JOHN L. FAGAN, TERRY L. OZBUN**, Archaeological Investigations Northwest, and **ANASTASIA STEFFEN**, Willamette National Forest, *Lithic Technology at the Oak Grove and Vine Rockshelter Sites [4]*

Located along a stream terrace below Vine Rockshelter, the Oak Grove site contains secondary geological deposits of Inman Creek obsidian gravels. The strong correlation of manufacturing by-products with Inman Creek obsidian and discarded tools with imported obsidians reflects use of local toolstone as part of an embedded procurement strategy at both sites. Comparative lithic analysis indicates that Vine

Rockshelter functioned as a hunting camp much earlier in its occupational history, while Oak Grove appears to reflect more generalized base camp activities.

Obsidian hydration analyses suggest three periods of intensive occupation at Oak Grove which correspond with radiocarbon dates from Vine Rockshelter. The new data supports the conclusion of the initial investigators of an unusually late date for occurrence of a broad-neck dominated projectile point assemblage in the Western Cascades.

SMITH, WILL and STEVEN HACKENBERGER, Central Washington University, *Archaeology, Ecology, and Culture: Structural Interpretation of Meanings in "Myth" in Support of Archaeological Interpretation.* [6]

Models of Northern Plateau pre-history suggest that increased political complexity resulted from enhanced salmon productivity during the Neoglacial 2400-2000 BP. Mass harvesting and storage of salmon were reinforced by exchange of prestige resources and marriage alliances required by emerging social hierarchies. Oral traditions from the Southern Plateau, found in the McWhorter collection, provide rich accounts corroborating such a model. The "myths" of the Southern Plateau reveal the significant meaning of some key elements of the model (i.e. the distribution and timing of salmon runs, deer as a prestige resource, and the development of status and rank through marriage exchanges of elite households). In particular, a structural analysis of Yakama myths, including The Magic Buckskin of the Ste-he-yah-mah, How Coyote Was Tricked by Ots-sp-yi, and Coyote Destroys the Evil Girl of Top'-Tut illuminate the relationships between the ecology and cultures of early Northern and Southern Plateau peoples.

SPEULDA, LOU ANN and GARY C. BOWYER, Western Resources Consulting, *The Homestead Landscape: A View for Central Oregon* [Poster]

Homesteaders created a "landscape" shaped by federal requirements for land tenure and improvements. Because of this association between the homestead site and the regulations; recording the parcel boundaries, house lot features, refuse deposits, and other topographic features are important for defining and evaluating the site in its entirety. Historical documents reveal aspects of land use that provide additional insights on land utilization. While the requirements for homestead land entry were regimented, differences were observed among the homesteads. Variables of household composition, gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status are reflected in the resulting landscape expressions.

St. JACQUES, KEVIN, University of Montana, *Food Calls in a Captive Population of Rhesus Macaques (Macaca mulatta)* [27]

The purpose of this study was to define the contexts in which the colony of rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*), housed at The University of Montana, Laboratory of Animal Resources, will elicit food associated vocalizations. Laboratory experiments for this study were carried out between November 1998 and February 1999. Experiments were run to test three contexts that may result in food call elicitation. Only the third context, food placed within the site of the colony but out of their reach, resulted in the population eliciting food calls. This suggests two things. First, the food call of this particular colony communicates the information 'give me that food.' Second, this colony's food call behavior has become divergent from that of a wild population as the food associated calls of a wild population communicate the information 'I have found food' and the location of that food.

St. JACQUES, KEVIN and CHRISTI NELSON, University of Montana, *Hand Preference in a Population of Captive Squirrel Monkeys (Saimiri sciureus)* [27]

Researchers have customarily agreed that monkeys are not genetically predisposed to using one hand or the other in any given task. At the Dreher Park Zoo, West Palm Beach, Florida, a population of monkeys exhibits clear signs of handedness in many different tasks. An experiment was run to define the

hand preference of a population of captive *Saimiri sciurius* during daily feedings. Results indicate that the population has an 80% preference for using the left hand for this task. This trait is either genetic or a learned behavior. Evidence shows that handedness, or genetic predisposition, is most probably not present in non-human primates. Thus, the squirrel monkeys' hand preference is most likely the result of behavior picked up from the 100% left handed population of keepers at the zoo.

STANFIELD, BROOKS J. and STEFAN A. BERGMANN, Oregon State University, *Who Are Oregon's Model Woodland Owners? A Pilot Study* [7]

Oregon State University Forestry Extension's Master Woodland Manager (MWM) program is designed to spread forestry skills and knowledge to the woodland owner community. Given the commitment participants make and the knowledge they acquire through completion of the program, Master Woodland Managers may be considered models for private woodland stewardship. To better understand the breadth of Oregon's small woodland owners and their respective objectives, we analyzed semi-structured interviews which occurred with six participants of the MWM program in Benton County, Oregon. Our goal was to identify their management objectives, use of technical assistance, and attitudes toward forest policy. We are now using this information to develop research questions related to the role of private forests in Oregon's social and ecological landscape.

STEIN, JULIE K., CHRIS SCHAEFER, JENNIE DEO, and LAURA PHILLIPS, University of Washington, *Radiometric Ages of Previously-Excavated Sites in the San Juan Islands* [Poster]

For the past 100 years, the prehistory of the Northwest Coast has been investigated, yet we still have only the vaguest notions regarding the actual timing of cultural events and processes over the last 12,000 years. The reason for this significant lack of knowledge about chronology rests with the manner in which radiocarbon dating has been used in this region. Typically, only one or two samples are submitted for analysis from any particular site, and for most sites excavated before 1950, no samples have been submitted. Charcoal samples from previously excavated sites in the San Juan Islands were submitted for radiocarbon analysis. Samples came from Burke Museum collections. The dates define artifact ages, site ages, and distribution of sites across the landscape. Now that a chronology has emerged, questions concerning causes for increased social complexity can be answered.

STEINMETZ, SHAWN, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, *Using Today's Technology to Map the Past* [2]

In 1998, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation's Cultural Resources Protection Program utilized a laser rangefinder to map archaeological sites for the first time on our projects. This paper introduces the equipment and summarizes the techniques we used to gather spatial data on individual sites on the John Day and McNary Reservoirs. It provides an overview of the pitfalls and successes that we experienced over the past year while integrating different products to assist in archaeological site recording. It discusses short term and long term uses for the data. These discussions should lead to a technical exchange to allow for discussion of technologies other organizations/contractors are using to record and map sites.

STEPHENSON, GARRY, Oregon State University, *Adoption of Management Practices to Improve Watershed Quality by Western Oregon Horse Farmers* [7]

The success of current efforts to improve Oregon's watershed health and enhance salmon recovery ultimately rests with decisions by individual landowners regarding management of their land. Extension agriculture outreach efforts have traditionally utilized a communication model to introduce new methods to farmers. The model-effective in some situations, not effective in others-continues to be honed through application and analysis. Utilizing the model, an educational program was designed to introduce a group of

Western Oregon horse farm owners to management practices that reduce sediment and excess nutrient runoff from their farms, as well as, ease problems with mud, the nemesis of many horse farms. A mail survey of participants revealed high adoption rates for many of the practices. These high adoption rates may be attributed to the desire to remedy a farm-centered problem-- a factor well documented in the literature-- and also the desire to remedy an environmental problem-- a factor not well documented in the literature.

STEPHENSON, GARRY and JUDITH MAXEY, Oregon State University, *What's Culture Got To Do With It? Incorporating Culture as an Element of Place in a Holistic Natural Resource Curriculum for Middle School Youth [Poster]*

Most middle school natural resource curricula tend to focus exclusively on physical and biological systems omitting how people and their various cultures interact with natural and social systems to impact the evolution of place. *MT Discovery: Exploring the Links Between Mountains, Water, People, Food and Fun* is a middle school curriculum that focuses on critically examining five elements that influence place: physical, biological, economic, recreational and cultural. The goal of the curriculum is to encourage children to see the big picture. Relational diagramming is used as a tool to understand how these elements interact with and are impacted by one another. Material for this presentation is from a resident camp in the Mt. Hood area that served as a pilot study for the curriculum and a graduate internship that extensively developed the cultural component. Anticipated completion of the curriculum is early 2000. The creators of this curriculum see it as yet another avenue for anthropologists to "reach the people."

STONE, H. DELIGHT, DAVID R. BRAUNER and MARY NOLAN, Oregon State University, *Recovering a Past: Historical Archaeology at Champoeg State Park [10]*

This seventeen minute video documents the archaeological field season at historic Champoeg State Park, in Oregon, by Anthropology students from Oregon State University during the field season of 1991 and 1992. Historical context for archaeological research on this early contact, fur trade settlement site has been established through the use of archival resources. Much of this historical work is recorded in the video to show the development of research and field excavation strategies. The excavators are shown doing a variety of field recording techniques including: remote sensing, material sampling, block site excavation, and test pit excavation. In short, the video documents the field season from Phase I research through back filling of excavation units. Originally filmed to be shown at the Champoeg State Park Visitors Center, this newly edited version of the video should work well for secondary and college level anthropology/archaeology class.

STRAIGHT, KAREN, Oregon State University, *Re-negotiating Gender in the Asian Indian Immigrant Professional Household: A Study of Gender and Culture in the Process of Assimilation [8]*

In the past decade, the Northwest has attracted substantial numbers of Asian Indian immigrant men and women to work in high tech firms such as Intel, Microsoft, and Sequent. Through the use of in depth interviews, I will explore the difficult and sometimes contradictory strategies Asian Indian women employed in high tech industry use in order to negotiate gender identity and gender roles within the home. The paper captures the struggles of women to reconcile traditional roles and sources of authority with new sources of independence stemming from employment in competitive high status occupations. This exploration of women's efforts to overcome a high degree of contradiction between the realms of home and work will demonstrate both the malleable and the enduring aspects of culture, as well as facilitate a deeper understanding of the issues confronting female professional immigrants.

STRANGE, FREDERICK, Eastern Washington University, *Images of Mexicaness: Constructions of National Identity* [5]

Nowhere has national identity, and the class, gender, and ethnic components it has been meant somehow to congeal, been more richly imagined than in Mexico. Images of Indian, mestizo, *macho* and *pelado* have lent themselves to polemical construction by distinguished Mexican essayists, by Anglo and Chicano fiction writers, and by anthropologists themselves. They draw on sources as diverse as ethnography, myth-history, pop-culture, and tourist advertising. Are these discourses the domain of the privileged or are they generated as well by the ordinary folks they essentialize? Are they imposed stigmas or intergroup responses? Do observers create them, or have they a place in objective cultural analysis? Such questions are explored with a view to bringing a little order to an unruly set of national representations, and to sort out fruitful paths of inquiry.

TALLEN, LOUISE E., Washington State University, *The Whole Truth and Nothing But? The Consequences of Lying in the Field* [1]

As the world becomes smaller, the "public" the anthropologist relates to may include his or her field informants who may read, and respond to, the anthropologist's written words. Thus, ethical considerations are an important part of research design and execution. This paper discusses the ramifications of lying to field informants about one's personal life. I argue that this type of lying is as serious an ethical breach as misrepresenting one's work, because it serves to reify power inequalities between ethnographer and informant, it solidifies the position of the Other as unknowable alien, denying them agency, and it is a form of elitist privilege.

TAYLOR, GEORGE H., Yurok Tribe/Oregon State University, *Adaptive Behavior Management in the Use of Natural Resources* [24]

The concept of Adaptive Behavior is nothing new to the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest. In order to capture, process, and bring home the bacon, you have to be versatile in methodology and resourceful in the use of raw materials. The attribute of adaptability has sustained the indigenous population since the beginning of time and continues today. What you can see today is a vast array of adaptations of old methodology combined with western technology (new raw materials) to develop the ability to bring home the bacon. Examples of this are seen in the Yurok tribal members' use of monofilament, head liner bows or stainless steel car stereo antennas, permanent felt tip markers, and panty-hose, in their course of gathering resources that have traditionally sustained their existence.

TEPPER, LESLIE, Canadian Museum of Civilization, *Changing Exhibits - British Columbia First Nations and the Museum* [12]

Museum exhibitions are a major form of communicating ethnographic research to the general public. In the past few years, First Nations communities have become increasingly involved in the interpretation of their own culture through museum exhibits. These collaborative efforts have changed the curatorial voice, the exhibit process, and the relationship between the museum and its audiences. This paper will review how major exhibits at the Canadian Museum of Civilization have involved BC's First Nations communities. It draws upon both published work and the presenter's experience.

THIANTHAI, CHULANEE, University of Oregon, *The Current Challenges of AIDS Among Thai Adolescents* [3]

Three recent developments in Thai society have made adolescents (age 15-19) the fastest growing group of AIDS victims in Thailand: the trends of modernization and westernization; the increase in alcohol and drug use; and the growing factory of commercial sex services. By using focus groups and in-depth interviews, I have also identified several risk-taking behaviors related to class and gender. Other

social institutions--family, friends, mass media, and health programs also have a huge influence over teenagers' lives. Multiple negotiations and relationships between the individual and the community should be adjusted. Teenagers should realize the fact that their "self-empowerment" will change AIDS to a preventable disease.

THOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER L., Winema National Forest, *Towards the Design of Inventory Survey: Site Locational Modeling on the Winema National Forest [26]*

Over the last 20 years several attempts have been made to model archeological site locations on the Winema National Forest. Driven by a management need to develop sampling methods for inventory survey required by section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, most of these attempts have been unsuccessful because they have failed to adequately address the environmental and archeological diversity present on the Winema National Forest and because they have failed to bridge the distinction between 'predictive' versus 'explanatory' modeling. A current effort to develop an 'inventory plan' uses GIS analytical techniques and a database of over 3,000 site locations and related environmental data to build on earlier modeling attempts. This paper will describe this recent effort to identify an inventory methodology based on an appropriate modeling technique as well as challenges still faced by the project.

TISSOT, SUSAN GAUGHAN, Washington State University, *Oral History, Science and Natural Hazards: Community Education at the Pacific Tsunami Museum [13]*

Tsunamis are a fact of life in Hawaii. From 1900 to 1964 ten tsunamis struck the state causing major damage and loss of life. However, since 1964 there have been no major tsunamis and Hawaii has experienced enormous population growth and development in the coastal zone. Thus, a whole generation has grown up without first-hand tsunami experience and people have been lulled into a false sense of security. In response to the need for tsunami research and public education, the Pacific Tsunami Museum (PTM) was incorporated as a non-profit organization to develop and deliver community-based programs in Hawaii and the Asia/Pacific region. PTM programs utilized a multi-disciplinary approach incorporating oral history, science, visual and performing arts, literature and music. Successful programs, targeting a broad audience, included collaboration with state and federal agencies, community members and organizations, and the private sector.

TYLER, DONALD E., University of Idaho, and **NINA JABLONSKI**, California Academy of Sciences, *Trachypithecus auratus sangiranensis: A New Fossil Monkey from Sangiran, Central Java, Indonesia [27]*

A new extinct subspecies of the Javan lutung, designated *Trachypithecus auratus sangiranensis*, is based on an isolated, tooth-bearing upper jaw. This specimen was derived from volcanic breccia situated between the Lower Pucangan and the Upper Kalibeng Formations 500 m. south of the village of Sangiran, near Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia. The new fossil monkey bears morphological similarities to the living two species of leaf monkey from Java, *Presbytis comata comata* and *Trachypithecus auratus auratus*, and to the Middle Pleistocene form *Trachypithecus cristatus [=auratus] robustus*, from Tegoan, Central Java. It is significantly larger than any of these forms, however, and differs from them in details of dental anatomy. Because the greatest number of similarities were found between the new fossil and the *Trachypithecus auratus* subspecies, the specimen has been designated as *T.a. sangiranensis*. The age of the breccia from which the fossil is derived has been determined to be 1.9 +/- 0.05 mya, making *T.a. sangiranensis* one of the oldest fossil monkeys from eastern Asia.

URBANEC, ALINA, Pacific Lutheran University, *Hurricane Mitch: The Devastation of Nicaragua* [28]

Hurricane Mitch has left a path of destruction in much of Central America. Nicaragua, a country devastated by a history of political turmoil, poverty and hegemonic militaristic control, is once again attempting to re-build economically, physically and culturally in the aftermath of hurricane Mitch. This paper looks at these efforts and reviews the media representations of this disaster with special consideration of how they are colored by political concerns. Disaster responses, both immediate and as they have implications for the future of Nicaragua, will be evaluated and contextualized within the cultural and historical setting.

VALLIANATOS, HELEN, University of Oregon, *Food Habits and the Reproductive Cycle: An Applied Perspective* [16]

Food is not only a biological requirement, but also has cultural meaning. To eat and avoid certain foods is a symbolic statement, reflecting cultural mores. The reproductive period, especially pregnancy, is a life cycle stage associated with special dietary habits in many cultures. Such dietary restrictions are of concern because of the potential negative ramifications on women's health and nutritional status. They are also of interest because of the significance they have to a woman's perceptions of herself, her role in society, and her relationship to others, especially her unborn child. In this study, I use a biocultural model to investigate the cultural and biological factors constituting food habits during pregnancy in rural northern India. This region, where women are both subordinated yet actively participating in women's movements, provides an excellent setting to examine food taboos and proscriptions during pregnancy in the context of gender roles and social relationships. Here, I present the process of setting up this study in a way that is both meaningful to the participants of the study, and applicable to nutrition intervention programs.

VAN PELT, JEFF and **JULIE LONGENECKER**, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, *ARPA Crimes on the River* [2]

Native Americans have been disappointed in the lack of prosecutions that have come out of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Through the efforts of co-management at Hanford, ARPA training is being developed and taught from a Native American perspective. The multi-agency SOR cultural resources working group, Wana-pa Koot Koot, is addressing ARPA issues at three reservoirs of the Columbia River. Through the spirit of Wana-pa Koot Koot, the Umatilla Tribes and the Benton County Sheriff's Department have taken the lead to document ARPA violations on the reservoirs, educate the public who use the reservoirs, and train and work with agencies and law enforcement officials on ARPA crimes.

VANWERT, KRISTIN A., University of Montana, *Forensic Anthropology and Law Enforcement: Working Together to Recover and Identify Human Remains.* [27]

Law enforcement may call upon an archaeologist or a physical anthropologist to aid in the recovery of human remains. Recovery techniques parallel an archaeological excavation or survey, yet differ enough to justify the clarification of methods used. While law enforcement or crime lab protocol may differ depending on the circumstances or the area in which the remains are located, knowledge of common procedure is useful to all potential recovery participants. With the assistance of Dr. Randall Skelton, professor at the University of Montana, and Julie Long, serology specialist for the Montana State Crime Lab in Missoula, I have compiled a guide for assisting law enforcement in the recovery or analysis of human remains. This presentation addresses the following: (1) survey techniques; (2) excavation techniques; (3) laboratory procedure; and (4) a positive law enforcement/anthropologist relationship.

VANWERT, KRISTIN A., University of Montana, *Teaching Archaeology to Children: Strategies for Success* [1]

Elementary and middle school instructors in Missoula frequently contact the Department of Anthropology at the University of Montana in search of individuals who are willing to teach archaeology to their classes. Such requests are usually made at the last minute, allowing only a short amount of time to find volunteers or to prepare materials. These requests provide a wonderful opportunity for "Reaching Out to the People" and should not be declined. After organizing various events for children, I offer preparation strategies for presentations lasting from one hour to, my latest endeavor, two months. Many resources are available free of charge, from the Society for American Archaeology, Society for Historical Archaeology, National Park Service, among others, that include lesson plans, educational activities, and useful publications. Archaeology is rewarding, yet inspiring young archaeologists is often thrilling...if you are prepared.

WALKER, LYNDA L., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Wana-pa Koot Koot: Building a Cooperative Legacy for Cultural Resource Management* [2]

The cooperating federal and state agencies and tribal governments of Wana-pa Koot Koot are dedicated to the wise management of the Nation's natural and cultural heritage. To that end, long-term goals and prioritization for managing cultural resources were established in a government-to-government relationship. This ensures that management activities do not adversely affect treaty rights and that it will furnish a forum for providing meaningful participation in the identification, evaluation, and protection of cultural resources. This presentation is about the organization of the cooperating group, its mission and goals, some problems, and some of the up-to-date results. A comparison of cultural resources management of the past with that instituted by the cooperating group will also be discussed.

WANGSGARD, DAVID, Oregon State University, *Strangers in a Strange Land: The Trials of Recent Vietnamese Immigrants in Urban America*. [8]

In this paper I investigate an urban community of recent Vietnamese immigrants in the Washington, D.C., area. The data used in this study were collected during my two-year missionary service for the Mormon church in this Vietnamese community. The object of my study is to describe the frustration born of the peoples' experiences and the desperate situation in which they found themselves as recent immigrants in an urban setting. I also explore solutions and the lack thereof available to this group of people. My findings show that the frustrations and the means by which they could be alleviated were age-group specific. Furthermore, it became apparent that in endeavoring to find solutions most people were met with negative results, with a few exceptions among younger people. From my experience with this community I make recommendations for how immigrants could be better served during their early tenure in urban America.

WATT, LISA, Grande Ronde Tribe, [14]

WEGARS, PRISCILLA, University of Idaho, *"A Real He-man's Job:" Japanese Internees and the Kooskia Internment Camp, Idaho, 1943-1945* [17]

The Kooskia (KOOS-key) Internment Camp is an obscure and virtually-forgotten World War II U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) detention facility that was located in a remote area of north-central Idaho between May 1943 and May 1945. It held "enemy aliens" of Japanese ancestry from Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Washington, as well as Japanese from Peru, Mexico, and Panama. Although some of the 256 internees held camp jobs, most of these all-male, paid volunteers were construction workers for the present Highway 12 between Lewiston, Idaho, and Lolo, Montana, parallel to the wild and

scenic Lochsa River. "Digging in the documents" has produced INS, Forest Service, and Border Patrol photographs and other records. These, combined with internee and employee oral and written interviews, illuminate the internees' experiences, emphasizing the perspectives of the men detained at the Kooskia Internment Camp.

WELLS, KEVIN, Oregon State University, *Communal Use of a Life Story [8]*

Anthropologists working with Southeast Asian refugees have highlighted the need to re-create meaning and order in their lives. Life histories have been used to see how people deal with cultural change and restructure meaning in their lives. Rituals, adapted to new contexts, and religion has been vital to understanding new situations and social orders. Seattle Central, where I have done fieldwork, has drawn heavily from religion to recapture meaning. The key to this communal endeavor, however, has been the continual unfolding of their leader's life story. The members of this community know this story and interpret it during the course of day to day life for guidance and understanding. This paper connects the community's way of life with an extra-ordinary life story.

WERNZ, MARALEE, Oregon State University, *Processes of Communication: A Chinese Community's Involvement in Thesis Writing [17]*

As an archaeologist there lies a responsibility of disseminating knowledge gained from investigations to the public. That responsibility includes involving the public whenever possible in the actual process of investigation and dissemination. These two aspects of archaeology are an important part of a study of the use of ceramics in determining acculturation within Portland's Chinatown community, occupied ca. 1870-1920. The Chinese Benevolent Association of Portland was consulted in various aspects during the excavation of portions of old Chinatown, and that practice continues. This paper will discuss the processes of contact, conveyance of research questions, discussion of issues of concern and interest, and the means of educating and further involving the current Chinese community in studies of their history. The importance of these aspects of investigations to such communities are often underestimated. All too often communities are used as reference tools at the beginning of research, but are discounted as recipients of information once the report is written. It is the intent of this researcher to involve the Chinese community during analysis and writing, as well as after research is finalized, thus fulfilling the complete roll of archaeological investigations.

WESSEN, GARY, Wessen & Associates, *A New Radiocarbon Date for 45PI72 and the Antiquity of Shellfish Use in Western Washington [24]*

Approximately 100 of Western Washington's ca. 1,400 shell midden sites are represented by C14 dates and a large majority of these indicate occupation during the last ca. 3,000 years. Since older shell middens are reported just to the north (in Canada) and just to the south (in Oregon), this condition has led some to wonder if shellfish use might be more recent here. 45PI72, a shell midden site in the Southern Puget Sound Basin, is important in this regard. Testing of this site in 1988 produced a date of ca. 5,200 years B.P., but stratigraphic problems lead to questions about this date. A recently obtained C14 date of ca. 5,700 years B.P. strengthens both the case that 45PI72 really is a Mid-Holocene shell midden and that shellfish use in Western Washington probably is as ancient as it is in nearby areas.

WHIPPLE, BRIGETTE M., Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon/Oregon State University, *Cultural Place Names of the People of Warm Springs Along the Columbia River and Its Tributaries [11]*

Place names of significant cultural use sites for the people of Warm Springs have been documented from the mouth of the Columbia River to its headwaters. This documentation has been translated and transcribed from the languages of Kiksht (Wasco) and Sahaptin (Warm Springs). Specifically, the area of interest for this study is within the cultural use boundaries of The Dalles pool and the John Day pool extending within the ceded territories of the Tribes.

WHITE, MARK J., Kootenai National Forest, and **JEFF GRUBER**, Libby High School, *Archaeology and History in the Community and How to Actively Participate in a Changing Community* [1]

Anthropologists and historians can actively participate in disseminating their knowledge outside of the campus and the professional circles. The profession of anthropology or historical archaeology/history should be taken from the context of an interesting profession to something that benefits the local community and the public in general. Each community and area is different and professional anthropologist should work on goals which not only benefit the profession but widen the perspective of the public and community. There is no universal formula for communicating with the public or with a specific community but there is the ability of professional anthropologists and historians to use their knowledge to fit the needs of the public or community outside of their field. Good communication and long term commitment makes our knowledge a positive community asset. Work with your public or community to find common goals.

While not a 'how to' this presentation will deal with the community of Libby in Lincoln County, Montana, and some of the processes and results of a professional high school teacher and a U.S. Forest Service Archaeologist working with their community. The goal is to open your horizons outside of our profession and benefit and enjoy working with others.

WINKLER, CAROL J., Willamette National Forest and **VIVIEN J. SINGER**, OsteoLabs Consultants, *The Ecological Context of the Oak Grove Site* [4]

The Oak Grove site, an extensive lithic scatter located in the upper Middle Fork watershed, was investigated in 1997 under a participating agreement between the Western Oregon University, Archaeological Investigations Northwest and the Willamette National Forest. The evaluation of the Oak Grove site presented an opportunity to conduct comparative studies of the association of lithosol meadows and archaeological sites, potential fire effects on the productivity of geophytic roots in oak woodland/dry meadow habitats, and to complete faunal analysis of the collection from the adjacent Vine Rockshelter.

WOOLLEY-POWELL, SARAH, JOHN V. WARD, and **PATRICK T. McCUTCHEON**, Central Washington University, *Analysis of Sediment Particle Distribution at the Sunrise Ridge Borrow Pit Site (45PI408)* [20]

The association of cultural materials with well-dated tephra layers can potentially contribute to our knowledge of when people used mountainous environments. Previous investigations at 45PI408 into the sediment particle size distributions suggest that artifacts are not randomly distributed across tephra layers. Whether the non-random distribution is unique or an effect of post-depositional sorting in the sediment column is not known, thereby making associations between artifacts and well-dated tephra layers suspect. In this paper we present results from additional analysis and shovel-test excavation units that demonstrate multiple depositional histories for different particle types and sizes. These new results are used to evaluate the integrity of the deposit and the potential of the site for understanding the timing of mountainous occupations.

WRIGHT, ROBIN K., Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, *Pacific Northwest Artists' Voices* [12]

The curation of the Pacific Northwest Native American art portions of the "Pacific Voices" exhibition involved the input of a number of artists whose ideas were crucial to the content of the exhibit, and whose voices are incorporated into the text panels. This paper will review the process involved and highlight a number of examples of how this collaboration with artists led to the final creation of the exhibits.

YOUNG, JEAN C., University of British Columbia, *The Claiming of a Sto:lo Alternate Gender Identity: Memory and the Disputed Past [11]*

Research into the social construction of alternate genders, two-spirit people, “berdache,” womanly men, warrior women, lesbians, gays, and the like, reveal contests in the area of collective memory, and a plurality of voices and publics. The Coast Salish *Sto:lo* people are embroiled in the process of nation building. Leaders face the contradictory challenge of respecting diversity within this heterogeneous community while forging a unifying narrative in the face of current political realities and growing self-governance. Within this context, claims of “tradition” are essential to the acceptance of a *Sto:lo* alternate gender identity. Divergent evocations of the past become strategies for shaping the future. The pervasive silence within the community around issues of alternate gender is transformed into a multi-vocal discourse, with the anthropologist serving as a temporary conduit for information flow. This paper examines this process and the entanglement of research in the social and political struggle between conflicting publics.

YOUNG, JOHN A., Oregon State University, *[Plenary session]*