

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE 46TH ANNUAL NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, BELLINGHAM, 1993

KENNETH M. AMES
Portland State

An Introduction to the Meier Site Features and Some of the Artifacts

The bulk of the excavated features from the Meier site (35-CO-5) are related to the plank house, and its associated storage facilities. The features included hearths, posts and plank molds, rims for storage baskets, and an access path for the cellar. The bulk of the faunal and floral remains were recovered from dirt which had been allowed to fill in the cellar. The faunal remains include elk, seal, deer, birds, salmon, squaw fish, and sturgeon. Present evidence suggests sturgeon were a significant food resource. Among the artifacts are an extensive array of metal objects.

DANIEL M. AMOS

The Role of Alcohol in Chinese Martial Arts

In Chinese culture alcoholic beverages have played a part in feasts, meals, and ritual occasions since at least the Shang dynasty. Chinese medicine has long acclaimed the medicinal qualities of alcohol and Chinese martial artists have been among the strongest advocates of the therapeutic qualities of alcohol. They have also been among the heaviest drinkers. Although Chinese poets have long praised the spiritual qualities of wine and the great Tang poet and knight errant Li Bai (Li Bo) is known for his beautiful poems about drunkenness and solitary drinking, many social scientists have argued that drinking is largely a collective activity in Chinese culture. Anderson and Anderson have asserted that Chinese are famous for their lack of alcoholism and have argued that the "... expense of alcohol and the social rules about consuming it explain part of this, but the highly supportive and mutually interlinked nature of Chinese society is also of critical importance." Within the context of many contemporary martial arts brotherhoods in Guangzhou (Canton) and Hong Kong the individual and collective consumption of alcohol plays an important role. The historical and cultural meaning of alcohol consumption among Chinese martial artists is discussed.

PAMELA AMOSS

Contemporary Coast Salish Spirituality and Catholicism

Anthropologists have chronicled the impact of Christianity on aboriginal beliefs of Coast Salish Indians but not the influence of aboriginal ideas on the beliefs of Christian Coast Salish. Since the late 1970s, a Roman Catholic priest who is also fully initiated into the traditional Indian system has been identifying to his congregation the themes shared by

traditional Indian religion and Catholicism. His message, which emphasizes communal consensus over hierarchy, and the complimentarity of aboriginal beliefs and rituals with Catholic dogma and sacraments, follows a growing development in Catholic thinking best represented by the Tekakwitha Conference.

BARBARA ANDERSEN
Island County Coroner

Homicide from the Evolutionary Perspective

When the actions of one individual cause the death of another, a homicide has occurred. Homicide can be generally divided into stranger and non-stranger categories. Homicide is most often a matter between family, acquaintances, and friends, placing those deaths into the non-stranger category. Genetic relationship and the mitigation of homicide risk within families are discussed. It is proposed that gene relationship is associated with the mitigation of conflict and violence in people, as in other creatures and that evolutionary models predict and explain patterns of differential risk of homicide.

MARGARET SEGUIN ANDERSON
University of Northern British Columbia

Coast Tsimshian Names: First Findings from a Text-Based Project

A machine-readable database of texts in and on Coast Tsimshian is being built by me to support an examination of Tsimshian feast names, which are matrilineally inherited names that densely penetrate Tsimshian culture in their structures and uses. Whereas earlier analyses, including my own, have emphasized data from stable, ideological models of the system, the process of text building has highlighted for me aspects of this system that are partial, situated, contestable, and unstable, and which invite analysis from contemporary theoretical perspectives.

WILLIAM ANDREFSKY, JR.
Washington State University

*Lithic Resources, Stone Tools, and Hunter-Gatherer
Organizational Strategies*

This study shows how the occurrence of lithic raw materials with regard to size, shape, quality, and availability articulates hunter-gatherer social organization in the area of stone tool production and procurement. Availability of raw materials is found to be directly associated with tool production decisions. Raw material quality is related to production of tool form. Shape and size of raw materials is directly associated with kinds of technology employed to make stone tools. Data from the western United States and particularly eastern Washington are used to demonstrate these relationships.

HIROSHI AOYAGI
University of British Columbia

Virtue of the Rustic: Reconstructing Japanese Identity

The past few years in Japan have been characterized as the era of "the return to the folkways." Terms such as *furusato* (hometown) and *inaka* (countryside) provoke nostalgia for the people of urbanized Japan. Through a cross-textual analysis of popular Japanese TV shows, the role performances play in the symbolic reclamation of folkways from ongoing urbanization and industrialization in Japan is demonstrated. Engendering the urban/rural dichotomy, these shows are systemic to the logic of domination of rural values as well as rustic lifestyles. Thereby, they contribute to the reconstruction of Japanese identity.

KATHRYN ARNESON
University of Idaho

*Native American Painting: A Protocol for Accessioning Works to
the Cheney Cowles Museum Collections*

This protocol is an attempt to provide culturally neutral criteria (if such a thing is possible) for the accessioning of Native American paintings from the collections of the recently closed Museum of Native American Cultures to that of Cheney Cowles Museum, Spokane, Washington. Artists have been identified by group and educational affiliation; art historical and anthropological theory has been employed to outline a general chronology. Dialogue with Native artists was undertaken to further illuminate aesthetic issues as well as the problem of "tourist" art. A showing of the final collection is planned for sometime in the spring of 1994.

GRIEG ARNOLD
Makah Cultural and Research Center

Issues in Native American Museum Response to NAGPRA

A review is presented of the kinds of prospective concerns and problems that face personnel in Native American museums in the repatriation of culturally sensitive materials in response to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). [We owe it to future generations to define NAGPRA.]

MIDGE AYUKAWA
University of British Columbia

*Adventurous Women, Obedient Wives: Early Japanese Women
Building New Lives in Canada*

Japanese women emigrated to Canada at the turn of the century. Most came as "picture brides" to join the men-folk who had arrived earlier as temporary workers. The stories of their lives present a picture of brave and adventurous women, inculcated with *Meiji* ethics of dedication and service, who surmounted incredible hardships to make homes for their husbands and children.

The life of one such woman and her memoir is presented. Living in Canada from 1911 until her death in 1987, her determination and spirit helped her survive her husband's wanton behavior, the discrimination of the mainstream populace, and the wartime destruction of her home.

E. F. BAKEWELL

*Cation Ratios, Chert Typologies, and Intrasite Variation:
Applications at Keatley Creek*

Lithic materials described with the field classification of "chert" include a wide range of igneous and sedimentary rocks. Mineral differences in these rocks create elemental variations which are potentially useful in distinguishing types. Quantitative analyses of elemental abundances vary widely in cherts due to a variety of natural and cultural processes which alter the fabric of the rock. Qualitative elemental relationships can be preserved and detected as ratio measurements which characterize the type. At the Keatley Creek site chert types confirmed by cation ratio analysis show significant distributional variation in the debitage found in different housepits.

SHILA BAKSI
University of Idaho

Status of the Aged in Contemporary Rural India

Traditional and changing statuses of the aged in rural India are investigated. Traditionally, Indian elders held positions of power, prestige, and authority. Although modernization has not abolished the extended families, it has changed the roles and status of Indian elders. Many elderly feel that they are losing status, respect, and authority. However, the changes are not uniform in the society. The socioeconomic status of the elderly is one of the determining factors. The traditional and changing relationships between fathers and sons, mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law, and grandparents and grandchildren is discussed with examples.

A. H. BEISSEL
Simon Fraser University

The Mystery of the Mask: A Unique Symbol

The function and significance of the mask among the Nahua and Mixtec people in Mexico are analyzed. Fieldwork material gathered by means of participant observation and interviews indicates that, although the meaning attached to the mask has become diffused and fragmented over time, the mask still serves as a mechanism to integrate the social and the economic, and also transcends the secular and the profane. Despite the impact of tourism and the modernization of mask-making techniques, the mask is unique in that it endures resisting major transformations in meaning and function as a result of the continuity of production.

A. H. BEISSEL
Simon Fraser University

Procesión: A Symbolic Act

Procesión occupies a significant place in rituals among the Nahuatl and Mixtec in Mexico, particularly in the Tiger Fight of Zitlala (Guerrero) and the *Tejorones* Dance in Santa María Huazolotitlán (Oaxaca). Exploring the Turnerian model, *procesión* is analyzed as a symbolic act, complex and contradictory in nature, during which the participants are simultaneously in a state of *liminitas* (in transition) and *communitas* (reinforcing solidarity). Further, geography and route are important indicators of religious and social hierarchy within the community. Thus, *procesión*, as part of ritual, functions to restore a sense of equilibrium and reaffirm essential aspects of the social order.

J. R. BENSON
Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Lewis

*Prehistoric Upland Land-Use in the Vantage Region:
Preliminary Modeling Efforts*

Preliminary survey data from approximately 12,000 acres in the Vantage Region suggest that prehistoric use of the non-riparian uplands is associated with quarrying and reduction of naturally-occurring cryptocrystalline silicates of sedimentary interbeds in Miocene flood basalts. For upland riparian settings, two settlement models are presented. The version forwarded by Dancey in 1973 approximates the ethnographic Plateau land-use associated with seasonal exploitation of upland resources. A second model is suggested based on survey data. Differences between the two models are attributed to contrasting settlement/subsistence activities throughout the region's 8000 years of land-use.

KATHRYN BERNICK

A Checkered Past: Basket Styles in the Coast Salish Area

Archaeological baskets from the Gulf of Georgia-Puget Sound region, though recognizably "Northwest Coast," show stylistic variation over time. Details of rim construction, handle attachment, decoration, wall weave, and raw material differ in accordance with phases/culture types established on the basis of other artifact categories. Understanding the socio-cultural context of this variation requires recovery and analysis of additional collections.

CURTIS H. BEST
Oregon State University

Hair Analysis and Identification Using Computer Video Imaging Techniques

The recovery and analysis of hair from archaeological sites has gone unrecognized until recently. Hair can be collected, compared, and identified for species present along with the possibility of dating hair by AMS technique. Of greatest significance is human hair, as DNA can be recovered from ancient hair and the possibility exists of linking archaeological assemblages with specific populations. With the increasing use of the computer as a tool in archaeological analysis, computer video imagery has become a powerful technique in documenting and identifying hair. By using image processing software, we are able to compare known and unknown specimens on the screen at any one time. This permits us to identify, label, catalogue, and save these image files to disk. The data presented in this study are from the Mammoth Meadow locus (24-BE-559) in southwestern Montana, with hair comparative material provided by the Department of Fish and Wildlife at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon.

B. BICCHIERI
Central Washington Archaeological Survey

*Lithic Scatters in the Upper Yakima Basin: A Spatial Approach
to the Quarry Question*

Distinctions between natural and cultural lithic assemblages are typically based on formal characteristics of the rock shards. Progress on a spatial approach to the problem is summarized; procedures combine formal analysis with GIS-managed distributional data known from non-site survey and aerial photography.

MARIA L. BILLINGS
Western Washington University

Preserving Anthropological Records: The Northwest Ethnohistory Archives

Anthropologists need to consider the preservation of their records for the sake of future anthropologists and for the sake of the discipline itself. The anthropological record has three research uses. First, the primary data are of value for their relevance to future anthropological research; second, the record is of importance for an accurate interpretation and historical understanding of the primary data; and third, the record is of use for the study of the history of anthropology. A general strategy for the preservation of the anthropological documents, particularly those that are unpublished, is needed. This will require the involvement of institutions such as archives, libraries, museums, and professional organizations. A working relationship needs to be established and maintained between anthropologists and archivists. The Northwest Ethnohistory Archives, Department of Anthropology, Western Washington University, was established as an archival facility two years ago for the purpose of preserving records and promoting access. The archives house ca. 40 ft.³ of records pertaining to Indians of the Northwest, including British Columbia and Alaska. The records consist of original materials used in research for contracts and litigation concerning Native tribes.

RANDY BOUCHARD
DOROTHY KENNEDY
British Columbia Indian Language Project

Evaluating Traditional Cultural Properties

The development of a program to evaluate traditional cultural properties in British Columbia is discussed.

GARY C. BOWYER
INFOTEC Research, Inc.

*Archaeological Symbols of Status and Authority:
Fort Hoskins, Oregon, 1856-1865*

Fort Hoskins is located near Kings Valley, approximately 16 mi. (26 km) from Corvallis. The Fort, built after the Rogue Wars of the 1850s, was intended to safeguard the newly-created Indian reserves. During its ten years of existence, U. S. Army Regulars manned the Fort from 1856 to 1861 while volunteers from California, Washington, and Oregon were present from 1861 to 1865. Life at Fort Hoskins was similar to other peacetime forts, regimented and void of battle heroics. The research problem concerns determining military status and authority as revealed in the archaeological record. The data used were the archaeological material from the excavated site at Fort Hoskins. Artifacts were categorized into a functional classification scheme. Assemblages for the artifact categories produced proportional frequencies providing a method in which to compare differences between the officers and enlisted men. Fort Hoskins artifacts reveal greater status differences in the Personal and Domestic categories between the two groups. The Military Defense category reveals limited differences to substantiate authority.

DANIEL L. BOXBERGER
LYNN A. ROBBINS
ERIC GOLDSMITH
Western Washington University

*An Archival and Oral History Inventory of the Cultural Resources
in the White Salmon and Klickitat River Bottom*

The goal of this project is to provide an historic and ethnographic study of the White Salmon and Klickitat Wild and Scenic Rivers for the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. Archival and oral histories of the Native and Euroamerican uses of the river corridors have been collected to identify and evaluate cultural resources. Our presentation primarily focuses on the methods of data collection.

RUTH BURLESON
Oregon State University

Gender in the Workplace: Transforming "Power"

How gender is conceptualized and redefined within the context of a specific work environment is explored, and individual and group recognition of and adaptation to gender transformation is analyzed. Gender transformation or "transsexualism," in this case female to male, created a crisis in meaning for co-workers and supervisors similar to that experienced in acknowledging bisexuality. Predicated upon a theory of "hierarchical dualism" in which oppositional cultural meanings are ranked according to degree of social significance, changes in gender intersect with corporate ideology, type of work relationship, gender of other employees, and level of role congruence in restructuring power within working relationships.

MICHAEL S. BURNEY
JEFFERY VAN PELT
PAUL MINTHORN

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

*Palineewas: A Traditional Cultural Property of the Umatilla, Cayuse,
Walla Walla, and Nez Perce Tribes of the Southern Plateau
of the Pacific Northwest*

Located in northeastern Oregon, *Palineewas* is a traditional cultural property significant to the Umatilla, Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Nez Perce tribes of the southern Plateau. Although it is not known how long *Palineewas* has been important, oral history indicates it to be of special significance. Indian informants told of *Palineewas* being a preferred hunting area favored for its subsistence activities such as root digging, berry picking, and fishing. Contrary opinion states that *Palineewas* was a powerfully religious area carefully avoided of all subsistence activities. Regardless, *Palineewas* was a sacred place worthy of respect and preservation.

MICHAEL S. BURNEY
PAUL RUSHMORE
MARY LOVEJOY
Burney and Associates

*The Results of Limited Testing of the Owl Creek and Poverty Flat Prehistoric
Sites, Salmon Wild and Scenic River Region, Salmon National Forest,
Lemhi County, Idaho*

During the fall of 1992, Burney and Associates, Boulder, conducted limited test excavations at the Owl Creek and Poverty Flat prehistoric sites located on the north side of the Salmon River in eastern Idaho. Both sites have at least two prehistoric occupations containing intact subsurface hearths, discrete concentrations of mussel shell, diagnostic artifacts, and segregated lithic reduction activities. Diagnostic artifacts in good stratigraphic contexts suggest two occupational periods: (1) an early occupation dating to the Late Middle Period (ca. 3000-1300 BP) of the Middle Prehistoric Period (ca. 7500-3000 BP), and (2) a later occupation dating to the Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1300-100 BP).

CARLA D. BURNSIDE
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge

Reinterment of Human Remains at Malheur National Wildlife Refuge

The recent reburial of human remains recovered at Malheur Refuge attests to four years of successful coordination between a tribe and the federal government on a very sensitive and frequently controversial issue. It illustrates how negotiation and compromise can be used to assure timely reburial of human remains while allowing scientific study of the remains.

GREG C. BURTCARD
International Archaeological Research Institute Inc.

Folks Have to Eat: Ecology and Land-Use Redundancy in the Northern Oregon Cascades

Throughout most of the Holocene, human populations have exploited central Cascade resources. It is argued that environmental constraints of the Northwest Maritime Forest have focused use on particular montane landscapes. A tendency toward ecosystem maturity depresses critical resource abundance, forcing successful foragers to exploit lower maturity forest zones. Redundant seasonal use of these zones generates concomitant patterns in the archaeological records. A relative density model based on forest maturity and its impact on the availability of critical subsistence resources is developed to explain the distribution of Cascade archaeological localities. Data from the Mt. Hood National Forest are used to evaluate implications of the model.

VIRGINIA L. BUTLER
JAMES C. CHATTERS
Pacific Northwest Laboratories

The Role of Bone Density in Structuring Prehistoric Salmon Bone Assemblages

Archaeologists working in the Pacific Northwest often suggest that the low frequency of salmon cranial elements and abundance of vertebrae in prehistoric deposits reflects the cultural use of stored fish. While empirical documentation of salmon storage is certainly important, analysts must consider the role of bone density in accounting for body part frequencies. Bone densities of representative cranial and postcranial elements from ten chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) skeletons were measured using X-ray absorptiometry. The role of bone density in structuring prehistoric salmon assemblages is explored through comparisons of density measures with element survivorship obtained from several coastal and inland Plateau sites.

JAMES C. CHATTERS
North American Paleoscience

Incorporating Environmental Change into Predictive Cultural Resource Models

Throughout the Holocene, the environment of the Yakima Training Center and its surroundings varied significantly. As precipitation waxed and waned and temperatures varied, local productivity and the productivity of the Columbia and Yakima rivers also fluctuated. The accessibility and the productivity of nearby montane resources underwent significant changes. During each season of year, within each environmental regime, the pull exerted on people from each of their habitats would differ, leading the populace to make choices about where and in what densities to live. Incorporating these time-space dynamics into the modeling process is a major challenge, but one that must be met if we are to adequately predict the distribution of cultural resources on any piece of property.

MARIA LUISA CHAVEZ
Western Washington University

*Risk and Resilience: Barriers to Health Care for Immigrant
Children and Families*

This study of medically at-risk immigrant children in California highlights the unique challenges faced in obtaining adequate health care. Barriers encountered by Latino families are multifaceted, ranging from linguistic differences to incongruities between their understandings of human biology and their views of health care providers. These can lead to serious misunderstandings and further marginalization in high-tech medical settings. Despite this many family responses reflect effective adaptation by parents who view their children's well-being as their highest priority.

RICHARD D. CHEATHAM

Prehistoric Settlements along the Williamson River, Upper Klamath Basin, Oregon

According to early ethnographic accounts a complex of Klamath Indian settlements, including winter villages and spring fishing camps, was located along the Williamson River for about 5 or 6 mi. (9-10 km) below its confluence with the Sprague River. Recent archaeological excavations completed at *Bezukse'was* (a village) and the Williamson River Bridge site (a spring fishing camp) confirm that both these site-types were present in that locality over the past 2000 years. The cultural and biotic evidence from these multi-component sites is presented to show their intra-site and inter-site variability.

ROGER L. CHEN
University of Washington

*Peddlers and Princes in the Central Kingdom: A Symbolic Approach
toward Social and Cultural Conflicts in Contemporary China*

The economic reforms started a decade ago in China have resulted in a higher living standard and influx of Western ideas. As a capitalized economic system has become better established, a new social class is emerging, known as the "self-employers," or "Chinese Yuppies." However, since the Communist ruling class in many ways limits the political involvement of this new "middle-class," it is economically powerful yet politically powerless. This awkward status has forced this social class to resort to Western *haute couture* as a way to express its political convictions and to draw more attention from the ruling class. Meanwhile, as Western ideas begin to take root in a country that enjoys 5000 years of feudal history, the conflicts between traditional Chinese value orientations and their Western counterparts can be demonstrated in the form of two distinctive types of clothing. Thus, clothing in contemporary China has not only become a political symbol, but a symbol of cultural values. By analyzing this unique phenomenon, the complex power relationship between different social classes and between different value systems can be made more intelligible.

BRUCE D. COCHRAN
Walla Walla Community College

*Petrographic Analyses and Geomorphic Setting of Mount Mazama Volcanic Ash at
Site 10-IH-1892, Hells Canyon, Idaho*

Relative age of cultural deposits at site 10-IH-1892 near Pittsburg Landing, in Hells Canyon, Idaho, is dependent upon the integrity of the Mount Mazama ash which caps the archaeological remains. Does the ash bed represent primary airfall conditions or was it redeposited at a much later time? Field investigations coupled with petrographic analyses of the tephra exposed in trenches and excavation grids at Area E indicate primary airfall conditions. Macroscopic and microscopic analyses of Mazama ash at other nearby localities, however, indicate that the Mazama ash was redeposited as a relatively pure bed about 5000 years ago. Unlike the ash bed exposed in Area E, these ashes contain large clasts of exotic debris derived from nearby upslope sources.

STEPHEN COLE
JACOB McMURRAY
BUTCH LOVELACE
MARY PARR
University of Washington

Rediscovering Wakemap Mound: Archaeology in the Burke Museum

Wakemap Mound (45-KL-26) was a large village site on the Columbia River now inundated behind The Dalles Dam. Warren Caldwell (in 1953-54) and Robert Butler (in 1955-57) excavated the site. In 1992 the National Science Foundation funded improvement of the storage of this collection. The improvements involve: compiling and duplicating archival materials; cleaning and transferring objects to new storage containers; organizing

material by site provenience; classifying objects using Plateau and Great Basin typology; and cataloguing in Argus (a museum catalogue data base management system). The curation of the Wakemap Mound collection represents only the beginning for the Burke Museum. Our plan is to curate all other Burke Museum collections in this manner and to inform archaeologists about the potential for research using previously excavated collections.

SUSAN C. COLE
University of British Columbia

Native Women and Politics in a B. C. Urban Center

Anthropological literature on Native women in British Columbia has focused primarily on the historical and contemporary, economic and political roles of women in reserve communities, whereas little attention has been given to contemporary Native women in the multi-cultural urban center. This preliminary study examines the roles and responsibilities of women who are leaders of First Nations political organizations and community programs in the greater Vancouver area. A brief discussion of the collaborative research methodology employed in this ethnographic study is also presented.

THOMAS J. CONNOLLY
University of Oregon

Pre-Mazama Human Occupations in Newberry Crater, Central Oregon

Recent archaeological investigations at the Paulina Lake site (35-DS-34), located within the crater of Newberry Volcano in central Oregon, have produced a record of occupation below a thick deposit of Mazama pumice. Radiocarbon ages from this occupation range from 10,000 to 6600 radiocarbon years ago. The record of occupation at this site is compared with the post-Mazama human use of the crater, as well as with the contemporary early Holocene archaeological record from the adjacent Fort Rock Basin.

D. CORLISS
Prineville Ranger District, Ochoco National Forest
M. KEITH
Heppner Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest

Culturally Significant Plants: Which Should Federal Agencies Manage and How?

Ethnographers have catalogued hundreds of plant species used by Native peoples as food, medicine, or for other purposes. Most still grow on the public lands and access to them is guaranteed for many Native peoples by their treaties. Some kind of management of these resources seems to be mandated by the federal trust responsibility but the sheer number of species involved would overwhelm present multiple-use management programs. A solution is proposed which is based on consultation between tribal authorities and government agencies and which would jointly recognize certain areas as eligible for special management without reference to the National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA].

D. CORLISS
Prineville Ranger District, Ochoco National Forest
M. KEITH
Heppner Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest

*Modern Obstacles to Traditional Gathering on Northwest
Intermontane Ceded Lands*

Traditional gatherers on federally managed lands face an array of unofficial obstacles that discourage their activities. Over the years the result has been cessation of traditional use in many areas where it once was freely practiced. Some obstacles to traditional gathering derive from changing patterns of public and private land ownership. Practice of traditional gathering is unfamiliar to many federal land managers who may think of it as just another public use of natural resources to be permitted, licensed, or managed without reference to the treaties or without respect for the religious practices associated with it.

WILLIAM L. CORNETT
Portland State University

Environmentalism as Everyperson, and the Ethnification of the Logger

The uniform attitudes of city-dwellers about the current struggle over forest resources suggests that while they view "environmentalism" as a desirable attribute, they view employment in the timber industry not only as an occupation but as an inappropriate lifestyle. This perception contrasts markedly with attitudes toward other rural lifestyles, such as farming. My research indicates that the "logger" is a creation of empowered urban dwellers and that the perpetuation of the stereotype serves to obscure the role which the capitalist mode of production has played in creating the forest resource crisis in the Northwest.

MILLIE R. CREIGHTON
University of British Columbia

*Crafting Today from the Heart of Tradition: Transforming Silk Weaving Work
into Leisure Travel Pursuit*

Hidden in an obscure region of the Japanese Alps, a small family-owned enterprise maintains its silk-weaving heritage by offering week-long, live-in weaving seminars for vacationing urban women. This study explores the structure and process of the weaving seminars and reveals the ways they reflect Japanese socialization practices and traditionalistic attitudes toward education. Also discussed are ways these weaving-travel packages involve the reinvention of tradition and reaffirmation of rural values that are part of the modern reconstruction of Japanese identity, and individual participant's utilization of the seminars to redefine gender designations, thereby reconstructing their own identities.

DALE R. CROES
Washington State University/Edmunds Community College

Prehistoric Cordage: A New Line on Northwest Coast Prehistory

Over the last 25 years sizable collections of cordage artifacts have been recovered from Northwest Coast wet (waterlogged) sites, with two, Hoko River and Ozette Village, recording over 2000 examples. Usually, other wet site perishable artifacts (such as complex basketry) gain much of the analytical attention. However, cordage does provide sensitive stylistic characteristics that can be used to evaluate degrees of similarity between Northwest Coast wet and shell midden sites as observed on basketry, lithic, bone, and shell artifacts. Further, with the recovery of nets, fishline leaders, harpoon lines, and wedge collars, cordage artifacts can often reveal distinctive functional information about site-use.

NORA MARKS DAUENHAUER
Sealaska Heritage Foundation

The Role of Tlingit Women in the Postwar Filipino Community of Juneau, Alaska

This study examines patterns of Filipino immigration and intermarriage with Tlingit women in postwar Juneau. It documents the contribution of Tlingit women toward construction of the Filipino Community Hall, and then traces the growth and development of the *mestizo* community as an ethnic neighborhood, and its eventual elimination and creation of diaspora through the urban renewal that weakened it as a political power bloc and cultural base. The *mestizo* community and Tlingit-Filipino relations were also affected by the changing patterns of Filipino migration and marriage after the 1950s.

RICHARD L. DAUENHAUER
Sealaska Heritage Foundation

*Cultural Oncology: Differing Community Concepts of Language
and Cultural Preservation*

Preservation of indigenous language and culture is a stated goal of many Native American communities, especially where the languages are moribund. But complications arise when community members no longer share a common understanding or definition of "language," "culture," and "preservation." This study examines contemporary field experience with Tlingit and Haida in light of new research in anthropology, folklore, sociolinguistics, and psychiatry. It explores changing rules of literacy and discourse, differing generational reactions, and the anguish and confusion with which many people face the almost-certain death of the language.

DAVID H. DAVIS
Western Washington University

Log Chutes: A Forgotten Technology

Between 1849 and 1930 log chutes were a major link in Pacific Northwest logging transportation systems. Chutes were constructed channels of wood or earth, along which logs traveled by gravity, or were towed by animals, and later by steam engines. By 1930 railroads, tractors, and logging trucks made chutes unnecessary and obsolete. Because chute remains have only seldom been recorded by archaeologists, my hope is to communicate enough about where they were used and how they worked to assure that they do not continue to go unrecognized and under-reported as part of the historical record. The presentation is illustrated by historic photos and recent photos of chute remains on Chuckanut Mountain, 5 mi. (8 km) south of Bellingham, Whatcom County, Washington.

DEBORAH DAVIS
Portland State University

Bone and Antler Tool Assemblage from the Meier Site (35-CO-5)

Bone and antler tool assemblages can provide information which is important to a richer understanding of an occupation area. The bone and antler tool assemblage from the Meier site (35-CO-5), a southern Northwest Coast plank house, was quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed and computerized to provide an information band from which to work. Horizontal and vertical distribution studies were undertaken to examine the functional tool class relationships within the house structure. These relationships were then superimposed upon the house social design to extend our understanding of the activities associated with each societal level.

JEFFERSON D. DAVIS

*Five, Six, Pick Up Sticks: Further Data Recovery on the Falls
Creek Peeled Cedar Sites*

The North and South Falls Creek Peeled Cedar sites are located in southwest Washington in the Wind River Ranger District of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Four hundred and thirty peeled cedars have been recorded in the two sites. Peeled cedar sites are important because they allow the opportunity to date ethnographically-documented activity. In 1985, 46 trees were sampled. A report of the findings was presented at the 43rd Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference in 1990. Between 1985 and 1992 several additional trees blew down. These were sampled in 1992. The resulting data were combined with information from the 1985 testing to form this report.

ALAN DEPEW
Washington State University

Late Prehistoric Use of the Clam Gulch Site, Alaska

The Clam Gulch site represents a late prehistoric resource-acquisition locality on the western coast of the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Ages obtained from radiocarbon samples indicate use of the site between AD 1470 and 1650, a poorly archaeologically-documented time period for this area. Lithic and organic artifacts recovered from the site reflect the resource-acquisition and processing activities associated with such a site. Faunal remains recovered reflect a wide spectrum adaptation utilizing the full range of marine, littoral, and terrestrial resources available, with a slight emphasis on marine resources implied. Possible relations to neighboring cultural traditions are also suggested.

R. DEPUYDT
Eastern Washington University

*Railroad-Related Sites along the Former Milwaukee Railroad in Johnson Canyon,
Kittitas County*

Eastern Washington University has identified and evaluated cultural resources for Puget Power's upgrade of the former transmission line to the Milwaukee Railroad. The survey of the transmission line in Johnson Canyon identified 25 historic sites, primarily railroad construction camps, dump sites, train order stations, regional centers, and an electrical substation. The distribution and character of the railroad sites changed over time as railroad activities became increasingly centralized due to changing railroad technologies. Although sites had the potential to detail the changing lifeways of railroad employees, the systematic destruction of the railroad stations and depots by the railroad and depredations of surface collectors have severely reduced their potential to answer research questions on the period.

RICHARD T. DUNN
University of Montana

*The Synthesis of Economic Formalism and Substantivism in Anthropology
through Complementary Models from the Sciences*

Rigid stances from the substantivist and formalist or neo-classical positions of economic anthropology have hindered theoretical progress in the discipline. There is an insistence by each school that a reorientation of thinking is needed from the other in order to initiate movement (i. e., that the substantivists must acknowledge the immutability of modern economic laws, or the formalists should recognize the particularistic nature of tribal economies). This dialogue has unfortunately become polemicized over a substantial period of time and the impasse remains. The sciences might offer the catalyst to advance beyond the inhibiting factors of this dialectical argument through models of complementarity that encompass both trains of thought.

E. B. EISELEIN
A & A Research

Applied Media Anthropology and the Forest Service

Media anthropology examines the role which the media (newspapers, radio, television, magazines) play in a society. Applied media anthropology helps people use the media to bring about sociocultural change. One applied media anthropology project, a project involving the Forest Service, is explored. During 1991 through 1993 I have worked with 14 national forests to help them use the media efficiently in communicating with the public. Part of this has involved showing the Forest Service who their public is and which media they use.

DAVID V. ELLIS
Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

*Excavations at the Broken Tops Site: Evidence for a New Prehistoric House Form
in the Lower Columbia Region*

In the summer of 1992, Archaeological Investigations Northwest conducted excavations at the Broken Tops site (35-MU-57), located on the Columbia River floodplain in Portland. The excavations produced evidence of residential structures that appear to have been occupied in later winter and spring between 400 and 500 BP. The existing archaeological and ethnohistoric data have indicated Native use only of cedar plankhouses during the winter and of small mat/bark shelters during the dry season. The new data from 35-MU-57 suggest a third type of residential structure, intermediate in form between the plankhouse and mat shelter, and seasonally occupied.

LEONARD FORSMAN
Suquamish Tribal Council/
Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services
ROBERT PETERSON
Environmental Program
METRO Water Pollution Control Department

Perspectives on Tribal Consultation and the West Point Project

The discovery of a major archaeological site at METRO's West Point Treatment Plant expansion project posed a major challenge for both METRO and local tribes. Besides meeting the other regulatory requirements, METRO assumed a leading role in ensuring proper tribal consultation, while associated cultural issues challenged local tribal leaders and elders. The METRO-tribal consultation process required an understanding of both the pressures of project completion and the tribal cultural, political, and historical issues. Two perspectives on the West Point Project highlight opportunities and obstacles as well as areas for improvement in the archaeological and development consultation process.

N. S. FOSBERG
Western Washington University

Mate Selection in Whatcom County Personal Advertisements

For many, personal advertisements offer a modern alternative to traditional pre-screening mechanisms in the process of mate selection. This study presents preliminary research on mate selection patterns as reflected in the personal ad section of the *ECHO*, a Bellingham, Washington classified ad paper which offers free ads to an area including several small urban and rural communities. There is reason to suspect that previous studies of personal ads may be based on biased samples. Data from one year of *ECHO* personal ads are examined, those traits most often claimed and requested by each sex are determined, and the rate of response which accompanies various attribute claims and requests are reported. Using this analysis, whether traditional gender role expectations about male and female behavior in mate selection hold true in this sample is determined.

ART FREESE
Snoqualmie Tribe

A Tribal Perspective on Traditional Properties

A tribal viewpoint on the identification of traditional cultural properties is presented.

ELIZABETH FURNISS
University of British Columbia

The Hidden Community: The Social and Cultural Contexts of Newspaper Coverage of Indians in the B. C. Interior

This study explores newspaper coverage of Indians in a city in the central interior of British Columbia. Indians usually are portrayed in a highly circumscribed manner that emphasizes their distinctiveness from, and their conflicts with, non-Native society. Indian cultural events and achievements that take place off-reserve are occasionally covered; there is almost no mention of notable events occurring on reserves. The political/economy model of press coverage is modified to consider the broad role that the structure of social relations, and local cultural beliefs and attitudes, play in constraining press coverage.

JOHN M. FURNISS
Idaho State University

Archaeological Investigations at Indian Rock State Part, Idaho

The Department of Anthropology, Idaho State University, in conjunction with the Idaho Falls District of the Bureau of Land Management, the Idaho Museum of Natural History, and the Idaho State University College of Arts and Science conducted an archaeological field school at Indian Rocks State Park near McCammon, Idaho, in June 1992. Excavation at the site revealed a fire pit which produced a radiocarbon age of 1000 BP, with what

appears to be evidence of a housepit below that level. The site was excavated in 5 cm arbitrary or natural levels, using 1/8 in. screen with all artifacts individually collected and a second method using 10 cm arbitrary levels, 1/4 in. screen and artifacts collected in lots by material type. A comparison of the two methodologies is being conducted.

JERRY R. GALM
REBECCA A. STEVENS
Eastern Washington University

*Subsistence and Settlement in the Upper Wenatchee River Drainage:
The 1992 Excavations at Osprey Camp*

The 1992 "Passports in Time" archaeological data recovery project at Osprey Camp (45-CH-425) provided information on the settlement of this housepit site on the upper Wenatchee River. The volcanic tephra and radiocarbon analyses place occupation of the site at ca. 500 - 750 BP. Combined information sets suggest that the six confirmed housepits most likely represent separate occupation episodes rather than a "village" comprised of multiple contemporaneous houses. Preliminary analyses of 1992 excavation data are consistent with testing data indicating a late summer to early fall period of occupation. A model of Late Period settlement is presented based on data from Osprey Camp and other sites in the upper Wenatchee River system.

JERRY R. GALM
SARAH A. C. KELLER
Eastern Washington University

*Archaeological Investigations at Lamona Rockshelter,
Lincoln County, Washington*

Located near the town of Odessa, Washington, Lamona Rockshelter (45-LI-150) was the scene of four seasons of archaeological fieldwork ending in 1980. Pond sediments located immediately outside the mouth of the shelter provide a record of sedimentation incorporating Glacier Peak B/G tephra(s) (ca. 11,000-12,000 BP). Although cultural materials were sparse within the trench excavation (ca. 3 m deep) in the shelter, the investigation produced a moderate sample of worked plant fibers. This sample includes fragments of matting, cordage, nets, and basketry. A preliminary description of these fibers and remaining cultural materials is presented along with a first approximation of the paleoenvironmental history of the upper Crab Creek drainage.

LEONARD GARFIELD
ROBERT WHITLAM
Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Traditional Cultural Properties and the National Register

The application of National Register criteria in evaluating traditional cultural properties is explored.

CHARLES GILMAN
Rainbow Bridge Consulting

Language Planning as a Speech Act: By Whose Authority?

Acts of language planning such as dictionary making, orthography, selection of texts for literacy programs, or publication of works in the language have the semantics of speech acts, because they result directly in the standardization of the forms chosen and the stigmatization of those rejected. These imply authority to perform speech acts. Competing sources of authority are qualification as a linguist, membership in the group whose language is affected, fame as a writer or cultural expert, and governmental or educational authority. The most effective language planning occurs when these sources of authority are combined in a cooperating group.

STEVEN HACKENBERGER
University of Wisconsin Centers
R. WAYNE THOMPSON
Idaho State University

*An Introduction to Hells Canyon Anthropology: Case Studies in Research, Education,
and Resource Management*

An overview of recent anthropological research in and around Hells Canyon summarizes ethnographic and archaeological problems of concern to academicians, land managers, Native Americans, and public visitors and land users. This summary introduces special topics addressed in symposium papers and outlines challenges anthropologists and Native Americans face in evaluating and protecting the cultural resources of the Snake and Salmon rivers. Several projects, both large and small, serve as case studies that illustrate successes and failures in our ability to innovate and adapt to budget shortages and increased threats to the region's cultural resources.

LAURIE HALLORAN
Fort Rock Ranger District
Deschutes National Forest

Pushing 10,000 Years of History -- the Newberry National Volcanic Monument

An overview of the Newberry caldera's prehistory and geology is discussed in light of recent testing and evaluation done (1990-1993). Understanding the deep and rich interaction of geology with peoples past and present and ensuring a systematic evaluation of geologic and archaeological sites in order to protect, preserve, and interpret the unique legacy left for us are the study's major themes. Where do we go from here? Future evaluations, research potential, partnerships, and the Monument planning effort are explored.

STEPHEN HAMILTON
Portland State University

*Technological Organization and Sedentism: Expedient Core Reduction,
Stockpiling, and Tool Curation at the Meier Site (35-CO-5)*

The Meier site lithic assemblage was used to test the hypothesis that a sedentary group will rely heavily on expedient lithic technologies because they stockpile raw material at the residence. At Meier, expedient core reduction provided blanks for a significant number of curated and expedient tools. I propose that stockpiling minimizes energy investments in raw material procurement and blank production while maintaining the ability to efficiently make both curated and expedient tools. Investment in curation is limited to a few tool classes with specialized functions, not transportable design variables.

JOYCE HAMMOND
Western Washington University

The Tourists' Pele: Transformation and Authenticity of an "Other"

Pele, Hawaiian "goddess of volcanoes," figures prominently in contemporary tourist folklore and practice as an "other" of mythic proportions who displaces and replaces tourists' human "others." Drawing upon scholarship which develops the concept of the "other" and utilizing data collected through interviews, letters, and field observations, I explore reasons for *Pele's* popularity with tourists to Hawaii. I argue that the themes of transformation and authenticity which pervade *Pele* tourist folklore and practice address the essential paradoxes of tourism itself.

MICHAEL HARKIN
Emory University

*Winter Ceremonial as Carnival: Discourse and Counter-Discourse
in Wakashan Ritual Performance*

The winter ceremonial among the Heitsuk consisted of two distinct series of dances. Both series constituted separate and opposed discourses on power. In the *dluelaxa*, the authority of the chief was publicly demonstrated and reinforced. However, the focus of the Winter Ceremonial was the *tsaika* series, which presented a counter-discourse that constrained chiefly authority. Comparing the *tsaika* to Bakhtin's model of carnival, we see similar "grotesque" themes in which bodily margins and processes are emphasized and the temporary overthrow of the established order is foregrounded.

TAMSIN HEKALA

*Brother by Blood, Affection, or Experience? Kinship Terminology Use
in the Middle Ages*

Kinship terminology usage in the Middle Ages often appears anomalous. However, Medieval sources provide valuable insights into the cultural assumptions underlying kinship nomenclature prevalent during the period. Medieval European kinship identification often disregarded consanguinal connections between individuals. This presentation discusses several of the most common patterns of kinship terminology employed in the Middle Ages. Discussed in particular are: 1) mixed kinship-term usage among family members; 2) kinship as a legal descriptor; 3) kindred designation as an indication of heritability; 4) kinship terminology as an occupational description; and, 5) kinship terms used as an honorific or indication of status.

PRIYA ANNE HELWEG
University of British Columbia*Contemporary Northwest Coast Native Women Artists*

Do the Native women of the Northwest Coast produce "high art"? This study asserts that perceptions of "high art," "authenticity," and "tradition" maintained by galleries of Native art in Vancouver, British Columbia, ultimately exclude creative work done by Native women. This manipulation of the perception of Native art influences art buyers and the general public, which in turn limits the art producer. Contemporary Northwest Coast Native women artists work within this structure to a degree but they also strive to fulfill their own agendas as artists and community members.

TERE HERRERA

Gender Notions of Musical Instruments

Musical instruments serve as symbols within which musicians imbed many layers of meaning. The language musicians use is a language within a language, and in fact there is a relationship to gender stereotypes within the spoken language. How does the general culture's language compare with the language of musicians? Do musicians, within their closed society, reflect notions of gender that are the same as those found in the general culture, or do they use "outdated" forms of gender which are not in use by the general culture? This is explored through the notions university band musicians have about musical instruments.

LESLIE HICKERSON
Deschutes National Forest

Canoes and Hunting at Davis Lake, Oregon

Blocked by lava flows ca. 4000 years BP, Odell Creek was transformed into Davis Lake, situated at 4386 ft. (1337 m) elevation on the eastern flank of the central Oregon Cascades. Since at least 1910 visitors have reported finding a dugout canoe resting in the lake bed at the edge of the flow. Field work by Crescent Ranger District in 1992 identified two such canoes associated with lithic scatter sites and hunting blinds. Additional efforts may yield answers to who, why, when, and how these sites were used by prehistoric peoples.

BRENT A. HICKS
BOAS, Inc.

Microblades and Function II

Culture-historical interpretations of Northwest Coast microblade assemblages generally state that microblades are a specialized technology introduced into the region by population migration and/or diffusion from late Paleolithic Asian cultures. Their variability in regional assemblages has also been attributed to historical processes. Recently, interpretations have begun to include a functional perspective which acknowledges that this variability is at least partially owing to their potential functional applications. This presentation summarizes the results of a study that tested hypotheses based on the assumption that microblades were employed as a generalized technology by the cultures of the southern Northwest Coast.

BETH N. HISE

*The Wild West Down Under: Red Indians and Cowboys
at the Sydney Royal Easter Show*

On 25 January 1911, a troupe of 17 Northwest Coast Natives were brought to Australia by Col. John Stacey and his company, A. A. Amusements Ltd., to exhibit Indian dances and costumes. After a brief performance at the Brisbane Exhibition grounds, the troupe travelled to Sydney to join the popular Wild West Shows in the Royal Easter Show, an annual agricultural fair and exhibition. Here they combined with Skuthorp's Buckjumpers in a cowboy and Indian show that received favorable reviews at the time. When the Royal Easter Show closed in April 1911 the troupe and Col. Stacey suffered a series of setbacks and financial blunders that left the Indian troupe stranded and Col. Stacey bankrupt. The tour was aborted, and the troupe returned to Vancouver in June 1911. Their dancing regalia, two totem poles, and other artifacts were later sold to the Australian Museum in Sydney. This study explores the Australian media representation of this troupe.

CHRISTINE HOBIN
University of British Columbia

"Savage Graces" and Curious Faces

"Savage Graces," a powerful exhibit by Cree artist Gerald McMaster, examines stereotypes of Native peoples perpetuated in popular Western culture. This study discusses public reactions to this exhibit and concentrates on the issue of Western images of Native peoples as they are represented in folklore, literature, media, and museums. The reactions and responses from participants interviewed have shown that the exhibit encourages the viewer to re-evaluate his/her own relationship to these stereotypes of "Indians" and challenges the participants' perception of a museum of anthropology and its role in relation to the general public.

J. CLARISSA HOWE

Composition and Symbol in Huichol Yarn Paintings

This approach to the study of Huichol yarn paintings is based on a combination of compositional and symbolic analysis. The compositional analysis reveals general patterns which constitute a form of "visual grammar" based on the use of space and the placement of symbolic motif elements. The visual grammar is then used as a framework for further symbolic analysis. Meaning is significant in the context of the composition.

MARY KAY HUGHES

*Hmong Parenting Values, Corporal Punishment, and Early Childhood
Intervention Programs*

This study presents views of child-rearing from Hmong parents with children enrolled in early childhood intervention programs in Spokane, Washington. It demonstrates how Even Start, one early childhood intervention program, put pressure on Hmong parents to modify their parenting behavior so that they were more in line with an idealized American norm. The argument that early intervention programs seem to favor in bringing pressure on Hmong parents is that it is against United States law to use corporal punishment to discipline children. The use of corporal punishment in disciplining children is the Hmong parenting behavior that most strongly clashed with the idealized American norm.

KARL HUTTERER

*The Development of Institutional Policies and Procedures for Repatriation
and Related Concerns*

A review of some of the more critical concerns associated with the creation of policies and procedures that respond not only to Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) but to other issues that arise because of NAGPRA and its implications about future work.

MARIANNE BOELSCHER IGNACE
Simon Fraser University

Killerwhales, Buffleheads, Ravens, and Humans in Haida Mythical Thought

In traditional Haida mythical discourse, ravens and killerwhales play a focal role as messengers and mediators between the natural and spiritual worlds. Based on texts elicited in the Haida language during the 1980s, this study combines textual analysis with the examination of context in discussing the chain of association between humans, buffleheads (*Bucephala albeola*), and the above species from a zoological, sociological, and symbolic perspective. I demonstrate also that the sequencing of myths is not left to chance but follows these associations, although they are tacitly assumed, rather than explicitly stated.

E. J. INGMANSON
Skagit Valley College

Pan Paniscus Social Relations: Behavior and Ecological Variation in Chimpanzees

Pan is the only hominid genus with more than one living representative -- *Pan troglodytes* and *Pan paniscus*. This provides us with a unique opportunity to explore behavioral variation in closely-related species. *Pan paniscus*, the pygmy chimpanzee or bonobo, has been studied at Wamba, Zaire, since 1974. Although the two chimpanzee species share some characteristics of social organization, such as a general fission-fusion society and female transfer at adolescence, many other aspects differ. *Pan paniscus* at Wamba exhibit many socio-sexual behaviors, strong female-female bonding, low levels of inter-group aggression, and the use of objects to help coordinate social activities. Some of these differences may be related to ecological differences.

MARILYN IWAMA

*If You Say So: Articulating Symbols of Tradition
in the Japanese Canadian Community*

The expression of perceived tradition in the discourse of Japanese Canadians reflects a selective process of constructing and defining as "traditional" events variously related to cultural identity, or even indicative of a "loss" of tradition. By examining received notions of history, origin, and "the past," I explore encodings of the essential nature of certain artistic, linguistic, and behavioral symbols of Japanese Canadian tradition in written and oral texts. This processual aspect of tradition is considered within the context of power relations, whereby the hegemonic Canadian "center" defines itself against the so-marginalized Japanese Canadian "other," and that "other" internalizes certain discriminatory components of the exercise.

LESLIE JACKSON
Western Washington University

Art in Maori Culture

Today both contemporary and traditional Maori artists in New Zealand have become important vessels for conveying the social, political, environmental, and life needs of the Maori people. These components of Maori culture convey the deeply entwined relationship between Maori life and spirituality that merge together to be a constant force for the Maori and for maintaining their *mana*, especially through their art. Anthropologist Allan Hanson, referring to Maori *mana*, stated that the organizers of the 1984 Te Maori exhibition "managed to clothe the objects with more than simply artistic value." Though he doubts the existence of *mana*, my research indicates that *mana* is a vital aspect in both traditional and contemporary art.

CAROLINE JAMES
University of Idaho

*The Impact of Two Factors of Nez Perce Acculturation:
Tuberculosis and Education*

The effects of diseases, specifically tuberculosis, introduced into the Nez Perce Indian Tribe by whites when they contacted that culture is examined. Tuberculosis was not present in Nez Perce Tribe before that contact. The disease affected 90% of the Nez Perce population in the early 1900s. Missionary and Bureau of Indian Affairs policies brought many changes to the Nez Perce culture, such as log houses, changes in diet, agriculture, and animal husbandry. But most of all the Nez Perce life style was nearly eliminated by the combination of tuberculosis and alcohol. The sanitarium and local schools, along with boarding schools and orphanages, became centers for treating the diseases and educating and indoctrinating children and adults. Missionary and Agency education brought radical change to the Nez Perce culture. Repercussions of these changes persist within the current Nez Perce population with the development of respiratory diseases, obesity, diabetes, alcoholism, drug addiction, and decreased population. Some of the impacts of these forced acculturations are demonstrated.

CANDACE G. JOHNSTON
Oregon State University

*Perspekteeva Pomoshneetsy, Perevodcheeky: The Perspective
of a Helper and Translator*

The lack of accessible studies which focus on the acculturation process when Russian speaking immigrants and refugees are dependent upon their sponsors for their basic needs is the foundation for ethnographic inquiry and the delineation of the role of United States sponsorship. Interpretive methodologies provide the basis for the analysis of perceived problems inherent to the transition and communication process. While reasons for emigration are understood, techniques of participant observation uncover hidden agendas and resources. The research focus seeks equitable resolution in solving problems linked with communication between those in authority and those subject to the prerogative of immigration law.

PAULINE JOLY DE LOTBINIERE
University of British Columbia

Women's Knowledge and "Advice" Among the Central Coast Salish

The role of Coast Salish women in controlling and conveying a form of knowledge called "advice" is discussed. "Advice" has been described by Suttles as private knowledge and moral training which, according to Coast Salish theory, was restricted to the upper class. The concept of "advice" as Suttles defines it is reworked and discussed. Based on a reanalysis of the literature pertaining to "advice," I argue that this body of knowledge has largely been ignored, especially as related to women's knowledge.

ALDONA JONAITIS
American Museum of Natural History

Franz Boas' Art History

Among Franz Boas' many contributions to knowledge of Northwest Coast Native culture are his writings on art history. This study reviews Boas' essays on art that date from 1889 to the publication of *Primitive Art* in 1927. It describes the social and political messages conveyed by these writings and analyze how a contemporary reading, informed by postmodern and postcolonial theories, sheds new light on Franz Boas' art history.

BYRON D. JONES
Oregon State University

Between the Walls of Ethnic Boundaries

Addressed is the problem of people who do not conform to society's static categories in relation to ethnicity. I question what happens when there is someone with a multi-faceted identity caught outside the battlewalls who reaches across the man-created boundaries of ethnicity. Human beings are always searching for differences among each other. In so doing, we humans separate ourselves from each other until we find ourselves in a world in which terms like "sister" and "brother" are replaced with "foreigner," "nigger," "spic," "whop," "gook," "redskin," "sand nigger," "red neck," or just plain "savage." With these new terms come the stereotypes and the socio-communication barrier in which theoretically everybody gets one ethnic identity -- sometimes

MIKA KAWANO

"Kawaiko-Chan Syndrome": The Result of Two Different Influences on Japanese Women-Social Expectations and the Women's Movement

Kawaii products, *kawaii* mannerisms and a *kawaii* face In Japan, the word *kawaii* (cute), is frequently used in the everyday language to refer favorably to people and things. In reference to women, the traditional societal expectation -- submissiveness -- is being transformed into cuteness (*kawaii*). Therefore, it is necessary for young women to be *kawaii* in order to be accepted in the male-dominated society. From the point of view of the women's movement, the *kawaiko-chan* syndrome will continue in society until true equality is established. This study questions why this syndrome exists and how it affects the position of young women in gender relations.

LINDA A. KIMBALL
Western Washington University

Glonti's Theory on the Origin of the Basque Calendar

One of the major areas of archaeoastronomical study is the many and varied indigenous calendars of the world. Within Eurasia, the traditional calendar of geographically and linguistically isolated cultures, such as the Basques, Georgians, and Azerbaijanis, are of special interest. Glonti is a Georgian scholar whose study of the Basque calendar challenges the traditional lunar theories of its origin; but his work is not generally accessible to the Western archaeoastronomical community. This study summarizes Glonti's findings, includes the valuable comparative charts of Basque and Caucasian day-names he provides, and sets his findings into the larger context of current archaeoastronomical research.

J. S. KING
Historical Research Associates, Inc.

Modeling the Distribution of Cultural Resources in the Saddle Mountains Region of the Columbia Plateau

Historical Research Associates (HRA) inventoried 3500 acres in the Yakima Training Center (YTC) to evaluate alternative models of aboriginal site distribution espoused by Dancey in 1973 and Benson and others in 1989. Results indicate that although a modified version of the Benson model may account for the distribution of cultural resources, the current approach (predicated on administrative goals) may need refinement. Future modeling efforts should focus on explaining the distribution of functional and stylistic classes rather than the distribution of site types. Functional studies of artifact assemblages may suggest significant changes to the site typology on which existing models are based. This has important implications for administrative goals.

DEANNA KINGSTON

Maintaining Community and Culture: The Case of the King Island Inupiat

A community is often defined as a group of people sharing the same geographic space, language, religion, subsistence ways, and customs. The King Island Inupiat (Eskimos) community consists of about 200 people. However, they have not lived on King Island for about 30 years. In addition, the King Islanders have also lost their religion, subsistence ways, traditional knowledge, and are in danger of losing their language, all subsequent to White contact. Yet, the King Islanders have managed to maintain and reproduce their community. Which factors have helped maintain this community are discussed. Included are federal and state legislation, a public hungry to witness different customs, and the efforts of a Catholic priest.

LYNN L. LARSON

Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services

A Visual Overview of the West Point Archaeology Project

The oral and videotape presentation introduces the individuals and participating agencies, and reviews the history and organization of the West Point Archaeology Project that began in March 1992. Construction monitoring, documentation testing, and data recovery excavations continued through February 1993. Additional work will be carried out in the future as construction proceeds. A METRO videotape provides a visual overview of the project.

LYNN L. LARSON

DENNIS E. LEWARCH

Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services

In Pursuit of a Conclusion: Summary, Preliminary Results, and Management Implications of the West Point Project

As with many long-term research projects, we find ourselves asking more research questions after a year of work than we had when we began the project. The study reviews our initial research questions and presents some of the conclusions and unexpected research themes that developed. Topics include impacts of sea-level rise on land use patterns at West Point, impacts of the 1100 BP earthquake event on activity organization, regional comparisons, and cultural resource management implications for submerged sites and sites covered by construction fill that may occur along the southern Puget Sound littoral zone.

DANA LEPOFSKY
University of California, Berkeley

*Plants and Pithouses: Paleoethnobotany and Socioeconomy
in the Interior Plateau*

Keatley Creek, British Columbia, is the site of a large pithouse village where researchers at Simon Fraser University have been studying the prehistoric socioeconomy of the southern interior Plateau. I conducted extensive paleoethnobotanical analyses of sediments from large, medium, and small pithouses at Keatley Creek to investigate whether differences in housepit size at Keatley Creek reflect differences in social and economic status and control. Discrete patterning of archaeobotanical remains indicate various activities across the floors of the three pithouses. The nature of the patterning within each pithouse differs among the three structures, as do the number and kind of species represented. These patterns vary with pithouse size and cannot be accounted for by differences in sample size alone. The results lend support to the hypothesis that pithouse size reflects socio-economic differences at the Keatley Creek village.

DENNIS E. LEWARCH
ERIC W. BANGS
JAMES H. FORREST, JR.
GUY F. MOURA

Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services

*4000 Years of Land Use at West Point: Occupation Sequences
and Component Definition*

Over 50 radiometric dates calibrate a long history of hunter-gatherer land use at West Point, with initial occupations beginning ca. 4200 BP near the base of a bluff and use episodes continuing on the side and top of a higher elevation beach landform until ca. 300 BP. Five temporal components are defined for the West Point site complex using dendro-corrected age ranges of radiometric dates, stratigraphic superposition relationships, and horizontal and vertical distribution of cultural deposits across changing landform surfaces. Occupation sequences from specific areas of 45-KI-428 and 45-KI-429 are reviewed to document shifts in activity patterns through time.

ERNEST LOHSE
Idaho State University

Descriptive Grids and Analytical Relevance

Archaeological research is blunted by pragmatic demands of the private sector imposed in historic preservation legislation under the theoretical guise of the "Culture-History" of the 1960s. We as a profession must formulate standards of minimal description defined by *current* theoretical concerns, and we must develop fully integratable, automated formats that will facilitate information sharing. Academic archaeology must join federal and state managers, private-sector archaeology and the interested public in conserving and sharing our precious national archaeological resources. A brief overview of how Idaho State University Archaeology has begun to approach this vexing problem is presented.

JAMES LOUCKY
Western Washington University

*From One War Zone to Another: Central Americans and
Urban Violence in Los Angeles*

Among the most recent immigrants to Los Angeles are half a million Central Americans, many of whom live in the ethnically-mixed neighborhoods which erupted in conflagration in the spring of 1992. Explored in this study is how the uprising affected one community within the city's diverse Latino population -- indigenous Guatemalans. Maya concerns regarding safety are analyzed in the context of prior experience with violence, endangerment associated with daily inner-city life, and stereotypic perceptions and situational constraints that complicate inter-ethnic cooperation.

JOSEPH LUBISCHER
Western Washington University

Variation in Aleut Kayak Forms

Aleut kayak forms have been examined for structural and stylistic variations. The sample base includes burial cave artifacts, reports by *promyshlenniki* and explorers, and full-size kayaks collected in the nineteenth century. Similarities of kayak parts in certain Aleut burial caves with Bering Sea kayaks are pointed out. The "classic" Aleut *baidarka* is suggested to be an Aleut-Kodiak hybrid based on the factors of centralization of power, population transfer, and change in functional emphasis. Recent radiographic examination of the Etholen Collection kayak with ivory joinery is also reported.

JEFF MACDONALD
International Refugee Center of Oregon

*Cultural Competence and Social Service Delivery in the Southeast Asia
Refugee Community*

Increasingly social services are being required by funders to be "culturally competent." Though they are concepts borrowed from anthropology, culture and cultural competence are understood differently by social services. This study explores the meaning of cultural competence in social work with a specific application to designing and delivering services to the Southeast Asian refugee community in Portland, Oregon.

CHERYL MACK
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Managing Traditional Properties

A discussion of a case study of how a traditional cultural property was protected by a land-managing agency is presented.

JOANNE M. MACK
Pomona College

*Girdled Trees: Possible Evidence for the Location of an Earth Lodge Cult Site
in the Southern Cascades*

Recently a Shasta informant explained the function of a complex prehistoric/protohistoric site on a terrace above the upper Klamath River near the Oregon-California border as an important village which, after it was abandoned, continued to be used as a Ghost Dance site. Evidence for the Ghost Dance was several girdled trees located on the site in two clusters. The site also included housepits, rock cairns, rock rings, and rock walls. Preliminary investigation of the site during 1992 resulted in the location of 12 girdled trees. Study of the historical and ethnographic records concerning Ghost Dance ceremonies in this area strongly points to the trees having possible connection to the Earth Lodge Cult rather than the Ghost Dance of 1870.

GUY A. MARDEN
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

*Analysis of Radiocarbon Ages from the Wallowa-Whitman
National Forest, Northeast Oregon*

For the past ten years the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest has been collecting radiocarbon ages from various site types across the Forest. The ages are reviewed to assess settlement patterns in relation to site type, compared with other northeast Oregon ages; a tentative chronology is also proposed.

M. VIRGINIA MARKHAM
Western Washington University

*An Historic European Fish Trap Camp at Cherry Point,
Whatcom County, Washington*

Results of archaeological investigation into the Cherry Point site (45-WH-1) historic component are presented. Using previously recovered artifacts, documentary sources, oral history, and photographs, life at the site's historic Euroamerican fish trap-tending camp is revealed. Documentary sources indicate the camp was in use between 1902 and 1934. Oral history interviews provide detail about camp activities and aid identification of artifacts. Photographs of camp structures and spatial analysis of artifacts correlate to show patterns of material discard. The use of local history sources to show community contribution in regional development is stressed.

GLENN MASON
Cheney Cowles Museum

*Building Community Relationships: Experiences in Implementing NAGPRA
with Eastern Washington Indian Leaders*

A discussion is presented of the meetings on Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) held thus far in eastern Washington with tribal leaders. The range of perspectives represented and implications for future museum/scholar relationships with these communities is of particular interest.

JAMES A. McDONALD
Royal Ontario Museum

The Enduring Tsimshian Potlatch

The central political role accorded the once-outlawed Northwest Coast potlatch is a critical feature of contemporary potlatching in Canada. Increasingly, potlatching assists restructuring political relations with other aboriginal groups, the Federal, and the Provincial governments. Research with Tsimshians indicates that this apparent cultural revival is not a Hobsbawmian case of "re-inventing culture" but a re-articulation of internal political/cultural values necessary for external affairs. The study uses the ideas of Pierre Bourdieu to examine the potlatch as a political discourse for establishing an appropriate cultural matrix and harmonizing cultural values and practices.

CAROLYNNE L. MERRELL
 BRUCE BROOKS
 LEO FLYNN

Computer Enhancement Techniques for Rock Art Imaging

The accurate documentation of rock art for archival purposes is a difficult procedure. The use of digital photographic enhancement techniques can expand the thorough investigation of rock art. Two of these techniques are described: contrast enhancement and color enhancement. Examples are provided from a petroglyph and two pictograph panels from Buffalo Eddy on the Snake River. The results of applying these techniques are compared to previously published illustrations of these panels. This comparison illustrates the usefulness and importance of these techniques. Other related uses of digital photographic enhancement are presented.

BRUCE MILLER
 University of British Columbia

Indian Use of the Newsmedia: The Case of the Great 1941 Race

A highly-publicized race in 1941 between the national champion University of Washington eight-oared shells and Indian war canoes provides insight into Indian media management strategies and political leadership. Scholarly attention has been largely given to the White use of the media to manage Indian-White relations and Indian leadership tactics that directly confronted the mainstream culture through legal and political challenges. I argue that the overlap of interest in boat races in both the White and Indian communities allowed Indian leadership of a new IRA council to gain credibility internally and visibility externally through the staging of this both symbolic and public-relations event.

BRUCE MILLER
 University of British Columbia

Tribal Law and Coast Salish Gender Systems

Analysis of tribal law is used to complement earlier studies of gender systems of contemporary Washington state and British Columbia Coast Salish communities. Methods include case study and comparison. Two related propositions are evaluated: (1) that tribal codes differentially advantage men by reflecting the values of male-dominated postcontact political cultures; and, (2) that tribal codes most closely reflect women's interests in those communities where women are regularly in positions of political authority. Relevant legal issues include spousal fishing, family protection codes, and community diversity.

JAY MILLER
Cultrix Research

Partitioned Universe: Tsimshian Culture through Time

Tsimshian categories of power, wonder, and crests have carried them through centuries of change. The meaning of these categories and their public expression (or lack of it) are examined in terms of continuities, contingencies, and creativity.

BONNIE J. MILLS
BILL ROULETTE
Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

The End of the Trail: Archaeological Investigations at the William Earl Site (OR-LIN-14), an 1840s Homestead in the Willamette Valley

Questions concerning the motivation, character, and social background of the earliest overland immigrants have been and continue to be a source of historical debate. Considerably less attention has been given to the consumer behaviors of the earliest generation of Midwestern settlers in the Willamette Valley. William Earl traveled from Iowa to the Willamette Valley in 1845. He was established on a Donation Land Claim, in what would become Linn County, in 1846. Archaeological investigations were conducted at the William Earl homestead in the winter and summer of 1992 by Archaeological Investigations Northwest. This study summarizes the preliminary results of the testing and data recovery investigations. The material record from the William Earl site, especially ceramic artifacts, is examined to characterize the consumer behavior of an early settler family.

DARIN R. MOLNAR
Portland State University

Computer-Assisted Reconstruction of the Meier Plank House

A three-dimensional model of the Meier plank house was constructed, using AutoCAD[®], a popular PC computer-aided drawing (CAD) package. By inserting human figures scaled to 5.55 ft. (1.7 m) and capturing dynamic views from within and without the structure, it was possible to gain a clearer understanding of the size and scale of the house and of the amount of labor required to build and maintain it. Additionally, the database management possibilities offered by the AutoCAD[®] management utility were explored.

JOYCE L. MORDEN
Makah Cultural and Research Center

Towards a Taphonomy of Hominids: Carnivore Consumption of Human Remains

Carnivores of all sizes are known to consume humans. Published discussions of carnivore consumption have focused on such mechanical factors as the relative size and strength of the carnivore's jaws and the size, maturity, and bone density of the hominid(s) available for consumption. A bioenergetic approach presented in this study shows that the patterning apparent in this behavior results both from these mechanical factors and from consumption behavior which maximizes nutritional yield (benefit) while minimizing energy required to consume the carcass (cost). Cost/benefit analysis is applied to modern cases of hominid consumption, as well as to examples from the fossil record.

VERA MORGAN
Eastern Washington University

The Bafus Bison Site (45-AD-104): A Butchering Camp in Hatton Coulee

Archaeological investigations conducted along state highway 395 south of Ritzville, Adams County, Washington, produced remains from a kill/butchering camp located on the Hatton Coulee floodplain. Two fire hearths and a marrow processing area were identified. Analysis of faunal remains indicates that bison was the primary animal butchered at this site. The presence of deer-size remains suggests that other animals were also processed. Lithic tools and debitage indicate tool manufacture and maintenance activities were carried out at this location. The high incidence of obsidian debitage (21.5%) presents an unusual situation for bison sites in the mid-Columbia region. A radiocarbon age of 1880 ± 80 BP and a projectile point/knife indicate that the site was occupied during the Harder/Quilomene Bar Phase in central Washington.

DAVID MUGA

Native American Ethnicity and the Nationalities Question: Some Marxist Approaches to Contemporary Indigenous Society

With the single exception of the Hispanos of the Southwest and their guarantee of rights embodied in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1847), Native Americans are the only ethnic peoples which have written treaties with governments in the respective countries in which they reside. Any descriptive account or analyses attempting to deal with issues for Native Americans must work within a framework inalterably linked to the national question of sovereignty and self-determination. This study looks at some consequences of this interlinkage in terms of cultural integrity issues, the role of democratic struggle in relation to more narrow class issues, the interplay between nationhood and ethnicities in the framework of capitalist social relations, and national identity concepts for both reservation Indians and the Indian diaspora. The study addresses these issues from the perspectives of: (1) ethnic processes among Oklahoma Indians; (2) cultural nationalism and economic dependency among California Indians; (3) land tenure and nationhood among the Pueblos of northern New Mexico; (4) language, land, and the impact of hydrodevelopment among the Sandy Bay Cree of Saskatchewan; and, (5) racism and the origin of the Metis in Canada.

IANE MUSSELWHITE

*Junior High Deviancy and the Creation of a Crisis:
Social Drama in Contemporary Japan*

The study begins by examining the statistical occurrence of juvenile problems such as *ijime* (bullying), *tokokyohi* (school refusal syndrome), and school and home violence. In describing a crisis, much of the literature exaggerates the problems or misinterprets the statistics. In the case of *ijime*, for example, official data were not collected until the 1980s, so it is impossible to say that *ijime* has increased. The literature on these problems is reexamined as an ideological discourse on the changes in family, education, and the nature of youth culture in Japan. This social discourse, by collectively treating a relatively small problem as a crisis, serves to control social change, first by a process of overreaction, and then readjustment to the sources of the initial conflict. The framework for this interpretation is derived from Durkheim's idea that "Crime implies not only that the way remains open to necessary changes but that in certain cases it directly prepares these changes." Therefore, looking at deviancy and the discourse that surrounds it provides an insight into the processes and direction of change in Japan.

JAMES NASON
University of Washington

*The Next Steps: Native American Museum Concerns with Collection Storage,
Access, Handling, and Related Issues*

A summary is presented of survey data recently collected from a majority of Canadian and American Indian museums and cultural centers that deal with culturally sensitive materials.

MOMI NAUGHTON
Western Washington University/Simon Fraser University

Hawaiian Women as Seen through Mo'olelo

The already complex nature of the interpretation of sex and gender roles in early postcontact Hawaiian culture is further complicated by three problems we encounter today when studying transcribed Hawaiian folklore and oral histories: the transference of an oral tradition into written form, the predominately male production and control of historic text, and the contradictions between Western "classical truths" and an oral people's perception of reality. By comparing and contrasting early European observations of Hawaiian women to the oral traditions or *mo'olelo* of the people themselves, my research indicates a very different interpretation of women's roles.

JOHN K. NELSON
University of California, Berkeley

*Inheriting Embarrassment: The Politics of Sexual Symbolism at
a Contemporary Shinto Shrine*

Embarrassment is a culturally-constituted reaction that, while usually thought of as restricting human behavior, can also empower it. What happens, for example, when conservative priests find themselves employed by an institution whose traditions venerate a sanctified politics of sexual reproduction? This is the dilemma confronting religious specialists at Kamigamo shrine in Kyoto, Japan, who struggle to constrain the "irreverent" and "inappropriate" meanings of a richly symbolic iconography and architecture which they feel undermines their shrine's status and reputation. Based on 15 months of fieldwork, this study examines the successes and oftentimes humorous failures of these controlling strategies. It also references current debates concerning the ownership of the past and the manipulation of cultural heritage for nationalistic agendas.

MAUREEN NEWMAN
DOUGLAS C. WILSON
Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

*Evidence for Obsidian Procurement and Exchange from Archaic Sites in
the Santiam Basin of the Willamette Valley, Oregon*

Obsidian tools and debitage recovered from 28 tested sites in the Santiam Basin of the Willamette Valley were evaluated by the drainage where each site is located, the source of the obsidian, site function, and site chronology. Additionally, the technological use of obsidian within the tool assemblages of each site is discussed. Analysis of these factors shows variation in obsidian sources and technology between the drainage of the Santiam and related sub-basins. Sourcing data indicate that variation occurs as a result of the site's location relative to the obsidian source and obsidian procurement, use, and maintenance strategies.

LESLIE K. NORMAN

The Prehistory of the Grand Coulee

A regional synthesis of the prehistory of the Grand Coulee is presented. Evidence from 120 sites indicate 3000 years of occupation by logistically organized hunting and gathering people. During the last ten years archaeologists working on the Plateau have worked in non-riverine areas and have attempted to balance the riverine bias in our prehistoric understanding of the Columbia Plateau. This study contributes to this trend.

LINDSAY J. OLIVER

A Hole in the Head: Natural or Cultural?

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, most prehistoric cranial perforations were described as examples of trephination. Through an interdisciplinary approach involving medical history, physiological diseases, and ethnography it was possible to discount many of the earlier claims and to offer more plausible etiologies for cranial lesions. At the same time, the techniques applied to perform trephining were described and criteria for identification of future examples began to evolve. An example of cranial trephination is argued for a cranium recovered from the interior of British Columbia.

NINA M. OLSON
Simon Fraser University*Creation of an Ethnos: The Continuum 1992*

The historic Doukhobor ethnic identity arose during a heretical period in the Russian Orthodox Church, survived persecution and exile (to become known as dissenters and sectarians), was further de-culturated by the revolution and then re-integrated with a new homogenized Soviet identity that in recent years has become "Russkness." During the recent and ongoing Caucasian conflict, mass resettlement, and the new economic model of communal ethno-development, there are indications of strong ethnic mobilization of the identity of "Doukhobor."

NINA M. OLSON
Simon Fraser University*Pokhod U.S.S.R. 1989-1993: A Pilgrimage of the Mind*

With the complexity of southern Caucasus relations and the subsequent movement toward republican independence, conflict between ethnic host republics has created pressures on the indigenous Doukhobors and necessitated mass exodus and resettlement. It was and continues to be a traumatic period. In spite of 70 years of atheization, religious revitalization (during adversity) has shown indications of being in transition to exist in the Turnerian sense [*liminitas*], while the rebuilding of a new communalism gives strength to the notion of "*communitas*" and "*schismogenesis*."

ASTRIDA R. BLUKIS ONAT
BOAS, Inc.

Archaeology at Twiwoc: Swinomish Youth

Fifteen Swinomish youth participated in excavation of an archaeological site on the Swinomish Tribal Community reservation. The project was funded by the Washington Service Corps and other youth employment and job-training programs. The training and investigations were operated in the context of Swinomish culture and traditions. Job-related instruction included Swinomish history, contour mapping, archaeological excavation, and field cataloguing.

JOANNA OSTAPKOWICZ
Simon Fraser University

The Visible Ghosts: The Human Figure in Salish Mortuary Art

A prominent part of nineteenth-century Salish graveyards, mortuary figures were erected in front of large grave houses and were widely distributed over much of Salish territory. The raising and maintenance of these figures, through reclothing ceremonies and accompanying feasts, not only paid respect to the dead but at the same time emphasized a family's social position and wealth. Rights and privileges, such as ownership of the *Sxwaixwe*, *Skowmidgeon*, and *Tal* images, were portrayed on figures both from the coast and from the interior. Although the carving of these figures seems to have flourished for less than a century, they provide a window into the beliefs of nineteenth-century Salish society.

MARY PARCHMAN
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service/Portland State University

Cathlapotle Revisited

Cathlapotle was a Chinookan village abandoned in the mid-1800s. Its location has eluded archaeologists for half a century. Ethnohistoric data, previous archaeological searches, and our recent research have finally determined Cathlapotle's location. Survey and testing has produced evidence for at least eleven houses and yielded a significant amount of cultural items, including ground stone, lithic material, fire-cracked rock, ornamental pieces, and floral and faunal remains. This site may contain valuable clues of Chinookan lifeways as well as insight into the effects of European influx, the fur trade, and devastating diseases.

Laurie K. Pearce
Oregon State University

*Institutional Power and the Medical Construction of Pregnancy and Childbirth
in Linn County, Oregon*

American medicine is an institution of power in which women's selves and their bodies are constructed in a certain temporal and spatial framework by the holders of medical knowledge. The included practitioner perceptions, when interfaced with issues of class and race, become quite powerful in the context of a county prenatal clinic in Linn County, Oregon. Ethnographic methods are used to uncover these problematic power relations to reveal the interactions among clinic staff, local obstetricians, and the low-income women who are the clinic's clients.

Laura S. Phillips
Dennis E. Lewarch
Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services

*West Point Subsistence and Technology Patterns:
Insights from Specialist Studies*

Latest results of fish bone, mammal bone, shellfish, and lithic technology specialist studies of the 45-KI-428 assemblages are reviewed. The fish assemblages includes both fresh water and marine species, with salmon most abundant. Spatial differences in fish species diversity and amount of fish bone correlate with patterns in feature type and lithic manufacturing activities. The mammal assemblage is dominated by deer and elk, but other terrestrial and marine species are present. The shellfish assemblage includes a range of locally available species. Shell breakage patterns do not indicate excessive mechanical breakage, a possible site engineering indicator.

J. Gregory Pinel
University of British Columbia

The Sparrow Decision: Musqueam Salmon Fishing and Politics

How Musqueam are responding to the Sparrow Decision follows the premise (as discussed by Boxberger in 1986 and Miller in 1989 with reference to culturally-related communities in the United States) that women's access to public authority is limited when a community is able to access a significant portion of the salmon resource. At Musqueam, however, there are important variables related to the band's contemporary female-dominated political organization that are preventing a dramatic transformation in access to public authority from one gender to the other. This study examines the relationship between political candidates' and council members' familial connections, the benefits that council members have brought to the community, and the process of negotiation over access to salmon. This research has shown that Musqueam are attempting to reconcile the recent past and the present with the future by integrating aspects of a developing male-dominated industry with the contemporary political organization.

HEATHER PRATT
University of British Columbia

Archaeology and Gender: A View from the Northwest Coast

Currently archaeologists are debating the relevancy of gender to the study of prehistoric cultures. Not all archaeologists are enthusiastic about incorporating gender studies into archaeological theory. Some archaeologists are attempting to go beyond the theory debate to the archaeological record in order to discover the presence of gender. Discussed and critiqued are some examples of Northwest Coast archaeologists' search and discovery of gender in the archaeological record.

JOY RALPH
Western Washington University

Cultural Attitudes toward Tattooing: North America

There appears to be a fairly strict dichotomy in the perception of tattooing within the North American culture. On the one hand, tattooing is perceived as an art form, a way of modifying or beautifying the body, much like jewelry or hairstyling. On the other, tattooing is painful mutilation, engaged in only by persons of low social value or of psychopathic mindset. The first views the act of tattooing as primarily positive, the second negative. It is my intention to explore the differences in attitude between the two positions, and attempt to delineate some other characteristics of the groups that hold them.

JO REESE
JOHN L. FAGAN
Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

*General Overview of Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Archaeological Work
in Oregon and Preliminary Report on a Cascade Phase Site
on the Clackamas River*

During 1991 and 1992, about 130 prehistoric sites and numerous historical archaeological sites, structures, and features were located and evaluated for Northwest Pipeline Corporation in several areas of Oregon. Most sites were located in the Willamette Valley and the Klamath Falls area. This study serves as an introduction for the overall project and provides preliminary data on a site found near the Clackamas River that has both Cascade and Late Archaic phase components.

KENNETH C. REID
 JAMES D. GALLISON
 Rain Shadow Research, Inc
 EDWARD F. BAKEWELL
 University of Washington

*Toolstone Traffic in the Powder River Volcanic Field
 of Oregon's Blue Mountains*

The most geologically-complex outlier of the Northern Rockies is the Blue Mountains province of northeast Oregon. This complexity is reflected in the diversity of toolstone materials. Several formations containing workable raw materials have been mapped in varying levels of detail by geologists. They include the Elkhorn Ridge Argillite (cherts and metacherts), the Martin Bridge Limestone (cherts), and the Powder River Volcanic Field (obsidians, dacites, andesites). We examine the latter area, using mapped andesite outcrops and petrographic and chemical sourcing of bifaces to glimpse past patterns of travel and transaction.

DAVID G. RICE
 U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District

*The METRO West Point Archaeology Project: A Model for Rapid Response
 to Complex Construction Deadlines*

Unexpected archaeological discoveries during construction are the worst case scenario for today's archaeological planners. In most cases National Environmental Protection Agency documentation (including Section 106 consultation) identifies, evaluates, and mitigates for adverse effects of construction projects well in advance of construction. But what about those few buried sites that go undetected until suddenly exposed by earthmoving construction equipment? The METRO West Point Archaeology Project was such a project. Professional judgement, broad-based participation, and a seldom-used administrative route provided by the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 469a-c) (36 CFR Part 800.11 [b] [2] [iii]) may prove to be a suitable shortcut to standard requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470a).

DAVID G. RICE
 U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District

*Modeling Constraints Arising from Established Communications Pathways:
 The Influence of Trails*

One overlay for developing predictive models for cultural resources identification ought to include the routings for established trails. Foraging prehistoric population movements followed a seasonal round of subsistence activities. Human use of trails frequently arose from pursuit of ungulates along game trails to water and other habitat resources. Specific human task groupings would tend to follow particular routes in passing through regional landscapes. Trail pathways interconnected settlements and resource areas in a regular and

predictable pattern. The prehistorian's task of reconstruction of past lifeways needs to consider the interlinkage of identifiable trails with identified settlements, camps, and specialized-use sites. An understanding of the pattern of trails helps to illustrate basic adaptations to landscape, changing access to resources, and spatial-functional interrelationships among cultural resource sites.

ALLAN RICHARDSON
Whatcom Community College

Field Reports of the Northwest Boundary Survey, 1857-1861

An historical source rarely consulted by anthropologists is the records of the Northwest Boundary Survey completed from 1857 to 1861. Among the various surviving records of this survey the field reports contain the most detail on Indian people, cultural features, and the surrounding environment. For the Nooksack area, the reports and associated maps and notes of G. Clinton Gardner and Henry Custer are the most informative. These materials are also the earliest detailed written record of the Nooksack Indians.

LYNN A. ROBBINS
Western Washington University

Needs Assessment and Lummi Indian Nation's Quest for Self-Governance

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has engaged the Lummi Indian Nation and several other tribes in self-governance programs, which will result in tribal management of federal funds. These require tribes to demonstrate their abilities to manage federal monies without direct participation by the BIA, and to do assessments of existing programs and tribal members' educational, health, and other needs. The author assisted the Lummi Indian Nation with its needs assessment by preparing, administering, and analyzing questionnaires and the data collected with them. The assessment examined a representative random sample of on-reservation tribal members' attitudes about community needs in service, public safety, resource management, intergovernmental affairs, community problems, tribal self-governance, and recommendations for improvement in on-reservation living conditions. The assessment and its disposition are summarized.

BILL R. ROULETTE
Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

Baby Pyramids along the Calapooia River: An Inquiry into the Development of Mound Sites as a Site Type

Preliminary results of data recovery excavations at the Calapooia Midden site (35-LIN-468) are discussed. The study examines the causal factors that contributed to the development of the site and to similar sites in the Willamette Valley that contain substantial midden deposits. Such sites are commonly called mound sites. Midden accumulations are viewed as evidence for redundant and spatially-congruent use of specific locales. This pattern of land use appears to begin ca. 4000 BP. The development of large midden sites marks a shift in settlement (and subsistence) practices compared to the preceding 5000 years of Willamette Valley prehistory. The extrinsic and intrinsic factors that contributed to this shift are examined.

L. V. SALO
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District

Upland Site Archaeology: Data Constraints and Needs for Supporting Research

There are serious obstacles to full use of archaeological data from upland sites in the western Columbia Plateau. Most assemblages cannot be radiocarbon-aged with present methods, nor do they often contain projectile points that can be used to date them relatively. Dating possibilities, however, include thermoluminescence, rim hydration or weathering-depth analysis, paleomagnetism, and AMS dating of organic residues. Untested ideas for research on the various methods to stimulate research interest are presented.

EVELYN R. SAMBORSKY
Idaho State University

Hells Canyon Cultural Affiliations: An Ethnoarchaeological Analysis of the Columbia Plateau/Great Basin "Boundary"

Archaeologists and ethnohistorians alike have long considered prehistoric Hells Canyon to be little more than a grey area between the Columbia Plateau and Great Basin. However, recent archaeological investigations have renewed interest in the area, and distinct cultural traditions are re-emerging. This ethnoarchaeological analysis utilizes the limited ethnographic data on Hells Canyon, linguistic affiliations of place names, and archaeological contributions that include data on settlement locations and rock art sites. Results of this analysis confirm Hells Canyon as a point of contact between Columbia Plateau and Great Basin populations with some evidence for distinct cultural boundaries.

CATHERINE J. SANDS
Central Washington University

Food for Thought: Production, Diffusion, Consumption

The pre-Columbian Meso and Southern American area produced a multitude of domesticated crops unknown to the Old World. The introduction of many of these plants forever changed the gastronomic consumption patterns of European, African, and Asian cultures. As in other cases of diffusion, cultures chose some of these while ignoring others. Many of these plants and their preparations became known by the country which readily accepted them such as French fried potatoes, Swiss or Dutch chocolates. This study explores a few of these examples of diffusion and their lasting impact on our eating habits.

RANDALL SCHALK

*Birds without Legs?: Archaeological Patterns in Avian Skeletal Part
Frequencies on the Northwest Coast*

Recent studies of archaeological avifaunal assemblages from northwestern Europe and the Great Basin describe unexpectedly low frequencies of avian leg parts. Although not widely recognized, a similar pattern has been repeatedly reported for Northwest Coast avifaunal collections. Reviewed are avifaunal assemblages from the Northwest and various models that have been proposed to account for the scarcity of posterior limb elements. Alternative taphonomic processes are critically examined and their implications are discussed.

RICK SCHULTING
Simon Fraser University

Socioeconomic Status Differentiation on the Plateau

Ray and others have argued that the pristine Plateau social system was strongly pacifistic and egalitarian. A number of researchers have more recently called into question both of these assumptions. Burial data are arguably the single most appropriate source of information for addressing questions of socioeconomic differentiation in prehistoric contexts. With this end in mind, two burials sites in the Upper Columbia region excavated by Collier et al. in the late 1930s, as well as a composite sample from sites previously excavated in the Kamloops-Chase area of British Columbia are compared and contrasted. Lorenz curves and Gini indices are used to provide measures of the degree of inequality present in the three samples. The findings indicate a high degree of inequality in non-perishable grave inclusions in the Upper Columbia, but not in the Kamloops-Chase sample. Since the two Upper Columbia sites date one to the last prehistoric and one to the protohistoric, it is also possible to compare these two periods, and significant differences are suggested in the way material culture is used to symbolize status distinctions between the two periods. Finally, possible explanations for the differences noted are explored.

AMANDA SIX

Power and Quiescence in a Rural Company Town

An important aspect of power relations is the phenomenon of quiescence or non-conflict. In situations of political and economic inequality, the lack of challenge by the deprived group may be seen as a function of the power relationship and the quiescence it inculcates in the non-elite. This type of hegemonic relationship may be explicated in a case study of a rural Washington "company town" built up around a cement plant. The ownership of the plant was always external to the community, and management was provided from a rotating, non-local pool. When the plant was suddenly closed in June of 1990, the decision was never challenged by the local workers. Also explored are Pierre Bourdieu's notions of cultural and symbolic capital, as well as "social space," especially in regard to rural-urban relations.

KERRY SMALLWOOD
Western Washington University

Visual Symbols in Oral Tradition: Australian Aboriginal Symbols from the Central Desert

Visual symbols act as mnemonic devices in the transmission of the oral tradition in Australian Aboriginal culture. The symbols encode vital survival information such as land ownership, resource management, social relationships, cultural values, moral imperatives, and religious ideology. The ceremonial context transfers this cultural knowledge using modes of transmission (music, dance, pantomime, rhyming verse, and visual symbols) that involve the right hemisphere of the brain, thus reinforcing the oral information processed by the left hemisphere. The visual symbols utilized by Central Desert Aborigines, their meaning, and their role in the oral transmission of cultural knowledge are analyzed.

MARY K. SMITH-NOLAN

Going Native: The Formation of Alternative Gender Ideologies in a New Age Native American Spirituality Movement

Spiritual discourses seen as originating with Native Americans are sometimes appropriated by Euroamericans in search of alternatives to dominant ideologies. The Red Cedar Circle is a group made up of primarily Euroamericans who practice a Native American spirituality of the Pacific Northwest Coast. Native Americans are part of a constructed homogenous category of indigenous peoples that provides Euroamericans with gender definitions considered oppositional to dominant Western definitions. These alternative definitions are often essentialist in nature. The study primarily deals with the Red Cedar Circle practitioners in Corvallis, Oregon, but includes data collected from New Age literature.

MARJORIE SMITH
Simon Fraser University

X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Pigmented Pottery from Tell Safut, Jordan

Ceramics are often used as temporal markers and cultural diagnostics due to an abundance in an archaeological context. The traditional approaches rely on stylistic attributes, such as vessel shape, decoration, or surface treatment. However, variability can also be linked to elemental patterning. Ongoing research into the elemental composition of pigmented pottery from a Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age site in Jordan is explored.

JULIE K. STEIN
University of Washington

Issues in Processing Archaeological Materials for Repatriation Assessment

The procedural concerns involved in the preparation and processing of archaeological materials and their associated records for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) deadlines and repatriation actions is discussed.

JULIE K. STEIN
University of Washington
KATHY TROOST
Shannon & Wilson, Incorporated

Geology and Geomorphology of the West Point Sites

The geological history of the West Point landform is reviewed using data from drill cores, auger tests, exposures in construction areas, and archaeological excavations. Changes in the configuration of a barrier sand berm complex on the north side of West Point are summarized, including impacts of landslides, rising sea levels, and ground subsidence ca. 1100 BP due to an earthquake. A model of topographic changes through time is presented to demonstrate how generations of hunter-gatherers used the dynamic landform surface.

JOAN STEVENSON
PHILLIP EVERSON
Western Washington University
LAURIE ROGERS
Origins Research Institute

*Changes in Fertility Relative to Starting, Stopping, and Spacing Behaviors
in a Migrating Mennonite Community, 1775-1899*

The changes in fertility for a migrating Mennonite church congregation are described. Genealogies were reconstructed from the church's registries of vital events covering the period 1725-1924. During this time the congregation moved twice and lived in three locales: Prussia (1725-1821), Russia (1822-1874), and in Kansas in the United States (1875-1924). Age-specific marital fertility rates are relatively low and tend to peak for women

aged 25 to 29 years. The total fertility rates range from 1.19 to 5.29. These numbers are low for a natural fertility population. This may partly reflect underreporting of births and deaths of infants, but it is also consistent with a pattern whereby some women were having lots of children and others were having few or none. The relative number of these two groups of women shifted at least twice. Fertility was lowest during the late Prussian and early Russian stays, peaked in late Russia, and decreased for women born in the United States.

FRED S. STRANGE
Eastern Washington University

Returning to the Field

A Mexican peasant village originally visited 23 years ago has been revisited by this ethnographer three times since. This study examines some of the insights to be gained and problems encountered in returning after extended absences to an ethnographic field site: what assumptions are challenged by work through this time spread; how do informants respond; what special opportunities present themselves; are there changes in the way informants express themselves to the ethnographer in regard to supernatural phenomena; and, how does the ethnographer's own perspective change?

PATRICIA SWEANEY
Western Washington University

Sexual Harassment and the Issue of Confidentiality

This study addresses sexual harassment of women in the United States, particularly as it relates to the issue of victim confidentiality, and includes some social and legal background. Sexual harassment is a rather recent issue for our judicial system, since the concept of sexual discrimination was not legally defined until the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Recently there has been increasing refinement in the law in an effort to create an adequate working definition of sexual harassment. Of great importance is the improvement of victims' reporting of incidents. Today the issue of confidentiality is a factor in the reporting and prosecuting of harassment incidents.

BRIAN THOM
University of British Columbia

*The Political and Economic Position of Chinook and Salish Women:
The Ethnohistoric and Anthropological Records*

Classical anthropological texts dealing with the Northwest Coast, culminating with the publication of Volume 7 of the Handbook of North American Indians, do not generally look at the changing political and economic roles of women. Notes kept by early explorers, Hudson's Bay Company fort journals, and other early government documents show the political and economic roles of women. These roles were more clearly defined than the anthropological material of the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries ever suggest. It is possible to understand the postcontact history of the Northwest Coast in a new light, and not from the reconstructivist one dominant in texts like the Handbook.

GAIL THOMPSON
Historic Research Associates

Mitigating Impacts to Traditional Cultural Properties

A case study of how impacts to a traditional property were mitigated in order to protect the values of the property is discussed.

R. WAYNE THOMPSON
Idaho State University

Internal Spatial Analysis of a Hells Canyon Housepit

Two summers of excavation in a large housepit depression on the Snake River have yielded sufficient contextual data to warrant attempted reconstructions of activity areas and architecture. Stratigraphic excavation and artifact piece plotting enable the reconstruction of both the house form and its internal activities for several occupations over the past 1500 years. Middle range theoretical models and examples from previous house excavations strengthen the case for interpretation of this kind in Pacific Northwest archaeology.

DONALD E. TYLER
University of Idaho

The Taxonomic Status of the "Meganthropus" Cranium Sangiran 31

Among authorities there is no agreement concerning the taxonomic status of the mandibular specimens that have been assigned to the genus, "Meganthropus." Despite morphological differences, mostly related to extreme size, these mandibles have been assigned by most authorities to a proposed highly sexual dimorphic population of early *Homo erectus* in Java. Sangiran 31 consists of nearly complete left and right parietals, part of the left temporal, and an occipital. The overall morphology is different from known *H. erectus* specimens within and outside of southeast Asia. The cranium is thicker than any known specimen of *H. erectus*. It also possesses very large expansive temporal muscles and a double sagittal crest.

CHRISTY WATROUS
University of Idaho

*Christopher Columbus and the New World: The Shaping of Initial Views
and How Those Views Have Changed*

The standard representations of both Christopher Columbus and the indigenous peoples of the New World have changed over the years as our culture's perceptions of the New World and its colonization have changed. Geographers played a very important role in shaping initial views in that they were able to manipulate the information passed on to European peoples. Columbus appeared on the maps as the bearer of Christianity and civilization. The New World was shown to be filled with exploitable riches and disfigured beasts in need of civilization. This initial view was also shaped by the accounts of Amerigo Vespucci and Bartholomeo de Las Casas.

WILLIAM WILLARD
Washington State University

*Intervention in Public Health Services Access Problems of Mexican
and Central American Immigrants*

An applied anthropological intervention in the context of an outbreak of *Meningococcus* is reported. The intervention focused on communicating between immigrants from Mexico and Central America and a public health services agency. Communication problems occurred in both lack of a common language and in lack of common cultural understanding.

SHIRLEY BARR WILLIAMS
Archaeological Investigations Northwest Inc.

*Preliminary Results of Blood Residue Analysis of Artifacts for the Northwest
Pipeline Corporation Project and Related Projects*

Blood residue analysis using cross-over electrophoresis has been used in the study of artifacts from several sites within the impact zone of the Northwest Pipeline Corporation's new natural gas pipeline in Oregon. The methods, techniques, and results of the blood residue analysis on selected artifacts from sites in the Willamette Valley and the Klamath Basin are presented. General information is provided about the overall results of the AINW Blood Residue Analysis Laboratory over the last two years.

DOUGLAS C. WILSON
Archaeological Investigations Northwest Inc.

*Exploring Late Archaic Refuse Disposal and Site Structure at a Camas Processing Site in the
Willamette Valley, Oregon*

The organization of activity and discard space at the South Muddy site (35-LIN-451) is examined using spatial and artifact analyses. The presence of cobble and fire-cracked rock concentrations characteristic of camas roasting facilities, "storage" pits, charred camas bulbs, and relatively large frequencies of expedient tools are interpreted as the remains of camas procurement and processing equipment. The presence of formalized secondary refuse deposits and distinctive patterns of activity and discard areas suggest repeated occupation of the site by the same (or closely-related) persons over time. It is suggested that Late Archaic groups exploiting the Muddy Creek drainage were localized with respect to camas procurement and processing. Such an assessment supports models of Late Archaic camas intensification and sub-basin occupational diversity.

ROB WINTHROP
Winthrop Associates

Identifying Traditional Cultural Properties

The characteristics of traditional cultural properties are discussed and a process for identifying those properties is outlined. The presentation includes a discussion of sources, consultation, and confidentiality.

JOHN W. WOLF
Portland State University

Ground Stone Tools from the Meier Site (35-CO-5)

Of the more than 10,000 artifacts recovered at the Meier site (35-CO-5), less than 500 are ground stone tools. Although 72% of the excavation occurred within the boundaries of the long house, 82.5% of the ground stone artifacts were recovered in the house. Within the house the greatest density of ground stone occurs in the northern (rear) third of the house. Ethnographic records indicate that higher status individuals occupy the rear portions of Northwest Coast long houses. I hypothesize that the distribution of ground stone artifacts in the long house is a reflection of status differentials represented by residence position in the house.

BRUCE WOMACK
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, Forest Service

Emergency Data Recovery Excavations at Area E, Deep Gully (10-IH-1892)

In November 1992 a deeply-buried prehistoric occupation was discovered near Pittsburg Landing, Idaho. An emergency data recovery program was initiated. The preliminary results indicate that this discovery may constitute the earliest evidence for prehistoric occupation in the Pittsburg Landing area. The excavations revealed an occupational surface which appears to be buried by a primary deposit of Mazama ash (6700 BP). Associated with the occupational surface is a relatively homogeneous assemblage of large, side-notched projectile points. Side-notched projectile points do not normally occur beneath Mazama. This site has the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of site formational processes in Hells Canyon, the eruption of Mt. Mazama, and the deposition or redeposition of Mazama ash.

JACILEE WRAY
Olympic National Park
JAMES JAMIE
Quileute Tribe

Applied Anthropology on the Olympic Peninsula

Olympic National Park, located on the Olympic Peninsula of northwestern Washington, is often characterized as a pristine natural environment. Cooperative research between the park anthropologist and peninsula tribes demonstrates that the park is also a cultural landscape with places and features of traditional and contemporary importance for the indigenous people of the peninsula. Olympic National Park's applied anthropology program has provided opportunities for on-going collaboration with the tribes on issues of mutual concern, such as the documentation of important resources and landforms within the park and the development of tribal cultural heritage preservation programs. With slides to complement the presentation, these cooperative programs are discussed.

HIDEKI YOSHIKAWA
Oregon State University

*The Power Relations between Illegal Immigrant Workers and Japanese Workers:
A Case Study of Toki Company*

A case study is presented of power relations between illegal immigrant workers and Japanese workers in a sub-contract construction company in Tokyo. The case discusses how the structure and culture of the company and the illegality involved in the employment of immigrant workers shape the power relations between the two. It demonstrates that while the culture and structure of the company limit Japanese workers' ability to use power over illegal immigrant workers, illegal immigrant workers, free from such constraints, have various means to gain power over Japanese workers.

LAUREL ANN ZELLER

Women in Early Modern Japanese History

Western scholarship on Japanese women has traditionally focused on oppression, and obscured the dynamics of their lives. This is especially true of women during the early modern period of Japanese history, 1886 to 1937. Only with the recent surge in feminist research has the critique of this focus entered mainstream scholarship. Ethnographies, biographies, and ethnohistorical accounts show women in early modern Japanese history lobbying for political change, in large numbers supporting political organizations, striking for higher wages, publishing literary journals, and dying for their beliefs. In fact, these women have had far more "power" than Western scholars have traditionally acknowledged.