

# ANTHROPOLOGY

*Emeriti: (Professors)* Clifford R. Barnett,\* Harumi Befu,\* George A. Collier, Jane F. Collier, Carol Delaney, Charles O. Frake, James L. Gibbs, Jr., Renato I. Rosaldo, G. William Skinner, George D. Spindler, Robert B. Textor

*Chair:* James Ferguson

*Professors:* William H. Durham, James Ferguson, Ian Hodder, Richard G. Klein, Tanya Luhmann (on leave), Lynn Meskell, Sylvia J. Yanagisako

*Associate Professors:* Paulla Ebron, James A. Fox, Miyako Inoue, Liisa Malkki (on leave), John W. Rick (on leave)

*Assistant Professors:* Rebecca Bliege Bird, Melissa J. Brown, David DeGusta, James Holland Jones, Sarah S. Jain, Matthew Kohrman, Ian G. Robertson, Barbara Voss, Michael V. Wilcox

*Assistant Professor (Research):* Douglas W. Bird

*Courtesy Professors:* Penelope Eckert, Raymond McDermott

*Visiting Assistant Professor:* Ewa Domanska, Mark Maguire

*Lecturers:* Amy Burce, Daniel A. Contreras, Keila Diehl, Carolyn Duffey, Claudia Engel, Matthew J. Jobin, Cari Kapur, Eliane Karp de Toledo, Alma Kunanbaeva, Karen Levy, Merritt Ruhlen, Sadie Jane Ryan, James Truncer

*Consulting Associate Professor:* Dominique Irvine

*Consulting Assistant Professor:* Joanna Mountain

*Affiliated Faculty:* Carol Boggs, J. Gordon Brotherston, Susan Cashion, John Dolph, Jean-Pierre Dupuy, Marcus W. Feldman, John A. Gosling, Ellen McLarney, Robert Sapolsky, Jeffrey T. Schnapp, Bernardo Subercaseaux

*Teaching Affiliates:* Aisha Beliso De-Jesus, Chiara De Cesari, Tiffany Romain, Angel Roque, Sima Shakhari, Mukta Sharangpani

*Mail Code:* 94305-2034

*Phone:* (650) 723-3421

*Email:* anthropology@stanford.edu

*Web Site:* <http://anthropology.stanford.edu>

\* Recalled to active duty.

Courses given in Anthropology have the subject code ANTHSCI or CASA. For a complete list of subject codes, see Appendix.

The departments of Anthropological Sciences and Cultural and Social Anthropology have merged to form one department, the Department of Anthropology.

Anthropology is devoted to the study of human beings and human societies as they exist across time and space. It is distinct from other social sciences in that it gives central attention to the full time span of human history, and to the full range of human societies and cultures, including those located in historically marginalized parts of the world. It is therefore especially attuned to questions of social, cultural, and biological diversity, to issues of power, identity, and inequality, and to the understanding of dynamic processes of social, historical, ecological, and biological change over time. Education in anthropology provides excellent preparation for living in a multicultural and globally-interconnected world, and helps to equip students for careers in fields including law, medicine, business, public service, research, and ecological sustainability and resource management. Students may pursue degrees in anthropology at the bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels.

## UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

### BACHELOR OF ARTS

Students who declared a major in Anthropological Sciences or in Cultural and Social Anthropology prior to the academic year 2007-08 should consult the *Stanford Bulletin 2006-07* for degree requirements. Such students may continue in their degree program under these requirements, or they may elect to transfer to the new rules outlined below for the Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology.

In 2007-08, students may elect to declare a major in either Anthropology or Anthropological Sciences. Those who declare the major in Anthropology may follow either the Anthropology track (formerly Cultural and Social Anthropology) or the Anthropological Sciences track listed below. Those who declare the major in Anthropological Sciences must follow the Anthropological Sciences track listed below.

## ANTHROPOLOGY

Students may declare a major in Anthropology and earn the degree by following these requirements. The department also offers an honors program in Anthropology.

This program provides students with expertise for understanding social and cultural transformations from an international and crosscultural perspective. In addition to gaining an excellent foundation for graduate research and study, students majoring in Anthropology can pursue careers in government, international business, international development agencies, international education, law, mass media, non-profit organizations, and public policy.

Students may include course offerings in other departments such as Classics, Economics, English, History, Political Science, Psychology, and Sociology, as well as course offerings in programs such as African Studies, American Studies, Archaeology, Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity, East Asian Studies, Feminist Studies, Latin American Studies, Public Policy, and Urban Studies.

To declare a major in Anthropology, students should contact the department's student peer adviser or student program coordinator. The department checklist for the major can be downloaded in pdf format from <http://anthropology.stanford.edu/>. Submit the checklist to the student program coordinator and apply for the major in Axess. The checklist must be approved by the faculty chair of the committee on undergraduate degrees. Requirements for the major include:

1. A faculty adviser in Anthropology.
2. A program of 65 units, with at least 40 units of courses with the subject code CASA. The remaining 25 units may be taken from courses in related departments or transferred from other anthropological study programs, such as overseas programs. The 65 units must form a coherent program of study and be approved by the student's faculty adviser.
3. A grade of 'B-' or better in CASA 90, Theory in Cultural and Social Anthropology. This course is required of majors and should be taken within a year of declaring the major or before the end of the junior year. It introduces students to anthropological theory and prepares them for upper-division courses in the department.
4. The 40 units of courses with the subject code CASA required for the major must include at least one course from four of the six topical categories listed below:
  - a) Archaeology
  - b) Gender and Feminism
  - c) Globalization and Transnationalism
  - d) Linguistic and Symbolic Anthropology
  - e) Race and Ethnicity
  - f) Science, Technology, or Medicine
5. Students must choose a concentration, taking at least 15 units in three or more courses on one theme or topic. Concentrations may be defined by subject matter or cultural area. Some examples of themes for a concentration are: cultural studies, economic development, kinship, mass media, material culture, migration and immigration, political economy, popular culture, race and ethnicity, religion, urban cultures, or a particular culture area such as Japan, Europe, or South Asia. A student's area of concentration must be approved by the major adviser.
6. A minimum of 15 units must be in CASA seminars numbered 100 or above.
7. Competence in a foreign language beyond the first-year level. Such competence is usually demonstrated by completing a 5 unit course at the second-year level with a grade of 'B-' or better. The requirement may be met by special examination administered through the Language Center.

8. 10 units from IHUM 27A,B, Encounters and Identities, may be counted towards the major. Students whose programs require non-English language study as part of a geographical or linguistics focus may ask their faculty adviser to approve up to 5 units from language courses toward the degree if such courses are at the second-year level and above, or are in a second non-English language. No more than 10 units of CASA 96, Directed Individual Study, may be counted towards the major, and may only be included among the 25 related units permitted for the major. All required units for the undergraduate degree program must be passed with a grade of 'C' or better, and not more than 10 (maximum of 5 units in CASA courses and 5 units in related subjects) of the required 65 units may be taken for a credit/no credit grade.

*Deadline for Declaring the Major*—Students must complete the declaration process, including planning form submission and Axxess declaration, upon completion of 90 units or upon achieving junior class status.

Majors are encouraged to develop field research projects under the supervision of a department faculty member. The department offers research grants to support individually-designed summer field research in cultural and social anthropology. The department research grant should be used to support field research as a supplement to other field research grants such as the UAR research grants. Eligibility for application to the research grants program requires that a student has completed a minimum of two department courses with a grade point average of 3.3 (B+) or better. One of the two courses may be completed in the quarter in which the grant application is submitted to the department. Michelle Z. Rosaldo Grant applications for individually-designed summer field research projects are due by the end of the fifth week in Winter Quarter.

Prospective majors may meet with the chair of the undergraduate committee or the undergraduate peer adviser for initial advice on choosing an appropriate faculty adviser in the department. In consultation with their faculty advisers, students must develop a coherent program of study for the major. Students are required to submit the application form for the major, including their completed proposed plan of study, to the student program coordinator, no later than the beginning of the Winter Quarter of the junior year. Required course work for the research grants program includes CASA 93, Prefield Research Seminar, and CASA 94, Postfield Research Seminar. Suggested course work for the research grants program includes CASA 92, Research Writers Workshop, CASA 95A, Research in Anthropology, and CASA 96, Directed Individual Study. Contact the student program coordinator for more information.

Majors are required to meet with their faculty advisers at least once each quarter. Each student's progress towards fulfilling the major requirements is recorded in a file kept in the student program coordinator's office. It is the student's responsibility to see that this file is accurate and up to date.

### SENIOR PAPER AND DEPARTMENTAL HONORS

The senior paper program in Anthropology provides majors in Anthropology the opportunity to conduct original research under the guidance of a faculty adviser. The senior paper program is open to all majors in the department. Students must initiate their participation in the senior paper program by filing an application of intent with the student program coordinator. The application must include a description of the proposed project, a program of study, and a letter of approval from a faculty sponsor. All majors are encouraged to apply to the senior paper program in their sophomore or junior year prior to initiating fieldwork or other research. The senior paper application of intent must be submitted no later than the second week of Autumn Quarter in the senior year. Enrollment in CASA 95A, Research in Anthropology, is recommended during Autumn and Winter quarters. The Senior Paper Checklist must be completed, signed by the program adviser, and handed in to the student program coordinator by the end of the second week in Autumn Quarter in the senior year. Students must enroll in CASA 95B, Senior Paper, in the final quarter in the undergraduate degree program before graduating. The senior paper is submitted in the final quarter before graduation. For more information, see the student program coordinator.

All majors are encouraged to write an honors paper. Majors should begin research for an honors paper prior to the last quarter of the junior year with guidance from their faculty adviser. At the latest, department

majors must submit an application of intent to write an honors paper to the student program coordinator no later than the end of Spring Quarter (or the third quarter) in the junior year. Department majors are eligible to apply for honors candidacy with a 3.5 GPA in the department major and a 3.0 GPA in overall course work. Enrollment in CASA 95A, Research in Anthropology, is recommended during Autumn and Winter quarters. The Honors Checklist and Timeline must be completed, signed by the program adviser, and handed in to the student program coordinator by the end of the second week in Autumn Quarter in the senior year. Students must enroll in CASA 95B, Senior Paper, in the final quarter in the undergraduate degree program before graduating. A senior paper to be considered for departmental honors is submitted in the final quarter before graduation. Senior papers with a letter grade of 'A-' or better may be awarded departmental honors. For more information, see the student program coordinator.

### MINOR

To declare a minor in Anthropology, students should contact the department's student peer adviser or student program coordinator. The checklist for the minor can be downloaded in pdf format from <http://anthropology.stanford.edu>. Submit the checklist to the student program coordinator and apply for the minor in Axxess. The checklist must be approved by the faculty chair of the committee on undergraduate degrees. Requirements for the minor include the following:

1. A faculty adviser in Anthropology.
2. 30 units of department course work. IHUM 27A,B may be applied to the 30 units. Only 5 units of directed individual study may apply towards the 30 units in the minor. Units for the minor must be passed with a grade of 'C' or better.
3. Up to 10 of the 30 units may be taken for instructor-elected, satisfactory/no credit grade.
4. At least 15 of the 30 units must be from CASA courses numbered 70 or above.
5. A minimum of 5 of the 30 units must be taken in a cultural area course approved by the program adviser on the undergraduate minor checklist.

*Deadline for Declaring the Minor*—Students must complete the declaration process, both planning form submission and Axxess registration, by the last day of the quarter, two quarters prior to degree conferral, for example by the last day of Autumn Quarter if Spring graduation is intended.

### COTERMINAL BACHELOR'S AND MASTER'S DEGREES

The deadline for applications to the coterminal M.A. degree program in Anthropology is March 4, 2008. Prospective applicants should see <http://anthropology.stanford.edu/> for information about application for graduate admission. Applicants must submit a writing sample in English that demonstrates the ability to produce original analytical work at the graduate level, three letters of reference, recent original transcripts, and a statement of purpose.

For University coterminal degree program rules and University application forms, see <http://registrar.stanford.edu/shared/publications.htm#Coterm>.

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Students may declare a major in Anthropology or a major in Anthropological Sciences and earn the degree by following these requirements. The department also offers an honors program in Anthropology and in Anthropological Sciences.

The program gives students an understanding of the breadth and depth of anthropological knowledge, as well as a series of intellectual and practical tools developed from one of the four breadth areas listed below. Graduates are prepared for careers in anthropology, business, economic development, education, environmental conservation, foreign service, health professions, international relations, law, and public policy. With the addition of courses from the natural, physical, and mathematical sciences, the degree also provides preparation for further study in scientific areas, including earth sciences, ecology and evolutionary biology, environmental sciences, human genetics, medicine, and psychology.

## REQUIREMENTS

The department offers considerable flexibility in structuring the major. In consultation with a faculty adviser, students develop a program that reflects their individual interests and needs. Majors are expected to meet with their advisers at least once every quarter. Each student's progress toward fulfilling the requirements of the major is recorded in a departmental file. It is the student's responsibility to see that this file is kept up to date.

All majors must fulfill the following requirements:

1. *Course work*: 65 units, with at least 45 units in courses with the subject code ANTHSCI. The remaining 20 units may be taken in any related science, social science, and humanities department or program. Outside courses must form a coherent program of study and must be approved by the student's adviser. Up to 10 of the 65 units may be in directed individual study.
2. *Breadth*: students complete one course from each of the these four breadth categories: archaeology; paleoanthropology and genetics; sociocultural and linguistic anthropology; environment and health. Two of these courses must be introductory. HUMBIO 2A and 2B fulfill the student's choice of two breadth categories as well as two introductory courses. A single course may only be counted toward a single breadth category.
3. *Theory courses*: ANTHSCI 190, Social Theory, and ANTHSCI 190B, Evolutionary Theory.
4. *Breadth area*: Majors may elect to specialize in one of the four breadth areas listed below, or they may submit a short paragraph that explains and justifies a self-designed breadth area. The breadth area must include at least 20 units, and one course must include significant methodological content. One course from outside the department may be included. Introductory courses may be used in the area of concentration only if they are not being used to satisfy the introductory course requirement. Courses from items 3, 5, and 6 may not be counted toward the area of concentration requirement. Statistics and theory courses beyond the single courses required by items 3 and 5 may be counted toward the concentration requirement, with the approval of the student's adviser.
  - a) *Sociocultural and Linguistic Anthropology*—Contemporary social, cultural, and linguistic systems. Students choose from courses in culture and social theory, family, gender, kinship, linguistic anthropology, and political economy. Students who choose this breadth area are encouraged to take courses in ethnographic or linguistic area studies.
  - b) *Archaeology*—Primate evolution, human origins and prehistory, and the development of human societies from early hunter-gatherers through complex civilizations. Students choose from courses in anthropological genetics, archaeology, evolutionary theory, historical linguistics, paleoanthropology, and primatology.
  - c) *Environment and Health*—The dynamic relationship between the human organism and its natural and social environment; how processes of adaptation and evolutionary change create variability and how that variability interacts dynamically with local environments at the population and individual levels. How and why do humans cause global environmental change? Students choose from courses in behavioral ecology, conservation science, coevolutionary theory, evolutionary theory, historical ecology, life history theory, population biology, social network analysis, spatial analysis, and political ecology.
  - d) *Paleoanthropology and Genetics*—Human and primate evolution through study of fossils, genetics, and stone tools. Focuses on the direct study of the deep past. Students choose from courses in human origins, human osteology, genetics, evolutionary theory, and paleoanthropology.
5. *One course in statistics*: ANTHSCI 192, STATS 60, STATS 141, or equivalent.
6. *Capstone course*: ANTHSCI 191C, Anthropological Sciences Capstone Core Seminar, or ANTHSCI 196B, Senior Honors Seminar, for honors students.

*Declaring a Major*—To declare a major in Anthropology or a major in Anthropological Sciences, students should first discuss their ideas and plans with one or more department faculty, the peer adviser, or student services coordinator who provides a form to declare a working plan for the proposed course of study. The major is declared on Axess, and students must obtain the signature of their peer and faculty advisers. The student services coordinator reviews the degree requirements and gives general guidance. Students must complete the declaration process, including the signature of their Anthropological Sciences adviser, by the time they achieve junior status (85 units completed).

Undergraduates are encouraged to take advantage of funding opportunities to carry out independent research. Funding for undergraduate research is available from Undergraduate Advising and Research (UAR) grants, affiliated area studies programs such as Latin American Studies, the Beagle II Awards, and the department's Pritzker Summer Scholars and Franz Boas Summer Scholars programs. Information and applications for the latter are available from the student services coordinator.

*Advising Program*—Each student works with the peer adviser and a faculty adviser to design and carry out an Anthropological Sciences major or minor. The advising program is built on a faculty mentoring approach so that students develop a good working relationship with at least one faculty member. Students are expected to meet regularly with their faculty adviser to discuss their progress and to review course selection, research opportunities, graduate or professional schools, and career planning. The peer adviser is often the first step in seeking advice; the peer adviser keeps regular hours in the peer advising office in the department.

## HONORS

The honors program in Anthropology or in Anthropological Sciences provides students with an opportunity to conduct original research under the guidance of a faculty adviser. Declared majors of sophomore or junior standing may apply for admission to the honors program by submitting an application form available from the student services coordinator, a transcript, a copy of their planned course of study in the major, a proposal for an honors research project and paper, and a formal letter of recommendation from the professor who will supervise the student's honors project. A minimum average letter grade of 'B+' in department course work is required. For students planning fieldwork as part of their thesis project, all application materials must be completed and turned in no later than March 1 of the candidate's junior year. For students planning lab- or library-based research projects, applications must be submitted by the third week of Spring Quarter in the candidate's junior year. Applications are reviewed by the department's undergraduate student affairs committee which selects the students who become candidates for honors. Honors projects typically involve field research, but applications for lab or library-based research will be considered.

Students work closely with their advisers to plan the honors proposal, conduct the research, and write the honors paper. Honors students are encouraged to take ANTHSCI 190 and 192 no later than the junior year. Students whose projects require human subjects approval are required to take ANTHSCI 193, Prefield Research Seminar. Honors students are required to have methodological preparation for their research, and they are required to take ANTHSCI 196B, Senior Honors Seminar. An honors candidate may enroll in ANTHSCI 199, Directed Individual Study, for up to 15 units but may not count more than five of these units toward fulfilling the 65-unit requirement for the major. The honors paper must be completed and two copies submitted to the student services coordinator no later than the second Friday in May of the student's senior year. The paper is read and evaluated by the adviser and by one other faculty member. Candidates submitting a paper that is judged to be of honors quality, earning a letter grade of 'A-' or better from both readers, are awarded honors.

## MINOR

The department offers flexibility in structuring a minor in Anthropology or a minor in Anthropological Sciences. In consultation with peer and faculty advisers, students develop a program that reflects their interests and needs. Prospective minors should request an Anthropological Sciences Minor Planning Form from the department's student services coordinator.

All minors in the Department of Anthropology must fulfill the following requirements:

1. Select a department faculty adviser and obtain approval of the minor courses by peer and faculty advisers.
2. Complete 30 units of course work in ANTHSCI courses with an average letter grade of 'B-' or better. No more than 10 of the 30 units may be taken for an instructor-elected satisfactory/no credit grade. Student-elected credit/no credit units are not allowed. No more than 5 of the 30 units may be in directed individual study.
3. Complete HUMBIO 2A,B, or 10 units of introductory ANTHSCI courses, numbered 1-99, from at least two breadth areas.
4. Complete at least two courses at the 100 level or higher. Human Biology majors who minor in Anthropology or Anthropological Sciences may use HUMBIO 2A,B to fulfill requirement 3, but may not use it towards requirement 2; that is, students are not required to take an additional 10 units of introductory courses, but they must take 30 units of ANTHSCI course work other than 2A and 2B.

### COTERMINAL BACHELOR'S AND MASTER'S DEGREES

The department offers a coterminal M.A. in Anthropology; the department plans to offer a coterminal M.S. in Anthropology. Students admitted to the coterminal M.S. in Anthropological Sciences before 2007-08 should consult the *Stanford Bulletin*, 2006-07, for program requirements.

The deadline to apply for the coterminal master's program is the third Friday of Winter Quarter. Students planning field work are encouraged to take ANTHSCI 193 in Spring Quarter of the senior year. Students apply by submitting application forms, a proposal for master's research project and paper, a plan for the master's course of study, at least one writing sample (preferably a research paper), a University transcript, and a letter of recommendation from the department faculty member who agrees to supervise the master's work. The GRE is not required.

1. Coterminal master's studies are normally carried out in the student's fifth year, subsequent to the undergraduate degree program.
2. As a graduation requirement, master's students defend their project before a committee comprised of a primary and secondary reader in a forum of the primary reader's choosing. This same committee ensures that the student has met all requirements before signing approval for the degree.
3. The deadline for completion of requirements for the coterminal master's degree is the second Friday in May in the fifth year of study. Any exceptions to this rule must be approved by the departmental graduate affairs committee.
4. The primary reader/adviser for the coterminal master's degree must be an Academic Council member in the Department of Anthropology.
5. Students must meet the requirements for the Master of Arts listed in the graduate section below.

For University coterminal degree program rules and University application forms, see <http://registrar.stanford.edu/shared/publications.htm#Coterm>.

## GRADUATE PROGRAMS

University requirements for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy are described in the "Graduate Degrees" section of this bulletin.

### MASTER OF ARTS

The Department of Anthropology offers the master's degree to four groups of students:

1. Stanford undergraduates admitted to the coterminal master's program in Anthropology. The department offers a coterminal M.A. in Anthropology, and plans to offer a coterminal M.S. in Anthropology. Students admitted to the coterminal M.S. in Anthropological Sciences before 2007-08 should consult the *Stanford Bulletin*, 2006-07, for program requirements.
2. Stanford graduate students taking advanced degrees in other departments or schools at Stanford who are admitted to the terminal M.A. program in Anthropology.

3. Ph.D. students in Anthropology who fulfill the M.A. requirements on the way to the Ph.D. degree.
4. Applicants who apply from outside Stanford for entry into the terminal M.A. program in Anthropology.

Applicants whose ultimate goal is the Ph.D. degree should apply directly to the Ph.D. program. Students accepted for the terminal M.A. degree program cannot transfer to the Ph.D. program; they must reapply on the same basis as other Ph.D. applicants and in competition with other Ph.D. applicants. Ph.D. students who decide to take the M.A. on the way to the Ph.D. are governed by separate requirements described in the department's *Guide to the Ph.D. Program*.

Graduate enrollment at Stanford University for three consecutive quarters of full tuition for at least 45 units is required of all candidates for the terminal masters degree. M.A. students in Anthropology must take a minimum of 45 units in anthropology coursework beyond the undergraduate degree with a grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 ('B') or better. 45 units constitutes the University minimum for the M.A. degree. However, the Department requires 60 units of course work for the coterminal M.A. degree. Courses must be at or above the 100 level.

The M.A. program usually requires more than one year of study. However, full-time students entering the program with appropriate background should complete the M.A. degree program within three consecutive calendar years after the student's first quarter of master's-level enrollment. The University allows no transfer units to the master's program. To provide a meaningful master's program within one year, advance planning of course work with an adviser is required. Requirements for the master's program must be completed within three years.

For further information about the department's master's degree program requirements, see <http://anthropology.stanford.edu/>.

### COTERMINAL MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM

See respective sections above concerning applying for the coterminal M.A. or M.S. in Anthropology. For University coterminal degree program rules and University application forms, see <http://registrar.stanford.edu/shared/publications.htm#Coterm>.

### TERMINAL MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM

The deadline for graduate applications to the terminal M.A. degree program in Anthropology is March 4, 2008. Prospective applicants should see <http://anthropology.stanford.edu/> for information about application for graduate admission. Successful applicants to the M.A. program may enter only in the following Autumn Quarter. Applicants must file a report of their Graduate Record Examination score electronically, and submit a writing sample in English that demonstrates the ability to produce original analytical work at the graduate level. Applicants should also submit three letters of reference, recent original transcripts, and a statement of purpose.

### DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

The deadline for graduate applications to the Ph.D. degree program is January 8, 2008. Prospective applicants should see <http://anthropology.stanford.edu/> for information about application for graduate admission. Successful applicants for the Ph.D. program may enter only in Autumn Quarter. It is department policy not to defer graduate admission. Applicants must file a report of their Graduate Record Examination (GRE) score electronically and submit a writing sample in English that demonstrates the ability to produce original analytical work at the graduate level. Applicants should also submit three letters of reference, recent original transcripts, and a statement of purpose.

Effective academic year 2008-09, the department plans to offer the following three concentrations, inclusive of required courses for area, ethics, methods and theory, and plans to require students to meet the requirements for at least one concentration:

1. Culture and Society
2. Archaeology
3. Ecology and Environment

The department plans to provide further information as it becomes available at <http://anthropology.stanford.edu/>.

## REQUIREMENTS

Students are encouraged to plan for completion of all work for the Ph.D. in five years. Requirements for students who matriculate beginning in academic year 2008-09 include:

1. Attend the department's colloquia and core seminars, including CASA 444 and 445
2. Pass with a minimum grade of 'B+' all department evaluation and concentration course work
3. Pass with a minimum grade of 'B+' ANTHSCI 211G or CASA 311G, Introduction to Graduate Studies in Anthropology
4. Pass with a minimum grade of 'B+' required area, ethics, methods, and theory courses
5. Attend the department's required introductory seminars
6. Complete the department's ethics requirement(s)
7. Participate in the department's teaching assistant training program
8. Serve as teaching assistants
9. Attend an approved proposal writing seminar
10. Pass the department's language examination
11. File for candidacy at end of second year
12. Complete the department's qualifying projects in third year
13. Submit required extramural funding applications
14. Pass the oral examination by the end of the third year
15. File the dissertation reading committee form at end of third year
16. Attend an approved dissertation writers seminar

## FINANCIAL

The department endeavors to provide needed financial support through fellowships, teaching and research assistantships, and tuition grants to all students admitted to the Ph.D. program who maintain satisfactory degree progress. Applicants for the Ph.D. program must file a request for financial aid when applying to the program if they wish to be considered for support. For further information, see <http://anthropology.stanford.edu>.

No financial support is available to students enrolled for the M.A. degree.

## COURSES

WIM indicates that the course satisfies the University undergraduate writing in the major requirement.

### INTRODUCTION TO THE HUMANITIES (IHUM)

The following Introduction to the Humanities courses are taught by Anthropology department faculty members. IHUM courses are typically available only to freshmen seeking to fulfill GER:IHUM requirements; see the "Introduction to the Humanities" section of this bulletin for further information. Prospective Anthropology majors are advised to consider satisfying their GER: IHUM2,3 requirements by registering for the following IHUM courses.

**IHUM 40A. World Archaeology and Global Heritage**—The impact of the past on the present, and of the present on the past: the role of the past in contemporary society, and of present-day archaeological research, management, and conservation in approaching the past. Topics include debates about the peopling of the New World, religious conflicts over heritage sites, and archaeology's roles in heritage and conflicts. Sources include archaeological sites, landscapes, architecture, objects, literary works, religious texts, films, political essays, and scientific articles. GER:IHUM-2,3

**IHUM 40A:** 4 units, Win (Hodder, I)

**IHUM 40B:** 4 units, Spr (Voss, B)

## ANTHROPOLOGY

The following courses have the subject code CASA.

Open to all students, these courses are introductory in the sense that prior knowledge is not assumed. Students who want a general introduction to human behavior and culture are advised to take CASA 1; those who are interested in introductory courses focused on specific areas of anthropological inquiry should choose from among the courses numbered 2 through 18.

### UNDERGRADUATE

#### INTRODUCTORY

**CASA 1/201. Introduction to Cultural and Social Anthropology**—Crosscultural anthropological perspectives on human behavior, including cultural transmission, social organization, sex and gender, culture change, technology, war, ritual, and related topics. Case studies illustrating the principles of the cultural process. Films. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom  
5 units, Win (Burce, A),

**CASA 4. Language and Culture**—Language in relation to inequality and power. Focus is on the roles of linguistic practices in constituting and reproducing social relationships, institutional arrangements, and political interests and identities. How language is implicated in differing contexts of domination and struggle including class, race, gender, and sexuality, using existing empirical studies of the language-power linkage. Student projects involve data collection, transcription, analysis, theoretical implications, and connections to existing literature. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, alternate years, not given this year

**CASA 7N. Science, Technology, Medicine: Disease as Culture**—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Health, death, and illness as cultural events; how identity and culture produce illness, and vice versa. Sources include literature and debates from disciplines such as law, literature, science, bioethics, cultural history, economics, and medical anthropology. Social science methods for understanding issues of ethics and illness. GER:DB-SocSci

3-5 units, Spr (Jain, S)

**CASA 14. Anthropology and Art**—Modernity. How the concept of art appears timeless and commonsensical in the West, and with what social consequences. Historicizing the emergence of art. Modernist uses of primitive, child art, asylum, and outsider art. GER:DB-Hum

5 units, alternate years, not given this year

**CASA 16. Native Americans in the 21st Century: Encounters, Identity, and Sovereignty in Contemporary America**—What does it mean to be a Native American in the 21st century? Beyond traditional portrayals of military conquests, cultural collapse, and assimilation, the relationships between Native Americans and American society. Focus is on three themes leading to in-class moot court trials: colonial encounters and colonizing discourses; frontiers and boundaries; and sovereignty of self and nation. Topics include gender in native communities, American Indian law, readings by native authors, and Indians in film and popular culture. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-AmerCul

5 units, alternate years, not given this year

**CASA 62. Transnational Circuits: Latin America and the Caribbean**—Focus is on Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Central America. Relationships between U.S. foreign policy and laws, and transnational practices including migration, diaspora, and tourism.

3-5 units, Spr (Beliso-DeJesus, A)

**CASA 75. Pyar Vyar: Love and Intimacy in Hindi Cinema**—From the 40s to the present. How cinema reflects and shapes culture. Deconstructing notions of masculinity and femininity that underlie and are embedded in Hindi cinema, a site which reflects, articulates, and shapes perceptions of social institutions such as the family and state through tropes of gender, caste, class, religion, and nationhood. Cinematic discourses of love, duty, violence, tradition and modernization: how cinema mediates Indian men and women's understanding of their place in a changing world.

3-5 units, Aut (Sharangpani, M)

**CASA 77/277. Japanese Society and Culture**—Focus is on power, identity, and the politics of knowledge production. How transnational interactions influence Japanese identity. How anthropological knowledge has contributed to understanding Japanese culture and society. Gender, race and class; contemporary ethnographies. Modernity and globalization. Cultural politics, domestic work, labor management, city planning, ad images, anime, martial art, fashion, theater, leisure, and tourism. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

*5 units, alternate years, not given this year*

**CASA 79. Anthropology of Conflict: The Case of Israel and Palestine**—Ethnographic works that have opened up the study of the cultural politics of the conflict. Focus is on topics related to memory, Palestine experience in Israel, refugee camps, and gendered dimensions of political resistance. Popular culture, diasporas, militarization, and state formation. The relationship between culture and power and militarism; terrains of conflict central to its perpetuation. GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, Spr (De Cesari, C)*

**CASA 82/282. Medical Anthropology**—Emphasis is on how health, illness, and healing are understood, experienced, and constructed in social, cultural, and historical contexts. Topics: biopower and body politics, gender and reproductive technologies, illness experiences, medical diversity and social suffering, and the interface between medicine and science. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

*4-5 units, Win (Kohrman, M)*

**CASA 84. Gender and Nationalism in South Asia**—Traditional cultural conceptions of Indian womanhood; debates around gender, caste, and class in colonial and postcolonial contexts; the effects of Partition and communal violence on national identity; and the cultural politics of masculine and feminine national identities in an era of globalization and transnational labor. Sources include autobiography, ethnography, history, social theory, literature, and films. GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, Spr (Kapur, C)*

**CASA 88. Theories in Race and Ethnicity**—Concepts and theories of race and ethnicity in the social sciences and cultural studies. U.S. based definitions, ideas, and problems of race and ethnicity are compared to those that have emerged in other areas of the world. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Aut (Yanagisako, S)*

**CASA 90. Theory of Cultural and Social Anthropology**—Preference to CASA majors. Anthropological interpretations of other societies contain assumptions about Western societies. How underlying assumptions and implicit categories have influenced the presentation of data in major anthropological monographs. Emphasis is on Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, and anthropological analyses of non-Western societies. GER:DB-SocSci, WIM

*5 units, Win (Ebron, P)*

**CASA 100N. Ethnographies of North America: An Introduction to Cultural and Social Anthropology**—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to sophomores. Ethnographic look at human behavior, including cultural transmission, social organization, sex and gender, culture change, and related topics in N. America. Films. GER:DB-SocSci

*3-4 units, Aut (Wilcox, M)*

### ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATE

**CASA 92. Undergraduate Research Proposal Writing Workshop**—Practicum. Students develop independent research projects and write research proposals. How to formulate a research question; how to integrate theory and field site; and step-by-step proposal writing.

*1-3 units, Aut, Win (Roque, A)*

**CASA 93. Prefield Research Seminar**—For CASA majors only; non-majors register for 93B. Preparation for anthropological field research in other societies and the U.S. Data collection techniques include participant observation, interviewing, surveys, sampling procedures, life histories, ethnohistory, and the use of documentary materials. Strategies of successful entry into the community, research ethics, interpersonal dynamics, and the reflexive aspects of fieldwork. Prerequisites: two CASA courses or consent of instructor.

*5 units, Spr (Inoue, M)*

**CASA 93B. Prefield Research Seminar: Non-Majors**—Preparation for anthropological field research in other societies and the U.S. Data collection techniques include participant observation, interviewing, surveys, sampling procedures, life histories, ethnohistory, and the use of documentary materials. Strategies for successful entry into the community, research ethics, interpersonal dynamics, and the reflexive aspects of fieldwork.

*5 units, not given this year*

**CASA 94. Postfield Research Seminar**—Goal is to produce an ethnographic report based on original field research gathered during summer fieldwork, emphasizing writing and revising as steps in analysis and composition. Students critique classmates' work and revise their own writing in light of others' comments. Ethical issues in fieldwork and ethnographic writing, setting research write-up concerns within broader contexts.

*5 units, Aut (Burce, A)*

**CASA 95A. Research in Anthropology**—Independent research conducted under faculty supervision, normally taken junior or senior year in pursuit of a senior paper or an honors project. May be repeated for credit.

*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

**CASA 95B. Senior Paper**—Taken in the final quarter before graduation. Independent study and work on senior paper for students admitted to the program. Prerequisite: consent of program adviser and instructor.

*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

**CASA 96. Directed Individual Study**—Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

*1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

**CASA 103/203. Laboratory Methods in Archaeology**—What do archaeologists do with the things they dig up, and how can they use artifacts to learn about past cultures? Hands-on experience cataloging, analyzing, and interpreting an archaeological collection. Students are exposed to standard methods in cataloging and curation, and in analysis of different types of artifacts, animal bone, and botanical remains. Individual or group analysis projects with reports that communicate the research findings. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, alternate years, not given this year*

**CASA 108. History of Archaeological Thought**—(Same as ARCHLGY 103.) Introduction to the history of archaeology and the forms that the discipline takes today, emphasizing developments and debates over the past five decades. Historical overview of culture, historical, processual and post-processual archaeology, and topics that illustrate the differences and similarities in these theoretical approaches. GER:DB-Hum

*5 units, Aut (Meskill, L)*

**CASA 111. Cities in Comparative Perspective**—(Same as URBANST 114.) Core course for Urban Studies majors. The city as interdisciplinary object. Discourses about cities such as the projects, practices, plans, representations, and sensibilities that combine to create what people know about urban spaces. Local, national, and transnational spatial scales. Conversations across regional boundaries; geographies of difference. Case studies. GER: DB-SocSci

*5 units, Aut (Ebron, P)*

**CASA 112/212. The Archaeology of Modern Urbanism**—Seminar. Urbanism as a defining feature of modern life. The perspective of archaeology on the history and development of urban cultures. Case studies are from around the globe; emphasis is on the San Francisco Bay Area megalopolis. Cities as cultural sites where economic, ethnic, and sexual differences are produced and transformed; spatial, material, and consumption practices; and the archaeology of communities and neighborhoods. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Voss, B)

**CASA 114/214. Minaret and Mahallah: Women, Music, and Islam in Central Eurasia**—Women as key figures in transmission of traditional culture, folk Islam, family rites, and folklore. Pilgrimages to saint tombs and holy shrines, healing practices, Sufi poetry, hadith storytelling. The continuity of Islamic education in central Asia during Communist dominance. Women's oral tradition. Sources include audio-visual materials. GER:DB-Hum

5 units, Spr (Kunanbaeva, A)

**CASA 116. Women in Muslim and Arab Worlds**—Interdisciplinary. How the interplay between power and knowledge has produced representations of women in different historical periods and locations; the dehistoricization of women's experiences in orientalist representations. Focus is on the relationship between culture and economy; attention to national and transnational discourses, social practices, and political structures that inform and are informed by women's lives.

5 units, Spr (Shakhsari, S)

**CASA 117/217. Archaeology of the American Southwest: Contemporary Peoples, Contemporary Debates**—Cultural diversity and archaeology from paleo-indians to the present. Focus is on cultural florescences in areas such as the Mimbres Valley, Chaco Canyon, Mesa Verde, the Rio Grande, and the Hohokam in the Phoenix Basin. The development of agriculture, theories of social complexity and political economy, and the relationships between contemporary Native Americans, archaeologists, and the production of the past. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, alternate years, not given this year

**CASA 125. Anthropology of the Performing Arts**—Theoretical approaches to documenting and understanding theater, music, song, verbal play, puppetry, dance, and other life genres through texts, videos, and recordings. GER:DB-Hum

5 units, Win (Diehl, K)

**CASA 127. Tibetan Ritual Life**—(Same as RELIGST 217A.) The human life cycle, the calendar year, and pilgrimage as organizing principles to examine Tibetan Buddhist and lay rituals that mark important occasions, bless people and places, ward off danger, heal wounds, alleviate suffering, predict the future, affirm Tibetan identity, and inspire political activism—Material culture and performative aspects of Tibetan rituals, the meanings of these rituals to those who participate in them, and the role of ritual in human culture. GER:DB-Hum, EC-GlobalCom

5 units, not given this year

**CASA 128B. Globalization and Japan**—(Same as ANTHSCI 128B/228B.) Globalization theories in anthropology and sociology, and Japan in the context of these theories. Ethnographic cases of Japan's global presence from the 15th century to the present. Processes of globalization in business management, popular culture, and expatriate communities. Japan's multiculturalization through its domestic globalization. GER:DB-SocSci

3-5 units, Win (Befu, H)

**CASA 130/230. The Anthropology of Violence**—Anthropological literature on violence, relationships between human biology and culture, and role of social structures in governing human action. Sociobiological and evolutionary psychological basis of violent behaviors; how social and material relations create such behaviors. Case studies: ethnographies of S. America; crack dealers in New York City; holocaust in Cambodia. Nonviolent structures within the history of anthropological thinking. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Maguire, M)

**CASA 132. Science, Technology, and Gender**—Why is engineering often seen as a masculine profession? What have women's experiences been in entering fields of science and technology? How has gender been defined by scientists? Issues: the struggles of women in science to negotiate misogyny and cultural expectation (marriage, children), reproductive issues (surrogate motherhood, visual representations of the fetus, fetal surgery, breast feeding, childbirth practices), how the household became a site of consumerism and technology, and the cultural issues at stake as women join the ranks of scientists. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-Gender

3-5 units, alternate years, not given this year

**CASA 133. City and Sounds**—How do people experience modern cities and urban public cultures through auditory channels? How does sound mediate and constitute urban space? How to listen to and write about culture through sound. Students carry out narrative interviews and sound fieldwork in the Bay Area. Readings include urban anthropology, semiotics, art history, social studies of science and technology, media studies, and musicology. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Inoue, M)

**CASA 135X. Pilgrimage and Sacred Landscapes**—(Same as RELIGST 235.) Cultural, spiritual, psychological, medical, economic, and political perspectives. Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Native American and secular; sources include Europe, Tibet, India, Native America, and the Middle East. Why do pilgrims often make journeys as difficult and painful as possible? How do landscapes become sacred? What happens when places like Jerusalem are intersections for different belief systems? Contemporary U.S. destinations such as Graceland and the Vietnam Memorial; journeys of personal or non-parochial cultural significance. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, not given this year

**CASA 137E/237E. Excavation at Catalhoyuk, Turkey**—Archaeological field experience by participating in Stanford's excavation at Catalhoyuk in Summer. Focus is on the urban character of this earliest of towns. Prepares students for Summer dig. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

3-5 units, Spr (Hodder, I)

**CASA 138/238. Archaeology of Sex, Sexuality, and Gender**—How archaeologists study sex, sexuality, and gender through the material remains left behind by past cultures and communities. Theoretical and methodological issues; case studies from prehistoric and historic archaeology. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Voss, B)

**CASA 145A. Politics and Poetics of Caribbean's Literature**—(Same as CSRE 145A.) Mid 20th-century to the present. How historical, economic, and political conditions in Haiti, Cuba, Jamaica, Antigua, and Guadeloupe affected women. How Francophone, Anglophone, and Hispanophone women novelists, poets, and short story writers respond to similar issues and pose related questions. Caribbean literary identity within a multicultural and diasporic context; the place of the oral in the written feminine text; family and sexuality; translation of European master texts; history, memory, and myth; and responses to slave history, colonialism, neocolonialism, and globalization. GER: DB-SocSci, EC-Gender

5 units, Win (Duffey, C)

**CASA 150. Archaeological Methods**—(Same as ARCHLGY 102.) Methodological issues related to the investigation of archaeological sites and objects. Aims and techniques of archaeologists including: location and excavation of sites; dating of places and objects; analysis of artifacts and technology and the study of ancient people, plants, and animals. How these methods are employed to answer the discipline's larger research questions.

5 units, Spr (Hodder, I)

**CASA 151/251. Cultural Studies**—Identity, community, and culture; their interactions and formation. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, alternate years, not given this year

**CASA 152/252. Archaeology: World Cultural Heritage**—Focus is on issues dealing with rights to land and the past on a global scale including conflicts and ethnic purges in the Middle East, the Balkans, Afghanistan, India, Australia, and the Americas. How should world cultural heritage be managed? Who defines what past and which sites and monuments should be saved and protected? Are existing international agreements adequate? How can tourism be balanced against indigenous rights and the protection of the past? GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, alternate years, not given this year*

**CASA 156. Interpreting Space and Place: An Introduction to Mapping**—How mapmaking, geographical information systems (GIS), and spatial tools can be applied in social research. Qualitative and quantitative approaches in the use of geospatial information. Methodologies and case examples. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Aut (Engel, C)*

**CASA 158/258. Sex, Death, and the Body in Ancient Egypt**—The Egyptian life course from conception to death and burial focusing on New Kingdom materials. Egyptian ideology pertaining to the self, in which the individual is multifaceted and whose embodiment transcended death. Their concerns with questions about being and non-being, the meaning of death, the constitution of the body, the nature of the cosmos and humanity, and the basis of human society. Recent theoretical developments in anthropology, feminist theory, and studies of the body which explore hierarchies of difference in age, sex, class, ethnicity, and sexuality. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Win (Meskell, L)*

**CASA 159. New Frontiers in Biomedical Technologies: Anthropology and the Remaking of the Body**—The relationship between innovations in biomedical technology and new ways of defining the body, health, and personhood through ethnographically grounded readings. Technologies that see inside and act on the living body in ways that challenge dichotomies of interior/exterior, self/other, and natural/artificial. How patients, doctors, and research scientists negotiate these technologies and how they inform human self-awareness.

*5 units, Spr (Romain, T)*

**CASA 160/260. Race, Genetics, and Interpreting Difference**—Contemporary practices and struggles about race in the context of emerging genomic technologies. How knowledge around racial difference is produced; science and assumptions underpinning core claims in human genetics on issues including relatedness, significance, risk, admixture, and difference. Topics include national biobanks, ancestry testing, pharmacogenomics, and DNA mining in the forensics. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Aut (Lee, S)*

**CASA 164. Ritual Musics of the World**—(Same as RELIGST 164.) The roles of music in human ritual life. Psychological and physical effects of music in healing and trance-inducing rituals; its power to create and affirm communities and other affective ties; and its effectiveness as a medium for spiritual knowledge. What can be learned about people, places, and cultures through sound; how does music express and shape social identity and culture; how are belief systems and patterns of social interaction encoded and made manifest in musical practices? GER:DB-Hum

*4 units, Aut (Diehl, K)*

**CASA 171. Mythology, Folklore, and Oral Literature of Central Asia**—Central Asian cults, myths, and beliefs from ancient time to modernity. Life crisis rites, magic ceremonies, songs, tales, narratives, taboos associated with childbirth, marriage, folk medicine, and calendrical transitions. The nature and place of the shaman. Sources include music from fieldwork of the instructor and the Kyrgyz epoch Manas. The cultural universe of Central Asian peoples as a symbol of their modern outlook. GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, not given this year (Kunanbaeva, A)*

**CASA 172/272. Object Lessons**—Human-object relations in the processes of world making. Objectification and materiality through ethnography, archaeology, material culture studies, and cultural studies. Interpretive connotations around and beyond the object, the unstable terrain of interrelationships between sociality and materiality, and the cultural constitution of objects. Sources include: works by Marx, Hegel, and Mauss; classic Pacific ethnographies of exchange, circulation, alienability, and fetishism; and material culture studies. GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, Aut (Meskell, L)*

**CASA 173/273. Nomads of Eurasia: Culture in Transition**—The nomads of the Eurasian steppes, their lifestyles, and cultural history, including Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan. Languages, traditional economics, art, the relationships between sedentary and nomadic peoples, and the early background and gradual Turkification and Islamization of Central Asia and Lamaization of S. Siberia. Regional trade networks (the Silk Road) where nomads were the mediators in innovations, the Mongol empire and its fate, Imperial Russian expansion, and the incorporation of inner Asia into the USSR. GER:DB-SocSci

*4-5 units, Win (Kunanbaeva, A)*

**CASA 174. Cultures of Disease: Cancer**—History, politics, science, and anthropology of cancer; political and economic issues of disease and health care in the U.S., including the ethics and economics of health care provision, the pharmaceutical industry, carcinogen production, and research priorities. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Win (Jain, S)*

**CASA 180/280. Ethnography of Africa**—The politics of producing knowledge in and about Africa through the genre of ethnography, from the colonial era to the present. The politics of writing and the ethics of social imagination. Sources include novels juxtaposed to ethnographies. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Aut (Hubbard, L)*

**CASA 183. Border Crossings and American Identities**—(Same as AM-STUD 183.) How novelists, filmmakers, and poets perceive racial, ethnic, gender, sexual preference, and class borders in the context of a national discussion about the place of Americans in the world. How Anna Deavere Smith, Sherman Alexie, or Michael Moore consider redrawing such lines so that center and margin, or self and other, do not remain fixed and divided. How linguistic borderlines within multilingual literature by Caribbean, Arab, and Asian Americans function. Can Anzaldúa's conception of borderlands be constructed through the matrix of language, dreams, music, and cultural memories in these American narratives? Course includes examining one's own identity. GER:DB-Hum, EC-AmerCul

*5 units, Aut (Duffey, C)*

**CASA 188. South Asian American Experiences in Cultural and Historical Perspective**—Interdisciplinary. How narratives and histories about communities from the S. Asian subcontinent are constructed and situated within scholarly literature in Asian American studies. Transnational feminist perspectives on categories such as homeland and diaspora. Sources include literary texts, film, historical narrative, anthropological analyses, immigration histories, and state policy.

*5 units, not given this year*

**CASA 199/299. Senior and Master's Thesis Writing Workshop**—Techniques of interpreting data, organizing bibliographic materials, writing, editing and revising. Preparation of papers for conferences and publications in anthropology. Seniors register for 199; master's students register for 299.

*1-2 units, Win, Spr (Staff)*

**CASA 201X. Readings in Science, Technology, and Society**—Focus is on anthropological approaches and contributions to the field.

*5 units, not given this year*



**GRADUATE: PRIMARILY FOR DOCTORAL STUDENTS**

**CASA 300. Reading Theory Through Ethnography**—Required of and restricted to first-year CASA Ph.D. students. Focus is on contemporary ethnography and related cultural and social theories generated by texts. Topics include agency, resistance, and identity formation, and discourse analysis.

5 units, Win (Yanagisako, S)

**CASA 301. History of Anthropological Theory**—Required of CASA Ph.D. students. The history of cultural and social anthropology in relation to historical and national contexts and key theoretical and methodological issues as these inform contemporary theory and practices of the discipline. Enrollment limited to 15. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

5 units, Aut (Ferguson, J)

**CASA 302. Anthropological Research Methods**—Required of CASA Ph.D. students; open to all graduate students. Research methods and modes of evidence building in ethnographic research. Enrollment limited to 10.

5 units, Spr (Kohrman, M)

**CASA 310. Intersections**—Themes of materiality and visuality, aesthetic and other forms of cultural production, and the meanings of creativity and convention. Ethnographic and archaeological material and case studies from worldwide cultural contexts. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

5 units, Win (Ebron, P; Meskell, L)

**CASA 311G. Introduction to Graduate Studies in Anthropology**—(Same as ANTHSCI 211G.) Required graduate seminar. The history of anthropological theory and key theoretical and methodological issues of the discipline.

5 units, not given this year

**CASA 322. From Biopolitics to Necropolitics and Beyond**—Scholarship produced and informed by Michel Foucault. Focus is on the final period of Foucault's life; how his discussions of biopolitics, subjectification, governmentality, and death have served as touchstones for recent empirical research. Key interventions initially made under these rubrics; how anthropologists and others have applied, challenged, and extended them.

5 units, not given this year

**CASA 324. Continental Philosophy and Social Sciences: Human/Non-Human**—Concepts and methodologies for studying human/non-human relations. Animals and things as non-human subjects in the contemporary human sciences. Topics include agency, face, ethics, rights, and the other of animals and things. Epistemological approaches including Latour and Don Ihde. Readings from continental philosophers.

5 units, Spr (Domanska, E)

**CASA 327. Language and Political Economy**—Theories of language: Saussure, Jakobson, Hymes, Marx, Foucault, Butler, and Derrida. The theorization of language in its linkages to power, social relations, and history. Prerequisites: Linguistics or Anthropology course work.

5 units, Aut (Inoue, M)

**CASA 331. The Anthropology of Technology**—Iconic discipline-building works of the last three decades; readings that lay out and intervene in contemporary debates.

5 units, Win (Jain, S)

**CASA 336. Anthropology of Rights**—Ideas of rights at the center of contemporary politics around the world. An anthropological perspective on how rights are invoked, claimed, and translated into institutional policies in ethnographic cases. The limitations of liberal notions of rights and innovative forms of politics emerging within and against rights talk.

5 units, alternate years, not given this year

**CASA 341. Food and Globalization**—Globalization through the history of food and cuisine. Commodities and cuisines, the movement of plants, technologies of production, and the mechanisms of distribution.

5 units, not given this year

**CASA 343. Culture as Commodity**—Focus is on theories of commodification, interests in tourism, national cultures as marketable objects, and how identities are constituted through production and consumption. The formation of global style and taste.

5 units, Aut (Ebron, P)

**CASA 346A. Sexuality Studies in Anthropology**—Current research on sexuality from perspectives including paleoanthropology, archaeology, ethnography, and linguistic anthropology. Readings paired with case studies that explore theoretical and methodological issues.

5 units, alternate years, not given this year

**CASA 349. Anthropology of Capitalism**—Issues in cultural theory and methodology through research on people who have greater material and cultural resources than those usually studied by anthropologists. How ideas about ideology, hegemony, identity, power, and practice are altered in studying those considered to be agents of power rather than the subaltern. Topics: global capitalism, masculinity, white racial subjectivity. Enrollment limited to 20.

4-5 units, Aut (Yanagisako, S)

**CASA 352. Foucault: The Question of Method**—Foucault as methodological exemplar for historical and social research. Emphasis is on his historical studies of clinical medicine, prisons, and sexuality, and on applying his methods to empirical studies of topics such as colonialism, race, and liberal governmental rationality.

5 units, not given this year

**CASA 360. Archaeological Methods and Research Design**—Methodological aspects of field and laboratory practice from traditional archaeological methods to the latest interdisciplinary analytical techniques. The nature of archaeological data and inference; interpretive potential of these techniques.

5 units, Spr (Hodder, I)

**CASA 364. The Anthropology of Development**—Multidisciplinary. Topics vary annually. Areas include Africa, S. Asia, and Latin America.

5 units, not given this year

**CASA 373. Introduction to Archaeological Theory**—The history of archaeological thought emphasizing recent debates. Evolutionary theories, behavioral archaeology, processual and cognitive archaeology, and approaches termed feminist and post-processual archaeology in the context of wider debate in adjacent disciplines. The application and integration of theory on archaeological problems and issues.

5 units, Win (Hodder, I)

**CASA 375. Archaeology and Globalism**—The emergence of archaeology as a discipline in the context of the rise of the nation state. Global economies and other issues have created a new context for archaeology. How are archaeology and heritage responding? The idea of world heritage. The impact of postcolonialism. The commodification of the past: the past as theme park, as travel tourism or nostalgia, as exotic and other. Conflict between uses of the past for identity and as theme park; between heritage and resource or play. The impact of the Goddess, New Age, and other movements. Archaeology and human rights issues including forensic archaeology.

4-5 units, alternate years, not given this year

**CASA 380. Practice and Performance: Bourdieu, Butler, Giddens, de Certeau**—Poststructuralist theories of iteration and mimesis used by social scientists to negotiate the tension between social structure and social practice: Giddens's structuration theory; Bourdieu's practice theory; Butler's theories of gender performativity; and de Certeau's analysis of tactics and strategies. Ethnographic and archaeological case studies that employ methodologies inspired by these approaches. Intersections and contradictions between these theorists' work; their use in anthropological practice. Issues of gender, sexuality, and ethnicity.

5 units, Win (Voss, B)

**CASA 391A. Qualifying Paper: Topic**—Qualifying Project—Required of second- and third-year Ph.D. students writing the qualifying paper or the qualifying written examination.

2-5 units, Aut, Win, Spr (Staff)

**CASA 391B. Qualifying Paper: Area**—Qualifying Project-Required of second- and third-year Ph.D. students writing the qualifying paper or the qualifying written examination.

2-5 units, Aut, Win, Spr (Staff)

**CASA 392. Dissertation Writers Seminar**—Required of fifth-year Ph.D. students returning from dissertation field research and in the process of writing dissertations and preparing for professional employment.

1-3 units, Aut, Win, Spr (Staff)

**CASA 393. Internship**—Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

**CASA 394. Proposal Writing Seminar**—The conceptualization of dissertation research problems, the theories behind them, and the methods for exploring them. Participants draft a research prospectus suitable for a dissertation proposal and research grant applications. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: 212 or consent of instructor.

5 units, Spr (Inoue, M)

**CASA 395. Introduction to Cultural and Social Anthropology: Faculty Research**—Required of first-year CASAPh.D. May be repeated for a total of 5 units of credit over three quarters.

1-2 units, Aut, Win, Spr (Ferguson, J)

**CASA 396. Research Apprenticeship**—Supervised work on a research project with an individual faculty member.

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr (Staff)

**CASA 397. Directed Individual Study**—Supervised work for a qualifying paper, examination, or project with an individual faculty member.

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

**CASA 397A. Directed Individual Tutorial**—Supervised study with an individual faculty member.

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

**CASA 397B. Dissertation Fieldwork**—Supervised work for Ph.D. students conducting pre-dissertation or dissertation field research with an individual faculty member.

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

**CASA 398. Teaching Apprenticeship**—Supervised work for a teaching mentor participating in an undergraduate course; not the same as teaching assistantship.

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

**CASA 399. Master's Research Thesis**—Supervised work for terminal and coterminal master's students writing the master's project in the final quarter of the degree program.

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

**CASA 444. Cultural and Social Anthropology Colloquium**—Required of Anthropology graduate students.

1 unit, Aut, Win, Spr (Staff)

**CASA 445. Cultural and Social Anthropological Symposium**—Current topics and trends in cultural and social anthropology, cultural archaeology, and archaeology.

1 unit, Aut, Win, Spr (Staff)

## COGNATE COURSES FOR ANTHROPOLOGY

See respective department listings for course descriptions and General Education Requirements (GER) information. See degree requirements above or the program's student services office for applicability of these courses to a major or minor program.

**COMPLIT 257C/357C. Crowds**—(Same as FRENGEN 317, ITALGEN 317.)

3-5 units, Aut (Schnapp, J)

**COMPLIT 370. Anthropology of Speed**—(Same as FRENGEN 370, ITALGEN 370.)

3-5 units, Spr (Schnapp, J)

**DANCE 168. Dance and Culture in Latin America**

4 units, Spr (Cashion, S)

**FEMST 120. Introduction to Queer Studies**

4-5 units, Win (Hunter, M)

**FRENGEN 295. Science, Technology, and Society in Europe and the U.S.: Ethical Debates and Controversies**

3-5 units, Win (Dupuy, J)

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCES

The following courses have the subject code ANTHSCI. HEF and DA refer to degree requirements in effect 2006-07 and earlier. See the *Stanford Bulletin 2006-07* for an explanation of these codes.

### UNDERGRADUATE

#### INTRODUCTORY

**ANTHSCI 3. Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology**—(Same as ARCHLGY 1.) Aims, methods, and data in the study of human society's development from early hunters through late prehistoric civilizations. Archaeological sites and remains characteristic of the stages of cultural development are examined for selected geographic areas, emphasizing methods of data collection and analysis appropriate to each. (HEF I, II) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

3-5 units, Aut (Robertson, I)

**ANTHSCI 4. Language and Culture**—Language in relation to inequality and power. Focus is on the roles of linguistic practices in constituting and reproducing social relationships, institutional arrangements, and political interests and identities. How language is implicated in differing contexts of domination and struggle including class, race, gender, and sexuality, using existing empirical studies of the language-power linkage. Student projects involve data collection, transcription, analysis, theoretical implications, and connections to existing literature.

5 units, alternate years, not given this year (Fox, J)

**ANTHSCI 6. Human Origins**—(Graduate students register for 206; same as BIOSCI 106, HUMBIO 6.) The human fossil record from the first non-human primates in the late Cretaceous or early Paleocene, 80-65 million years ago, to the anatomically modern people in the late Pleistocene, between 100,000 to 50,000 B.C.E. Broad evolutionary trends and the natural selective forces behind them. (HEF I, III; DA-B) GER: DB-NatSci

5 units, Win (Klein, R)

**ANTHSCI 7. Marriage and Kinship**—Variation in human kinship systems; whether they can be understood as evolutionary products and the contribution to be made by a Marxist perspective. Eurasia and Africa contrasted with Europe and E. Asia. (HEF I) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-Gender

4-5 units, not given this year

**ANTHSCI 12. Querying Human Nature**—Historical and contemporary anthropological perspectives on human nature. Topics include human behaviors such as aggression, incest avoidance, sexual jealousy, childhood attachments, maternal care, color symbolism, facial expression, and language. (HEF I) GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, not given this year

**ANTHSCI 13. Bioarchaeology**—The study of skeletal remains from archaeological contexts. Methods of bioarchaeology including taphonomy, paleodemographics, paleopathology, and molecular approaches. Case studies illustrate issues such as health consequences of the adoption of agriculture, cannibalism, and relationships among health, violence, class, and sex in historic and prehistoric cultures. (HEF I, IV) GER: DB-NatSci

3-5 units, not given this year

**ANTHSCI 14. Introduction to Anthropological Genetics**—(Same as HUMBIO 14.) How genetic methods address anthropological questions. Examples include the evolutionary relationships between humans and the apes, the place of the Neanderthals in human evolution, the peopling of the New World, ancient DNA, the genetics of ethnicity, forensic genetics, genomics, behavioral genetics, and hereditary diseases. (HEF I, II) GER: DB-NatSci

3-5 units, Win (Jobin, M)

**ANTHSCI 15. Sex and Gender**—Commonality and diversity of gender roles in crosscultural perspective. Cultural, ecological, and evolutionary explanations for such diversity. Theory of the evolution of sex and gender, changing views about men's and women's roles in human evolution, conditions under which gender roles vary in contemporary societies, and issues surrounding gender equality, power, and politics. (HEF I) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-Gender

*3 units, alternate years, not given this year (Bird, R)*

**ANTHSCI 22. Archaeology of North America**—Why and how people of N. America developed. Issues and processes that dominate or shape developments during particular periods considering the effects of history and interactions with physical and social environment. Topics include the peopling of the New World, explaining subsequent diversity in substance and settlement adaptations, the development of social complexity, and the impact of European contact. (HEF II, III) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-AmerCul

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 25. Human Ecology of the Amazon**—(Same as HUMBIO 25.) The diversity of peoples and cultures in the Amazon Basin and the ecosystems in which they live. Themes in ecological anthropology of Amazonia including limiting factors, the protein debate, indigenous knowledge and resource management, and anthropogenic modification. Ethnographic, historical, and archeological evidence. (HEF I, IV) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

*5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 28. Australia and New Guinea Ethnology**—The prehistory and ethnology of New Guinea and Australia. Regional climate, environment, and pre-European history. Ethnography of the contact period focusing on theoretical problems central to the development of anthropological theory. Contemporary sociopolitical issues. Films. (HEF I,II) GER:DB-SocSci

*4 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 29A. First-Year Nahuatl, First Quarter**—The language of the Aztecs, once used as a lingua franca throughout Mesoamerica. Focus is on vocabulary building and reading colonial literary and historical documents, including Central Mexican codices. Modern spoken dialects, the place of Nahuatl in the Uto-Aztecan language phylum, and the relationship between the language and Aztec culture. (HEF IV) (Fox)

*4 units, not given this year*

## ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATE

**ANTHSCI 102. Women, Fertility, and Work**—(Graduate students register for 202.) Is gender culturally or biologically determined or both? The arguments for sociobiological and cultural determinist explanations of the differences between women and men are compared, emphasizing their intersection in work. Case studies: hunter/gatherer, horticultural (Melanesian), southern Chinese, and Anglo American societies. (HEF I, IV; DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-Gender

*5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 103. Cultural Diversity, Ethnicity, and Governance in Indigenous Latin America**—(Graduate students register for 262C.) Continuation of 162B. Possibilities for building representative institutions within a democratic regional and national context for the empowerment of indigenous peoples. Case studies of where this has happened. Long-term consequences, reaction from different sectors of society, business, media, and professionals. (DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, Spr (Karp-Toledo, E)*

**ANTHSCI 106B. Maya Mythology and the Popol Vuh**—The mythology and folklore of the ancient Maya, emphasizing the relationship between the 16th-century Quiché Maya mythological epic *Popol Vuh* (*Book of the Council*) and classic lowland Maya art, architecture, religion, and politics. General Mesoamerican mythology. Anthropological and other theories of mythology. Class participates in the creation of a web project on the *Popol Vuh*. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Win (Fox, J)*

**ANTHSCI 110. Introduction to Language Change**—(Same as LINGUIST 160.) Variation and change as the natural state of language. Differentiation of dialects and languages over time. Determination and classification of historical relationships among languages, and reconstruction of ancestral stages. Types, rates, and explanations of change. Parallels with cultural and genetic evolutionary theory. Implications for the description and explanation of language in general. (HEF II; DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci

*4-5 units, alternate years, not given this year (Fox, J)*

**ANTHSCI 111. Language and Prehistory**—(Graduate students register for 211.) Language classification and its implications for human prehistory. The role of linguistic data in analyzing prehistoric populations, cultures, contact, and migrations. Comparison of linguistic and biological classifications. Reconstruction, proto-vocabularies, and culture. Archaeological decipherment and the origins and evolution of writing. Archaeological and genetic evidence for human migrations. (DA-A; HEF II,III) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

*3 units, alternate years, not given this year (Fox, J)*

**ANTHSCI 112. Human Diversity: A Linguistic Perspective**—(Same as HUMBIO 187.) The diversity and distribution of human language and its implications for the origin and evolution of the human species. The origin of existing languages and the people who speak them. Where did current world languages come from and how can this diversity be used to study human prehistory? Evidence from related fields such as archaeology and human genetics. Topics: the origin of the Indo-European languages, the peopling of the Americas, and evidence that all human languages share a common origin. (HEF II; DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

*3 units, Spr (Ruhlen, M)*

**ANTHSCI 114. The Biology and Evolution of Language**—(Graduate students register for 214.) Language as an evolutionary adaptation of humans. Comparison of communicative behavior in humans and animals, and the inference of evolutionary stages. Structure, linguistic functions, and the evolution of the vocal tract, ear, and brain, with associated disorders (stuttering, dyslexia, autism, schizophrenia) and therapies. Controversies over language centers in the brain and the innateness of language acquisition. Vision, color terminology, and biological explanation in linguistic theory. (HEF III; DA-A) GER:DB-NatSci

*4-5 units, Spr (Fox, J)*

**ANTHSCI 115. Maya Hieroglyphic Writing**—(Graduate students register for 215.) Deciphering the hieroglyphic writing of the classic Maya. Principles of archaeological decipherment. Maya calendrical, astronomical, political, and religious/mythological texts on stone, wood, bone, shell, ceramic vessels, and screenfold books. Ancient Maya scribal practice and literacy. The origins of Maya writing and related Mesoamerican writing systems. The impact of epigraphy on the archaeology and linguistics of the Maya. (DA-B; HEF II, IV) GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, alternate years, not given this year (Fox, J)*

**ANTHSCI 117. Introduction to the Language and Culture of the Aztecs**—(Graduate students register for 217.) Spoken and written Nahuatl, the language spoken by the Aztecs and ca 1 million people in present-day Mexico. The history and culture of the Aztecs and related peoples through archaeology, ethnohistory, and ethnography. (HEF IV) GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 118. Readings in Linguistic Anthropology**—(Graduate students register for 218.) One or two major related works on language in its cultural context. Works for 2007-08 involve attempts to correlate linguistic and non-linguistic data for analysis of prehistoric human contact and migrations. May be repeated for credit.

*2 units, Spr (Fox, J)*

**ANTHSCI 128B. Globalization and Japan**—(Graduate students register for 228B; same as CASA 128B.) Globalization theories in anthropology and sociology, and Japan in the context of these theories. Ethnographic cases of Japan's global presence from the 15th century to the present. Processes of globalization in business management, popular culture, and expatriate communities. Japan's multiculturalization through its domestic globalization. (HEF IV; DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci  
3-5 units, Win (Befu, H)

**ANTHSCI 130. Paleoanthropology Seminar**—(Graduate students register for 230B.) Aspects of human evolution through primary literature and fossils. Topics vary to fit the interests of participants. May be repeated for credit. (HEF II; DA-B) GER: DB-NatSci  
3-4 units, Spr (DeGusta, D)

**ANTHSCI 130C. Current Issues in Paleoanthropology**—(Graduate students register for 230C, same as BIOSCI 130.) Current issues in fossil, archaeological, and genetic evidence for human evolution. Topics chosen by participants. May be repeated for credit.  
1 unit, Aut, Win, Spr (DeGusta, D; Klein, R)

**ANTHSCI 132B. Paleoanthropological Field Methods**—(Graduate students register for 232B.) Analysis of geological maps, remote sensing data, and imagery to locate sites. Sources of funding and logistical considerations. Permission and heritage management issues. Survey methods. Techniques for recovering fossil, lithic, and geological materials. Data management and spatial documentation.  
3-4 units, Aut (DeGusta, D)

**ANTHSCI 133A. Human Osteology**—(Graduate students register for 233A; same as HUMBIO 180.) The human skeleton. Focus is on identification of fragmentary human skeletal remains. Analytical methods include forensic techniques, archaeological analysis, paleopathology, and age/sex estimation. Students work independently in the laboratory with the skeletal collection. (HEF I, V; DA-B) GER: DB-NatSci  
5 units, Win (DeGusta, D)

**ANTHSCI 133B. Advanced Human Osteology**—(Graduate students register for 233B.) Skeletal analytical methods such as paleopathology, taphonomy, osteometry, and functional and evolutionary morphology. Strategies for osteological research. Students conduct independent projects in their area of interest. (HEF II, V; DA-B) GER: DB-NatSci  
5 units, Spr (DeGusta, D)

**ANTHSCI 140A. Expanding the Toolkit for Quantitative Research in Archaeology**—(Graduate students register for 230A.) Topics include statistics and graphics in R, database design, resampling methods, diversity measures, contingency table analysis, and introductory spatial methods. Recommended: basic statistical methods.  
3 units, not given this year

**ANTHSCI 141. Hunter-Gatherers in Archaeological Perspective**—(Graduate students register for 241.) Hunter-gatherer diversity as documented by ethnography and archaeology; how these areas of study provide different but complementary forms of information. Ethnographic case studies of hunter-gatherer groups from Africa, Australia, and N. America; comparisons with examples from the archaeological record. The use of ethnographic analogy in archaeology; current trends in hunter-gatherer archaeological research. (HEF I, II; DA-B) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom  
4-5 units, not given this year

**ANTHSCI 142. Incas and their Ancestors: Peruvian Archaeology**—(Graduate students register for 242A; same as ARCHLGY 102B.) The development of high civilizations in Andean S. America from hunter-gatherer origins to the powerful, expansive Inca empire. The contrasting ecologies of coast, sierra, and jungle areas of early Peruvian societies from 12,000 to 2,000 B.C. The domestication of indigenous plants which provided the economic foundation for monumental cities, ceramics, and textiles. Cultural evolution, and why and how major transformations occurred. (HEF II, III; DA-B) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom  
3-5 units, Spr (Contreras, D)

**ANTHSCI 143. Ethnoarchaeology**—(Graduate students register for 243.) The study of relationships between observable human behavior and material consequences. How ethnographic observation serves the primary goal of archaeology: to describe variability in past human behavior. The role of ethnoarchaeology in the history of anthropological inquiry, ethnoarchaeological studies of the use of space and subsistence, and future directions. (HEF II, IV; DA-B) GER:DB-SocSci  
3-5 units, Spr (Bird, D)

**ANTHSCI 144. Ancient Cities in the New World**—(Graduate students register for 244.) Preindustrial urbanism as exemplified by prehispanic New World societies. Case studies: the central and southern highlands of Mesoamerica, and the Maya region. Comparative material from highland S. America. (HEF II; DA-B) GER:DB-SocSci  
3-5 units, Spr (Robertson, I)

**ANTHSCI 144B. India's Forgotten Empire: The Rise and Fall of Indus Civilization**—S. Asian proto- and prehistory emphasizing the development of agriculture and social complexity. Rise and fall of the Indus or Harappan civilization; why cultural change occurred the way it did. (HEF II; DA-B) GER:DB-SocSci  
3 units, Aut (Truncer, J)

**ANTHSCI 144C. Archaeology of Central Mexico**—(Graduate students register for 204.) Prehistory of highland Central Mexico from the appearance of agricultural settlements to the arrival of Europeans. The development of the ancient state of Teotihuacan. Regional focus is the basin of Mexico and adjoining regions. Relations between central Mexico and other parts of Mesoamerica including the Maya area, the Gulf lowlands, and Oaxaca. (HEF II; DA-B) GER:DB-SocSci  
3-5 units, not given this year

**ANTHSCI 145B. Evolution of Civilizations**—(Graduate students register for 245B.) How archaeology contributes to understanding prehistoric civilizations. How and why complex social institutions arose, and the conditions and processes behind their collapse. The development of monumental architecture, craft specialization, trade and exchange, and social stratification using examples from the archaeological record. (HEF II, III; DA-B) GER:DB-SocSci  
3-5 units, not given this year

**ANTHSCI 146A. The Aztecs and Their Ancestors: Introduction to Mesoamerican Archaeology**—The prehispanic cultures of Mesoamerica through archaeology and ethnohistory, from the archaic period to the Spanish conquest in the 16th century. (HEF II) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom  
3-5 units, Win (Robertson, I)

**ANTHSCI 147. Archaeology of Modern Times**—(Same as ARCHLGY 104.) Archaeological theory, method, and data are used to approach an issue of contemporary public concern. Issues include resource and energy management strategies such as the electricity situation in California, biodegradation and solid waste management, the relationship between human beings and dogs, ethnic wars in the Balkans and elsewhere, and Bill Gates' strategies in the rise of Microsoft. (HEF IV) GER:DB-SocSci  
5 units, not given this year

**ANTHSCI 149B. Digital Methods in Archaeology**—(Graduate students register for 208.) Hands-on. Topics include: data capture, digital survey, and mapping instruments; GPS; digital video and photography; 3-D scanning; data analysis; CAD; GIS; panoramic virtual reality; and photogrammetry. (HEF V; DA-B) GER:DB-EngrAppSci  
3-5 units, Win (Contreras, D)

**ANTHSCI 151. Anthropology and Demography**—(Graduate students register for 251.) Topics include W. Europe and China as examples of extreme demographic regimes. (HEF V; DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci  
5 units, not given this year

**ANTHSCI 155. Demography and Life History Theory**—(Graduate students register for 255.) Problems in demography and theoretical population biology applied to human systems. Emphasis is on establishing relationships between models in theoretical population biology and empirical demographic methodology. Topics include philosophy of models and model building, population dynamics, stable population theory, species interactions in human ecology, models of infectious diseases and their control, cultural evolution. Prerequisites: HUMBIO 137 or consent of instructor. (HEF I, III, V; DA-C) GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 160B. Conservation Anthropology**—Environmental conservation as a social and cultural process including strategies used around the world to achieve conservation goals such as market-based conservation, protected areas, and single-species conservation. Emphasis is on social and cultural issues and theory. (HEF III, IV; DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 162B. Ethnography and Ethnohistory in the Andean World**—(Graduate students register for 262B.) Resistance, survival, and social organization of Andean indigenous cultures, including those of the tropical Amazon lowlands. Emphasis is on the indigenous perspective. Ethnographic and ethnohistoric documents and findings that reflect events and thoughts from the Conquest to the present. Indigenous community structures, special rights for social inclusion, rituals, and worldview under traditional and new leadership. GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, Win (Karp-Toledo, E)*

**ANTHSCI 163. Human Behavioral Ecology**—(Graduate students register for 263; same as HUMBIO 117.) Theory, method, and application in anthropology. How theory in behavioral ecology developed to understand animal behavior is applied to questions about human economic decision making in ecological and evolutionary contexts. Topics include decisions about foraging and subsistence, competition and cooperation, mating, and reproduction and parenting. (HEF I, III; DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, Aut (Bird, R)*

**ANTHSCI 164. Ecological Anthropology**—(Graduate students register for 264; same as HUMBIO 118.) Dynamics of culturally inherited human behavior and its relationship to social and physical environments. Topics include a history of ecological approaches in anthropology, subsistence ecology, sharing, risk management, territoriality, warfare, and resource conservation and management. Case studies from Australia, Melanesia, Africa, and S. America. (HEF I, III; DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 165B. Central America: Environment, Sustainable Development, and Security**—(Graduate students register for 265B; same as IPER 265.) Interrelationships among environmental stress, poverty, and security in Central America, with focus on Costa Rica. The legacy of the Cold War in Central America as manifested in the Contra war and U.S. policy. Current development schemes and their impact on environment and security in the region. Dilemmas between population growth in the developing world and consumption patterns in the industrial world. Possible optional field trip to Costa Rica over Spring Break at extra expense; limited capacity. (HEF III) GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 167. Social Policy for Sustainable Resource Use**—(Graduate students register for 267; same as EARTHYSYS 167/267.) The development of social policies that foster a positive human role in the ecosystem. Goal is to develop group skills in a team setting while researching case studies of forest peoples impacted by integration into the global economy. The case of voluntary forest product certification under the Forest Stewardship Council system. Local participation in policy development, the effectiveness of certification, tenure and institutional aspects of sustainability, indigenous rights and forest conservation, and the role of local communities and workers in sustaining forests over the long term. Prerequisite: consent of instructor. (HEF II, IV, V; DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Spr (Irvine, D)*

**ANTHSCI 167C. Managing the Commons: Evolving Theories for Sustainable Resource Use**—(Graduate students register for 267C; same as EARTHYSYS 167C/267C.) Development of common property theory since Hardin's article on the tragedy of the commons. Interdisciplinary theorizing about sustainable management of common-pool resources such as grazing, forest, or marine resources; debates about sustainability of commons management within heterogeneous state and global systems; and new commons such as atmosphere or the information commons. Links among theory, methods, and policy. Prerequisite: 190 or consent of instructor. (HEF II, III, IV; DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Aut (Irvine, D)*

**ANTHSCI 168. Signaling Theory**—(Graduate students register for 268.) Why does the peacock have such a large elaborate tail? Why does conspicuous consumption serve to create markers of distinction? How does the pursuit of social capital generate prestige? Answers to these questions from convergent scholarship in social theory, economic theory, and evolutionary theory. The use of signaling theory to explain disparate social and material phenomena. Authors include Veblen, Bourdieu, and Zahavi. Prerequisite for undergraduates: consent of instructor. GER:DB-SocSci

*3 units, Aut (Bird, R)*

**ANTHSCI 169. Conservation and Evolutionary Ecology**—(Graduate students register for 269.) Environmental degradation resulting from human behavior, and what can be done about it. Patterns of interaction between people and environments, and why they vary over time and space. Topics include adaptation and behavior, resource acquisition and utilization, conflicts of interest, collective action problems, conspicuous consumption, waste, land management, and public policy. (HEF I, III; DA-A) GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, Win (Bird, D)*

**ANTHSCI 170. Medical Anthropology**—(Same as HUMBIO 178.) The crosscultural study of the health beliefs and healing systems around the world. How social processes shape human health. (HEF I, IV; DA-C) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

*3 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 170A. Issues in Water, Health, and Development**—(Graduate students register for 270A.) How water affects community health. Topics include transmission and control of waterborne diseases, pollution, dam building, distribution and management of fresh water resources, and water wars. The impact of development projects related to water distribution and management. International focus with domestic examples. Prerequisite: Human Biology core or equivalent. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Win (Levy, K)*

**ANTHSCI 171. Aging: From Biology to Social Policy**—(Same as HUMBIO 149.) What people can expect when they join the ranks of the elderly. Issues include social security, medical care, lifespan, and the cultural, social, and economic consequences of a large elderly population in the U.S. and other countries. Films, service learning component. (HEF I; DA-C) GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Win (Barnett, C)*

**ANTHSCI 178A. Past and Present Pestilence: An Interdisciplinary Examination of the Impact of Zoonotic Diseases**—(Graduate students register for 278A.) Major zoonotic diseases in human beings, including HIV, tuberculosis, malarial, plagues, measles, and poxes, etc. Pathology, etiology, and transmission. Historical and current demographic, economic, and social impacts, and how these inform eradication and control strategies. Research paper. GER:DB-SocSci

*3-4 units, Spr (Ryan, S)*

**ANTHSCI 179. Environmental Change and Emerging Infectious Diseases**—(Graduate students register for 279; same as HUMBIO 114.) The changing epidemiological environment. How human-induced environmental changes, such as global warming, deforestation and land-use conversion, urbanization, international commerce, and human migration, are altering the ecology of infectious disease transmission, and promoting their re-emergence as a global public health threat. Case studies of malaria, cholera, hantavirus, plague, and HIV. (HEF III; DA-C) GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, Aut (Durham, W; Jones, J)*

**ANTHSCI 179A. Ethical Debates in Environment and Health Policy**—(Graduate students register for 279A.) Topics include the use of DDT in malaria control, overseas drug trials, human rights and disease eradication, resettlement programs, quarantine, and animal culling. Writing-intensive; how to frame issues for a popular audience. Prerequisite: Human Biology core or equivalent. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Spr (Levy, K)*

**ANTHSCI 187. The Genetic Structure of Populations**—(Graduate students register for 287.) Inference of evolutionary history from the current structure of genetic variation within a population genetic and phylogenetic framework. Methods include tree inference, analysis of molecular variance, gene genealogies and the coalescent, phylogeography, clustering algorithms, and Bayesian and frequentist approaches. Applications in evolutionary studies, medicine, conservation, and forensics. Principles and methods illustrated primarily with human and other primate examples; students investigate species of own choice. Prerequisites: 2A or Biology Core. (HEF II, III, V; DA-C) GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Spr (Jobin, M)*

**ANTHSCI 188. Research in Anthropological Genetics**—(Graduate students register for 288.) Seminar. Current research at Stanford and beyond. Presentations by instructor, guests, and class participants. May be repeated for credit. (HEF V; DA-C)

*1-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 190. Social Theory in the Anthropological Sciences**—Required of majors. Foundational course in the history of social theory in anthropology from the late 19th century to the present. Major approaches to human culture and society: symbolic, social, material, and psychological. Questions about the role of theory in anthropology and how it can be applied to human issues. (HEF IV) GER:DB-SocSci, WIM

*5 units, Win (Brown, M)*

**ANTHSCI 190B. Evolutionary Theory in Anthropological Sciences**—History of evolutionary theory from the 19th century to present, emphasizing anthropological applications. Theory and concept in evolutionary biology; evolutionary theories of culture; and interactions and implications of genetic, social, and cultural evolution. Emphasis is on tools of analysis and the value of evolutionary thinking for formulating research questions in anthropology today. (HEF II, III) GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Win (Jones, J)*

**ANTHSCI 191A. Communicating Science: Proposals, Talks, Articles**—(Graduate students register for 291A.) The principles and practice of effective communication in science. Grant proposals, conference presentations, and scientific journal articles. Focus is on writing and speaking skills in professional contexts. (HEF V) GER:DB-SocSci

*4-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 191B. Conduct and Misconduct in Science**—(Graduate students register for 291B.) The structure of modern science through a study of ethics and misconduct in research. Case studies of alleged scientific misconduct; what constitutes ethical research practices; the meaning of authorship; the limits of grantsmanship; the place of science in society; and roles of advisers, students, and postdocs. Theoretical and practical aspects of these issues. Emphasis is on anthropology and biology. GER:DB-SocSci

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 191C. Anthropological Sciences Capstone Core Seminar**—See 291 for description. Required of undergraduate majors who are not in the honors program. Must be taken in the senior year, or by petition in the junior year.

*1-3 units, Aut (Jones, J)*

**ANTHSCI 192. Data Analysis in the Anthropological Sciences**—(Graduate students register for 292.) Univariate, multivariate, and graphical methods used for analyzing quantitative data in anthropological research. Archaeological and paleobiological examples. Recommended: algebra. (HEF V) GER:DB-Math

*5 units, Spr (Robertson, I)*

**ANTHSCI 192B. Statistical Computing for the Anthropological Science**—(Graduate students register for 292B.) Tools of modern statistical computing. Emphasis is on problems in the Anthropological Sciences. Topics include the R statistical computing language, programming basics, probability distributions, likelihood, Monte Carlo simulation, graphics and exploratory data analysis, spatial data and maps, and Bayesian inference. (HEF V) GER:DB-Math

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 193. Prefield Research Seminar**—Required of Anthropological Sciences honors students. Preparation for field or laboratory research. Students develop a testable hypothesis and realistic data collection procedures, and review data collection techniques including participant observation, interviews, surveys, and sampling procedures. Emphasis is on theory-guided empirical work. (HEF V) GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 195. Research Project**—Independent research conducted under faculty supervision, normally taken junior or senior year in pursuit of an honors project. May be taken for more than one quarter for credit. Prerequisite: completed application to the honors program.

*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

**ANTHSCI 196B. Senior Honors Seminar**—Techniques for interpreting data, organizing bibliographic material, writing, editing, and revising. Preparation of papers for conferences and publications in anthropology.

*5 units, Aut (Staff)*

**ANTHSCI 197. Internship in Anthropological Sciences**—Opportunity for students to pursue their specialization in an institutional setting such as a laboratory, clinic, research institute, or government agency. May be repeated for credit.

*4-5 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

**ANTHSCI 198. Museum Method**—Individually directed work on anthropology collections. Introduction to the computerized storage and retrieval system, cataloging, exhibit techniques. May be taken for one or two quarters by arrangement with instructor. (HEF V)

*1-4 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

**ANTHSCI 199. Directed Individual Study**—Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

## GRADUATE

**ANTHSCI 202. Women, Fertility, and Work**—(Graduate section; see 102. HEF I, IV; DA-A)

*5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 203. Topics in the Anthropology of China and Taiwan**—Graduate seminar. Topics vary. May be repeated for credit. (DA-A)

*3-5 units, Win (Brown, M)*

**ANTHSCI 204. Archaeology of Central Mexico**—(Graduate section; see 144C.)

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 206. Human Origins**—(Graduate section; see 6.)

*5 units, Win (Klein, R)*

**ANTHSCI 208. Digital Methods in Archaeology**—(Graduate section; see 149B.)

*3-5 units, Win (Contreras, D)*

**ANTHSCI 210. Examining Ethnographies**—Eight or nine important ethnographies, including their construction, their impact, and their faults and virtues. (HEF IV; DA-A)

*5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 211. Language and Prehistory**—(Graduate section; see 111.)

*3 units, alternate years, not given this year (Fox, J)*

**ANTHSCI 211G. Introduction to Graduate Studies in Anthropology**—(Same as CASA 311G.) Required graduate seminar. The history of anthropological theory and key theoretical and methodological issues of the discipline.

*5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 212. Linguistic Anthropology**—Seminar. The ethnography of communication; language repertoires including registers, dialects, styles, and their functions; language classification, phylogeny, ethnicity, and ideology; vocabulary, grammar, and codability in culture and cognition; discourse, conversation, narrative, and poetics; writing and literacy; multilingualism and extinction. Emphasis is on authorial argumentation and theoretical preoccupations, linguistic fieldwork, and the richness of language repertoires around the world. Sources include monographs and articles on relationships among language, culture, and society. Student presentations. (HEF IV; DA-A)

*5 units, alternate years, not given this year (Fox, J)*

**ANTHSCI 214. The Biology and Evolution of Language**—(Graduate section; see 114.)

*4-5 units, Spr (Fox, J)*

**ANTHSCI 215. Maya Hieroglyphic Writing**—(Graduate section; see 115.)

*5 units, alternate years, not given this year (Fox, J)*

**ANTHSCI 217. Introduction to the Language and Culture of the Aztecs**—(Graduate section; see 117.)

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 218. Readings in Linguistic Anthropology**—(Graduate section; see 118.)

*2 units, Spr (Fox, J)*

**ANTHSCI 228B. Globalization and Japan**—(Graduate section; see 128B.)

*3-5 units, Win (Befu, H)*

**ANTHSCI 230A. Expanding the Toolkit for Quantitative Research in Archaeology**—(Graduate section; see 140A.)

*3 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 230B. Paleoanthropology Seminar**—(Graduate section; see 130.)

*3-4 units, Spr (DeGusta, D)*

**ANTHSCI 230C. Current Issues in Paleoanthropology**—(Graduate section; see 130C.)

*1 unit, Aut, Win, Spr (DeGusta, D; Klein, R)*

**ANTHSCI 232B. Paleoanthropological Field Methods**—(Graduate section; see 132B.)

*3-4 units, Aut (DeGusta, D)*

**ANTHSCI 233A. Human Osteology**—(Graduate section; see 133A.)

*5 units, Win (DeGusta, D)*

**ANTHSCI 233B. Advanced Human Osteology**—(Graduate section; see 133B.)

*5 units, Spr (DeGusta, D)*

**ANTHSCI 241. Hunter-Gatherers in Archaeological Perspective**—(Graduate section; see 141.)

*4-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 242. Beginnings of Social Complexity**

*5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 242A. Incas and their Ancestors: Peruvian Archaeology**—(Graduate section; see 142.)

*3-5 units, Spr (Contreras, D)*

**ANTHSCI 243. Ethnoarchaeology**—(Graduate section; see 143.)

*3-5 units, Spr (Bird, D)*

**ANTHSCI 244. Ancient Cities in the New World**—(Graduate section; see 144.)

*3-5 units, Spr (Robertson, I)*

**ANTHSCI 245B. Evolution of Civilizations**—(Graduate section; see 145B.)

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 251. Anthropology and Demography**—(Graduate section; see 151.)

*5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 254. Applied Bayesian Analysis**—(Same as POLISCI 354F.) Bayesian modeling in the social sciences emphasizing applications in political science, anthropological science, sociology, and education testing. Topics include: Bayesian computation via Markov chain Monte Carlo; Bayesian hierarchical modeling; Bayesian models for latent variables and latent states (measurement modeling); dynamic models; and Bayesian analysis of spatial models. Implementation of Bayesian approaches (priors, efficient sampling from posterior densities), data analysis, and model comparisons. Final project. Prerequisites: exposure to statistical modeling such as 200-level STATS or POLISCI 150/350B,C, or ANTHSCI 292.

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 255. Demography and Life History Theory**—(Graduate section; see 155.)

*5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 262B. Ethnography and Ethnohistory in the Andean World**—(Graduate section; see 162B.)

*3-5 units, Win (Karp-Toledo, E)*

**ANTHSCI 262C. Cultural Diversity, Ethnicity, and Governance in Indigenous Latin America**—(Graduate section; see 103.)

*3-5 units, Spr (Karp-Toledo, E)*

**ANTHSCI 263. Human Behavioral Ecology**—(Graduate section; see 163.)

*3-5 units, Aut (Bird, R)*

**ANTHSCI 264. Ecological Anthropology**—(Graduate section; see 164.)

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 265B. Central America: Environment, Sustainable Development, and Security**—(Graduate section; see 165B; same as IPER 265.)

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 267. Social Policy for Sustainable Resource Use**—(Graduate section; see 167; same as EARTHSYS 267.)

*5 units, Spr (Irvine, D)*

**ANTHSCI 267C. Managing the Commons: Evolving Theories for Sustainable Resource Use**—(Graduate section; see 167C; same as EARTHSYS 267C.)

*5 units, Aut (Irvine, D)*

**ANTHSCI 268. Signaling Theory**—(Graduate section; see 168.)

*3 units, Aut (Bird, R)*

**ANTHSCI 269. Conservation and Evolutionary Ecology**—(Graduate section; see 169.)

*3-5 units, Win (Bird, D)*

**ANTHSCI 270. Advanced Topics in Medical Anthropology**—Graduate seminar. Specialized topics in human health, illness, and healing from anthropological perspectives. Topics based upon faculty and graduate student research interests and current issues. Students present topical research and analyses from published sources; required journal-quality paper. The history, theories, and methods of research. Recommended: courses in medical anthropology. (HEF I, IV; DA-C)

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 270A. Issues in Water, Health, and Development**—(Graduate section; see 170A.)

*5 units, Win (Levy, K)*

**ANTHSCI 278A. Past and Present Pestilence: An Interdisciplinary Examination of the Impact of Zoonotic Diseases**—(Graduate section; see 178A.)

*3-4 units, Spr (Ryan, S)*

**ANTHSCI 279. Environmental Change and Emerging Infectious Diseases**—(Graduate section; see 179)

*3-5 units, Aut (Durham, W; Jones, J)*

**ANTHSCI 279A. Ethical Debates in Environment and Health Policy**—(Graduate section; see 179A.)

*5 units, Spr (Levy, K)*

**ANTHSCI 286. Advanced Andean Archaeology**—Focus is on current research of guest lecturers. Topics this year include prehistoric impacts of El Niño, human sacrifice in prehispanic Peru, and mortuary archaeology on the north coast of Peru. Prerequisite: 142/242 or equivalent or consent of instructor.

*1-3 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 287. The Genetic Structure of Populations**—(Graduate section; see 187.)

*5 units, Spr (Jobin, M)*

**ANTHSCI 288. Research in Anthropological Genetics**—(Graduate section; see 188.)

*1-5 units, Aut (Jobin, M)*

**ANTHSCI 290A. Advanced Social Theory in the Anthropological Sciences**—Social theories that have influenced anthropology including evolutionism, Marxism, interpretivism, and postmodernism. Implications of debates among theorists for anthropological research. Prerequisite: graduate standing or consent of instructor. With consent of instructors of 190 and 290A, undergraduate majors may substitute 290A for 190. (HEF IV)

*5 units, Aut (Brown, M)*

**ANTHSCI 290B. Advanced Evolutionary Theory in Anthropological Sciences**—History of evolutionary theory from the 19th century to present, emphasizing anthropological applications. Theory and concept in evolutionary biology; evolutionary theories of culture; and interactions of genetic, social, and cultural evolution and their implications. Emphasis is on tools of analysis and the value of evolutionary thinking for formulating research questions in anthropology today. Prerequisite: graduate standing or consent of instructor. (HEF II, III)

*5 units, Win (Jones, J)*

**ANTHSCI 291. Graduate Core Seminar**—The use of the scientific method in anthropological research. Published papers from subfields illustrate effective research design, the formulation and testing of hypotheses, and comparative methods. Field exercises in interviewing, observation, and taking and using field notes. The ethics of field research and procedures for maintaining physical and mental health in the field. May be repeated for credit.

*1-5 units, Aut (Jones, J), Win (Staff), Spr (Truncer, J)*

**ANTHSCI 291A. Communicating Science: Proposals, Talks, Articles**—(Graduate section; see 191A.)

*4-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 291B. Conduct and Misconduct in Science**—(Graduate section; see 191B.)

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 292. Data Analysis in the Anthropological Sciences**—(Graduate section; see 192.)

*5 units, Spr (Robertson, I)*

**ANTHSCI 292B. Statistical Computing for the Anthropological Science**—(Graduate section; see 192B.)

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**ANTHSCI 293B. Master's Thesis Writing Seminar**—May be repeated for credit.

*2-4 units, Win (Staff)*

**ANTHSCI 294. Proposal Writing Seminar**—Required of ANTHSCI Ph.D. students. Hands-on practical training in grant writing methods. Students draft a research prospectus based on their own interests and proposed projects, and work closely with their advisers and other faculty. May be repeated for credit.

*5 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

**ANTHSCI 295. Research in Anthropological Sciences**—Supervised work with an individual faculty member on the student research project. May be taken for more than one quarter.

*3-5 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

**ANTHSCI 296. Graduate Internship**—Provides graduate students with the opportunity to pursue their area of specialization in an institutional setting such as a laboratory, clinic, research institute, or government agency.

*4-5 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

**ANTHSCI 297. Teaching Assistantship**—Supervised experience as assistant in one undergraduate course.

*3-5 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

**ANTHSCI 298. Dissertation Writing Seminar**—Required of ANTHSCI Ph.D. students. Students work with advisers and committee members to write a draft of their dissertation.

*5 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

**ANTHSCI 299. Directed Individual Study**—Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*



## COGNATE COURSES FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCES

See respective department listings for course descriptions and General Education Requirements (GER) information. See degree requirements above or the program's student services office for applicability of these courses to a major or minor program.

### **ARCHLGY 101B/301B. Humanized Landscapes: Archaeological Approaches to Human/Environment Interactions**

*3-5 units, Aut (Contreras, D)*

### **BIOSCI 146. Population Studies**

*1 unit, Win (Feldman, M)*

### **BIOSCI 150/250. Human Behavioral Biology**—(Same as HUMBIO 160.)

*5 units, Spr (Sapolsky, R), alternate years, not given next year*

### **CASA 93. Prefield Research Seminar**

*5 units, Spr (Inoue, M)*

### **CASA 94. Postfield Research Seminar**

*5 units, Aut (Burce, A)*

### **CASA 150. Archaeological Methods**—(Same as ARCHLGY 102.)

*5 units, Spr (Hodder, I)*

### **EDUC 191X/291X. Introduction to Survey Research**

*3-4 units, Aut (Adams, J)*

### **HUMBIO 2A. Genetics, Evolution, and Ecology**

*5 units, Aut (Boggs, C; Durham, W; Francke, U)*

### **HUMBIO 2B. Culture, Evolution, and Society**

*5 units, Aut (Klein, R; Brown, M)*

### **SURG 101. Regional Study of Human Structure**

*5 units, Win (Gosling, J; Whitmore, I)*

## OVERSEAS STUDIES

Courses approved for the Anthropology major and taught overseas can be found in the "Overseas Studies" section of this bulletin, in the Overseas Studies office, 126 Sweet Hall, or at <http://osp.stanford.edu>.

### **BERLIN**

#### **OSPBER 11. The Vanishing City: Lost Architecture and the Art of Commemoration in Berlin**

*5 units, Spr (Ebeling, K)*

### **SANTIAGO**

#### **OSPSANTG 104X. Modernization and Culture in Latin America**

*5 units, Aut (Subercaseaux, B)*

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