Letter From the Chair - James Ferguson

As the new, unified Department of Anthropology completes its second full year, there is a strong sense of having settled in successfully to new routines and new structures. We are comfortably lodged in our new quarters (in Buildings 40, 50, and 300), and the disruptions of last year’s move are a distant memory now that we have settled into our new space. The new curricular structures that were created last year (graduate and undergraduate) are now working smoothly, and the day to day workings of the Department now (thankfully) have more to do with maintaining and administering structures than with creating them.

The main challenge we faced this year is one we shared with colleagues all across the country, namely budgetary woes related to the financial crisis and subsequent recession. Like other universities, Stanford has had to make major cutbacks in response to declining investment revenues, and we in Anthropology have definitely felt the pinch. I am confident that the university leadership is dealing with the university’s fiscal problems in a capable and fair-minded way, and I feel sure that both Stanford and the Department of Anthropology will come out of the crisis in excellent shape. But there has unquestionably been some pain this year. In addition to cuts to our visiting teaching budgets and freezes on salaries, we have also had to put temporary holds on several authorized faculty searches. We are hoping that at least some of these searches will be re-authorized for next year. We have so far managed to preserve full funding for graduate fellowships, and have not had to reduce our numbers of admitted Ph.D. Students.

A major bright spot was our success in recruiting Professor Lisa Curran from Yale. Lisa will be the new Lang Professor of Environmental Anthropology, starting this July. We are delighted to welcome her to the Department. As described elsewhere in this newsletter (p. 2), Lisa studies the structure and dynamics of tropical forests in Borneo, and seeks to understand better how the environment is altered by human activities. She will be a central presence in our “Environment and Ecology” graduate track, and she can also help us to forge connections between anthropological approaches to environmental issues and research done in other disciplines (her appointment will be split between the Department and Stanford’s Woods Institute for the Environment). We are also in the midst of negotiating a recruitment for a sociocultural anthropologist specializing in South Asia, and I hope to be able to report on the results of that recruitment in next year’s newsletter.

As soon as the economic climate improves, we should be able to continue to build the faculty even further (with at least three additional searches already authorized). In the meantime, we are doing our best to ride out the fiscal storm with as little disruption as possible to our core missions, which remain educating our students, and pursuing research at the highest level of excellence.
The Department of Anthropology is pleased to welcome Professor Lisa Curran to the faculty. She arrives from Yale University’s School of Forestry and Environmental Studies where she was the Professor of Tropical Resources and the Director of the Tropical Resource Institute.

Lisa received her A.B. in Anthropology from Harvard University and then went to Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan) where she lived in protected areas, industrial timber concessions and in rural villages for over six years before she returned to receive her Ph.D in Ecology & Evolutionary Biology at Princeton University. After a post-doctoral fellowship at Harvard, Lisa was an assistant professor at the University of Michigan from 1996-2001. In 2001, she joined the Yale faculty as an associate professor and was promoted to professor in 2006. At both Michigan and Yale, Lisa held interdisciplinary positions with institutes, professional schools and university departments.

Lisa has conducted field research in Kalimantan for over 25 years and, until recently, has spent at least 3-6 months per year on site. Her work began with long-term assessments of forest dynamics and vertebrate ecology that focused on the major commercial timber trees. From late 80’s to mid 90’s, these commercial trees generated Indonesia US $4-6 billion in ‘official’ export revenues. Yet, this timber sector largely supported former Indonesian president Suharto’s 32 yr authoritarian regime and its unsurpassed corruption. During Suharto’s tenure, Lisa lived for over five years in 18 timber concessions and several oil palm plantations to acquire insights into their motivations, practices, collusion and perverse incentives. By applying quantitative methods used by economists, international conservation NGOs and ‘development’ agencies, her policy work focused on state and institutional claims that deforestation, fires and other environmental issues resulted from smallholder activities. Despite major resistance by several agencies, Lisa’s consultancy work sought to shift the emphasis of ‘development’ and conservation programs that targeted rural communities’ activities surrounding protected areas and to focus instead on extractive industries. Unfortunately, she readily admits that these efforts were largely unsuccessful, and programs are continually recycled with similar biases.

For the last decade, her studies have focused on the political ecology of Bornean land use. These interdisciplinary projects examine the direct and indirect consequences of industrial resource extraction and agribusiness expansion on water quality, fire vulnerability, carbon emissions and biodiversity. With teams from several disciplines, she combines surveys, satellite applications, interviews and other diverse methods to obtain information on private-sector practices, power dynamics and government collusion. Currently, Lisa is coordinating diverse teams on a long-term project that aims to record the complexity of rural household and community responses to rapid forest conversion by oil palm plantations (edible oils/biofuels) occurring within and surrounding their land holdings unrecognized by the State. This research program has been funded by the National Science Foundation, NASA, and the Santa Fe Institute.

In 2006, Lisa was one of 25 winners of the coveted MacArthur “Genius” Grant. In announcing the award, the MacArthur Foundation said, “Through diplomatic skill, cultural sensitivity and rigorous scientific acumen, Lisa Curran synthesizes concepts from the natural and social sciences to forge new, practical solutions for sustainable natural resource extraction and development. By developing consensus and fostering communication between diverse stakeholders, she is substantially increasing protection efforts in endangered regions.” MacArthur Fellows do not apply, but are selected for their creativity, originality and potential to make important contributions in the future.
Since its publication in 1989, The Human Career has proved to be an indispensable tool in teaching human origins. This substantially revised third edition retains Richard G. Klein’s innovative approach while showing how cumulative discoveries and analyses over the past ten years have significantly refined our knowledge of human evolution.

Klein chronicles the evolution of people from the earliest primates through the emergence of fully modern humans within the past 200,000 years. His comprehensive treatment stresses recent advances in knowledge, including, for example, ever more abundant evidence that fully modern humans originated in Africa and spread from there, replacing the Neanderthals in Europe and equally archaic people in Asia. With its coverage of both the fossil record and the archaeological record over the 2.5 million years for which both are available, The Human Career demonstrates that human morphology and behavior evolved together. Throughout the book, Klein presents evidence for alternative points of view, but does not hesitate to make his own position clear.

In addition to outlining the broad pattern of human evolution, The Human Career details the kinds of data that support it. For the third edition, Klein has added numerous tables and a fresh citation system designed to enhance readability, especially for students. He has also included more than fifty new illustrations to help lay readers grasp the fossils, artifacts, and other discoveries on which specialists rely. With abundant references and hundreds of images, charts, and diagrams, this new edition is unparalleled in its usefulness for teaching human evolution.

Cosmopolitan Archaeologies
Duke University Press, 2009
Lynn Meskell, Professor

An important collection, Cosmopolitan Archaeologies delves into the politics of contemporary archaeology in an increasingly complex international environment. The contributors explore the implications of applying the cosmopolitan ideals of obligations to others and respect for cultural difference to archaeological practice, showing that those ethics increasingly demand the rethinking of research agendas. While cosmopolitan archaeologies must be practiced in contextually specific ways, what unites and defines them is archaeologists’ acceptance of responsibility for the repercussions of their projects, and their undertaking of heritage practices attentive to the concerns of the living communities with whom they work. These concerns may require archaeologists to address the impact of war, the political and economic depredations of past regimes, the livelihoods of those living near archaeological sites, or the incursions of transnational companies and institutions.

The contributors describe various forms of cosmopolitan engagement involving sites that span the globe. They take up the links between conservation, natural heritage and ecology movements, and the ways that local heritage politics are constructed through international discourses and regulations. They are attentive to how communities near heritage sites are affected by archaeological fieldwork and findings, and to the complex interactions that local communities and national bodies have with international sponsors and universities, conservation agencies, development organizations, and NGOs. Whether discussing the toll of efforts to preserve biodiversity on South Africans living near Kruger National Park, the ways that UNESCO’s global heritage project universalizes the ethic of preservation, or the Open Declaration on Cultural Heritage at Risk that the Archaeological Institute of America sent to the U.S. government before the Iraq invasion, the contributors provide nuanced assessments of the ethical implications of the discursive production, consumption, and governing of other people’s pasts.

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Hodder: John Templeton Foundation Grant

Ian Hodder was awarded the 2009 Templeton Foundation Grant for his ongoing research in Çatalhöyük, Turkey. The grant will support the analysis and publication of Ian’s excavation project from 2006 to 2009 that explored the roles of spirituality and religious ritual in the emergence of civilization. The conclusions of that project are that archaeologists can identify religious behavior in the early Middle East and that changes in such behavior do seem to predate large settled agricultural towns. Human representations and death symbolism play new and central roles in the religious shifts prior to farming.

The 2009 Templeton Foundation Grant will also be used to explore new questions that have been raised as a result of the first phase of work. Specifically, if changes in religion were central to the emergence of settled agricultural villages and towns, what was the nature of the relationship between religion and the changing economic and social world? It is widely assumed that one of the most distinctive aspects of early agricultural sites is that they were associated with increasing social differentiation. In this phase of the project, Hodder will explore whether it was through the control of religion, symbolism and ritual performance and meaning that certain groups within a largely egalitarian society managed to become dominant.

For more information on Ian Hodder’s project, please see www.catalhoyuk.com.

Meskell: Follow on award from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

Lynn Meskell was awarded The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation New Directions Fellowship for her research that examines the constructs of natural and cultural heritage and the related discourses of empowerment around the Kruger National Park, ten years after democracy in South Africa. Specifically, the research explores how African’s past under colonial and apartheid regimes plays a vital role in crafting a new South Africa. This past serves as a therapeutic device, a guiding legacy for healing the nation and moving forward, where history is constantly refracted in the present and is a perpetual referent for future projections. Meskell has published some work related to this research in her new book Cosmopolitan Archaeologies.

Bird: National Science Foundation Grant

Rebecca and Doug Bird recently received a large National Science Foundation Grant from the Cultural Anthropology and Geography Programs to investigate socio-ecological factors that influence practices of landscape burning, habitat modification and their environmental consequences among Martu foragers in Australia’s Western Desert. Anthropogenic fire is increasingly recognized as an important constructive force in shaping biotic communities around the world, and its impact in Australia has long been argued to be particularly significant, with indigenous burning hypothesized to have radically altered the continent’s biogeography. However, the decisions Australian hunter-gatherers make when they use fire to alter their homelands, specifically how such choices are mediated through socially and ecologically embedded costs and benefits, and how those choices have long and short-term consequences in constructing and maintaining arid land biodiversity, have yet to be systematically investigated.

The aims of this NSF sponsored project are threefold. First, the research will provide basic tools and data necessary for characterizing how, in a small-scale society, changes in land-use and fire treatment affect variability in key components of xeric biotic succession, habitat fragmentation and diversity. Second, the project will investigate the degree to which such anthropogenically modified landscapes are designed to manage the distribution, reproduction and future availability of resources across variable spatial and temporal scales. Finally, the researchers will investigate the processes that affect decisions about habitat modification and mosaic burning in a politically decentralized society – how it is that individuals overcome problems of collective action in supplying future, more public, goods. Each of these
is essential for understanding shifts in resource intensification characteristic of most human societies throughout the Late-Pleistocene and Holocene, and the environmental consequences of such in Australia’s Western Desert. Furthermore, this work will contribute directly to a growing appreciation of the problems involved in attempting to distinguish between natural and artificial landscapes, and illuminate the effects of fire suppression in contexts where anthropogenic burning has long been a critical component of habitat structure.

The project will support a broad interdisciplinary collaboration of Martu from Parnngurr, Punmu, and Kunawarritji communities in Western Australia, Stanford PhD students Brian Codding and Sarah Robinson, Stanford faculty members Doug and Rebecca Bird and Jamie Jones, and researchers from Sacramento State U. and various Australian Institutions. As part of this collaboration, the award will fund a cultural exchange program, bringing Martu customary law-holders and artists to the U.S. during 2010 to promote knowledge of their contemporary land-use practices and their importance in maintaining critical components of desert diversity in increasingly vulnerable environments. The program will focus on bringing together a broad contingent of people to discuss the importance and benefits of indigenous fire treatment in habitats long adapted to anthropogenic burn regimes, understanding what those regimes are designed to do, and the consequences for indigenous autonomy, heritage and policy development, especially as these relate to fire management in public lands and modeling the effects of climate change in arid environments. The exchange program will incorporate a public exhibition of the effects of Martu mosaic burning and land tenure (Martu mapping and paintings along with LANDSAT images and aerial photographs of the Martu Estates) and will contribute directly to the development of Martumilli, the Martu community arts cooperative.

Luhrmann: National Science Foundation Grant

Tanya Luhrmann received a National Science Foundation Grant for her Kataphatic Prayer Practice Project. The project seeks to understand the way people learn to experience God with their senses and draws upon years of ethnographic fieldwork which have led to the conclusion that there are at least two distinct kinds of learning involved in coming to experience God: the acquisition of cultural knowledge about the nature of God, and the development of more specific psychological skills through prayer practice which change the way people experience their minds and bodies. The proposal presents a project that seeks to integrate psychological methods with anthropological theory in order to better understand the commitment to God in evangelical Christianity.

Durham: The Christensen Family Foundation

The Center for Responsible Travel (CREST) is a research center directed by Professor William H. Durham, Bing Professor in Human Biology in the Department of Anthropology. CREST is dedicated to the proposition that social scientific research on tourism and other forms of travel can help reduce their harmful effects, and convert some forms of tourism into forces for poverty alleviation and environmental conservation. Because tourism is the world’s largest economic sector (currently $8.8 trillion a year), even modest changes can have a big impact.

Indigenous peoples are seldom consulted in the planning of tourism projects, with the result that they often receive a disproportionate share of negative effects of tourism in their local areas. In 2006, to respond to the need for dialogue on the role of indigenous communities in emerging “ecotourism”, CREST (then called CESD, Center on Ecotourism and Sustainable Development) brought together 25 indigenous community leaders from all corners of Latin America to share their experiences and ideas. Participants formed “Intiruna,” the first indigenous tourism network of the Americas. CREST is committed to helping Intiruna grow and develop an indigenous voice in the tourism planning process in Latin America.

Recently, the Department of Anthropology received funding from Palo Alto based organization The Christensen Fund (TCF) to support CREST’s two-year “Indigenous Peoples’ Sustainable Tourism Exchange.” The grant from TCF will enable the second international meeting of Intiruna, to be held early 2010—this time with the additional participation of indigenous community representatives from Central Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Rim. Secondly, the grant will fund joint efforts by CREST and TCF in teaching, research, and policy-related studies of sustainable tourism in other TCF program areas worldwide. The culmination of the two-year project will be to assist in the creation of Intiruna’s web-based tour company, providing a means to promote and strengthen indigenous ecotourism enterprises within the network.
**Asilomar Conference (March, 2009)**

On March 27-29 Tanya Luhrmann organized a conference at Asilomar jointly with Stephan Palmie from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, the biennial meetings of the Society for Psychological Anthropology (of which Luhrmann is president) and the Society for the Anthropology of Religion (of which Palmie is president). It was a wonderful conference in a terrific setting. The theme was “moments of crisis: decision, transformation, catharsis, critique.” The annual Rappaport lecture was given by Vincent Crapanzano.

The SPA awarded its Lifetime Achievement Award to Naomi Quinn. More than 300 people attended and gave presentations on subjects ranging from recent critical theory discussion of St. Paul to debates about evolutionary psychology and its interpretation of religion. Participants argued fiercely all day and had cocoa on the beach at night around the campfire. Both fields are in some sense coming into their own in anthropology. While anthropologists have theorized religion since the inception of the field, the SAR was founded only recently as the academy has become newly conscious of the importance of religion to modern society, and the SPA has seen its membership swell as more anthropologists seek to study subjectivity and the way in which culture gets under the skin. The conference became a marvelous opportunity to see the way each field contributes to the other.

**Post-Colonial Workshop**

By Jesse Ellen Davie-Kessler, Lisa Poggiali, Mark Gardiner, Bruce O’Neill, Sarah Ives, and Jenna Rice

The Postcolonial City (PCC) is a graduate student workshop funded by the Stanford Humanities Center that provides an interdisciplinary space to discuss research on cities through the lens of postcolonial theory. PCC began in 2006 as a collaboration between PhD students of Anthropology at Stanford and of City and Regional Planning at UC Berkeley. In the last few years, this workshop has grown to also include participants from the departments of architecture, English, geography, history of consciousness, modern thought and literature, music and sociology at UC Berkeley, Davis, San Francisco and Santa Cruz.

PCC’s main event is its ‘roundtable’ speaker series, which invites academics to come to discuss an article or book chapter of theirs in progress. These roundtables provide an exciting forum to think through new ways of framing research on the urban. Our speaker series this year included professors: Philippe Bourogis (UPENN, PhD Stanford 1985), Charles Hirschkind (Berkeley), Gwendolyn Wright (Columbia), Lúcia Sá (Manchester), Loic Wacquant (Berkeley), among others. This year’s events also included a graduate student workshop on post-socialist urban development held at UC Berkeley.

Happily, the Stanford Humanities Center renewed their support of the Postcolonial City Workshop for 2009-2010, and we are looking forward to another exciting list of invited speakers and an extended series of graduate student presentations.
On April 29 – May 1, the Department of Anthropology hosted and co-sponsored the workshop, “Intimate Encounters: Archaeologies of Empire and Sexuality.” Co-directed by Stanford faculty member Barbara Voss and Manchester University’s Eleanor Casella, “Intimate Encounters” is an international collaborative project that uses archaeological methods and evidence to investigate the sexual politics of ancient, historic, and modern empires. Project members include archaeological researchers from throughout the United States and around the world, including scholars from Africa, Europe, Australia, and Latin America.

Colonial expansion and imperial projects often bring profound changes in intimate relationships, including sexual relations, for both colonizers and colonized. “Intimate Encounters” works to bring systematic attention to time, space, objects, and bodies in research on empire and sexuality. Project participants bring expertise in bioarchaeology, mtDNA analysis, archaeodemography, artifact analysis, and art history. This project affords a long-term comparative perspective by bringing research on post-1492 European empires into dialogue with studies of ancient and non-European empires.

At the Intimate Encounters workshop hosted by the Department of Anthropology, project members discussed draft research papers that had been pre-circulated through an interactive web-based forum hosted by the Stanford Humanities Center. The 3-day event also included more informal gatherings that allowed project members a chance share their research with other Stanford faculty, staff, and students.

Along with the Department of Anthropology, the Intimate Encounters workshop was co-sponsored by the Stanford Archaeology Center, Stanford Humanities Center, Stanford H&S Dean’s Office, the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, the Dean of Graduate and Undergraduate Studies, and the Michelle R. Clayman Institute for Gender Research.

**IN MEMORY OF PROFESSOR WILLIAM SKINNER**

Former Stanford Professor, G. William Skinner, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, University of California-Davis, died peacefully at home on October 26, 2008. Educated at Deep Springs College and Cornell University, where he received his Ph.D. in anthropology in 1954, he began his scholarly career as Field Director for Cornell’s Southeast Asia Program, serving in Bangkok, Thailand, from 1951 to 1955. After teaching at Columbia and Cornell, he joined the anthropology department at Stanford in 1965. He was appointed Barbara K. Browning Professor of Humanities and Sciences in 1987. From 1990 until his retirement in 2005, he taught at the University of California-Davis. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a past president of the Association for Asian Studies. G. William Skinner was one of the world’s leading scholars of Chinese society and culture. His scholarship contributed to a range of disciplines and interdisciplinary fields, including geographic information systems (GIS), regional analysis, and comparative family systems. His earliest published work on the overseas Chinese in Thailand and Indonesia was followed by studies of marketing and social structure in rural China and analyses of China’s spatial history. At the time of his death he was engaged in comparative research projects applying spatial analysis and family systems analysis to contemporary China, nineteenth-century France, and Meiji Japan.

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“We’re delighted to have Lisa join us here in the Department. She’s an extraordinary scholar, and will be an invaluable resource for our graduate emphasis in ‘Environment and Ecology’,” said Jim Ferguson. “She will also help make bridges to other units on campus, such as the Woods Institute and the Interdisciplinary Program in Environment and Resources (IPER), bringing anthropology together with other disciplines to help address some of the crucial challenges of our time.”

Lisa joins the Department of Anthropology in July 2009. Welcome Lisa!

**NEW BOOKS (Continued from PG 3)**

**Explaining Culture Scientifically**  
*University of Washington Press, 2008*  
*Melissa Brown, Assistant Professor*

What exactly is culture? The authors of this volume suggest that the study of one of anthropology’s central questions may be a route to developing a scientific paradigm for the field. The contributors — prominent scholars in anthropology, biology, and economics—approach culture from very different theoretical and methodological perspectives, through studies grounded in fieldwork, surveys, demography, and other empirical data. From humans to chimpanzees, from Taiwan to New Guinea, from cannibalism to marriage patterns, this volume directly addresses the challenges of explaining culture scientifically. The evolutionary paradigm lends itself particularly well to the question of culture; in these essays, different modes of inheritance—genetic, cultural, ecological, and structural—illustrate evolutionary patterns in a variety of settings.

Explaining Culture Scientifically is divided into parts that address how to think about culture, modeling approaches to cultural influences on behavior, ethnographic case studies addressing the question of culture’s influence on behavior, and challenges to the possibility of a scientific approach to culture. It is necessary reading for scholars and students in anthropology and related disciplines.
The field of paleoanthropology is an exciting and adventurous pursuit. In recent years, fantastic fossil finds, genome sequencing, and isotopic studies have all brought media attention and new scientists to an otherwise dated debate on the origins and evolution of the human lineage. I was drawn to paleoanthropology for none of those reasons. Instead, I am pursuing a doctoral degree in paleoanthropology because, at its core, lies the theory of evolution by means of natural selection, a process that can be exemplified morphologically and behaviorally in humans so eloquently that I was convinced as a twelve-year-old boy that it was worthy of becoming my life’s career. Now, as a member of the Stanford Human Origins program, my research is committed to its stated goal of generating data and testing hypotheses regarding the evolution, ecology, and behavior of fossil hominids.

Much work in paleoanthropology has focused on one particular aspect of hominid paleoecology, that of subsistence strategy. How hominid subsistence strategies have changed over time and when hominids started acquiring meat and other animal tissues, whether through scavenging or hunting, remain hotly debated topics. How different populations of hominids might have foraged differently, and the evolutionary import of those differences, are important questions to ask of the archaeological and paleontological records. This is especially true when considering the Middle and Late Pleistocene, when different species of fossil hominids lived, but by the end of the Pleistocene, only one species remained: Homo sapiens.

The countryside of France contains abundant evidence of the last million years of human prehistory in Western Europe, exactly the right kind of place to look when addressing the question of hominid subsistence strategies over time. For my dissertation, I have the opportunity to study the Middle Pleistocene French cave site of Orgnac 3. The site, excavated under the direction of Dr. Jean Combier between 1962 and 1972, dates from between ~350 to ~290 thousand years ago and has yielded very large stone tool and faunal assemblages and seven fossil hominid teeth. Its very deep stratigraphical sequence preserves large samples from short time periods, as well as representing a large interval within the Middle Pleistocene. The site also contains charcoal/sooty lenses with burnt bones that have been interpreted as hearths, and it has been suggested that accumulations of artifacts and bones surrounded by natural rocks may represent the bases of dwelling structures. For these reasons the Orgnac 3 materials lend themselves to answering many questions about hominid subsistence during the middle and late Middle Pleistocene, yet it is a site that has received relatively little taphonomic and zooarchaeological attention. The goal of my dissertation research is to build a taphonomic framework for the site which will constrain and guide a detailed reconstruction of the carcass acquisition and processing behaviors of the Orgnac 3 hominids. Once these behaviors have been characterized, these data can be used to test hypotheses about how hominid subsistence patterns may have changed throughout the Middle Pleistocene.

Since September of last year, I have been in southern France to perform the data collection phase of my dissertation research. The Orgnac 3 archaeological materials are stored at the Centre Européen de Préhistoire in Tautavel (in the very southern tip of France, between the Mediterranean sea and the Pyrenees mountains), whereas the site itself is in the Rhone valley of Languedoc. The site is very large, and is rare among excavations from the 60’s in that the entire site was covered by a heli-
Building and Site

Old Minecars

Analysis

Orgnac 3

Minecar tracks

copter hangar to preserve it. (They even had a set of minecars on tracks to move the dirt out of the building!) My research on the faunal remains has been coming along well, and a NSF Dissertation Improvement grant, awarded recently to my advisor Dr. Richard Klein and I, will support the completion of this research. My work on the taphonomy and zooarchaeology of Orgnac 3 is only one part of an overall effort coordinated by my colleague Dr. Ludovic Slimak and I, in collaboration with Dr. Jean Combier, to create a multidisciplinary synthesis of this very important site, and to prepare new excavations. Thanks to a Leakey Foundation grant awarded this January, we are planning to create a more accurate and precise chronological framework for the archaeological sequence using volcanic material blown into the site from the Sancy volcano to the northwest. This grant will also allow us to begin repairing and renovating the site’s building and equipment, which have fallen into disrepair.

In addition to this progress towards my dissertation, I also found time last November to start a new collaboration with Dr. Slimak to excavate another site just a few tens of kilometers from Orgnac 3, a ~100,000 year old cave site called le Grand Abri aux Puces (the big rockshelter of fleas!). This site, due to a century of amateur spelunking, has been known to contain well-preserved stone tools and faunal remains, but our test excavation was the first professional, controlled excavation at the site and has revealed the presence of a very rich and diverse faunal assemblage and stone tools with immaculate surface preservation. Before excavation could begin, however, we had to remove by hand several tons of stone blocks from the surface of the sediment by throwing them up and out of the narrow cave opening (these blocks have probably protected the site from further pirating by curious visitors whose presence is evidenced by modern AA batteries and work gloves, etc). After the excavation, I worked on identifying and analyzing the faunal remains with project-member Dr. Evelyne Cregut-Bonnoure at the Muséum Requien in Avignon. We are in the process of writing up these and many other initial results for publication, and Dr. Slimak and I are planning a 3-year excavation of the site, with hopes of finding earlier Middle Pleistocene sediment beneath the current ~100,000 year old layers.

Thanks to support from the Department of Anthropology and Stanford Human Origins program, the Stanford Archaeology Center, the NSF and Leakey Foundation (and hopefully in the future by other entities like the France-Stanford Center), I have been and will continue to be able to explore France’s archaeological and paleontological records and what they bring to our understanding of what it means to be human.
“Why do you have to go so far away to do your fieldwork?” my father asked. “You should come with me on my walk in the mornings. You will see people lining up for water just downstairs.” My father was asking after my decision to do dissertation fieldwork in Jogeshwari, a northern suburb of the city. His was a good question. My journey to the field was one that invariably involved quite a bit of discomfort. I would get ‘there’ by first entreating a taxi driver to take me to the nearby train station, then board a standing-room only compartment of the local train, and finally take a shared auto-rickshaw to my field site. Like many, I would try my best to make this journey bearable by completing random tasks or sleeping along the way. Nevertheless, it would take an hour and a half in each direction. Why was I going so far? What was I going so far from? As the native ethnographer, I asked myself what was at stake as I spatially marked my boundaries of home and the field.

There were several reasons to pick the field site I did. The municipal government had identified the district as a pilot site for its first water privatization project. Coincidentally, it was also home to several friends of mine, who lived in the squatter tenements that I wished to study. I could therefore ‘arrive’ in Jogeshwari’s tenements as a friend of friends, rather than as a friend’s employer (as would be the case in the slums near my family’s home), or as an NGO-affiliated researcher. In other words, the very same tortuous journey to the field also afforded me a comfort that working in the slums close to home would not allow. By going to Jogeshwari, I could overlook the very personal relations of servitude: between myself and others who work in my family’s home that constitute my place as native and outsider in the cities of Mumbai. The journey also allowed me to get away from the various compulsions of home: its multiple duties and responsibilities and focus on field work.

Layered and textured in an unpredictable manner, Mumbai’s cities confront you as soon as you step outside the affective safety of the home. Its contrasts and contradictions do excellent work in disorienting its residents and their cognitive categories. Focusing on several urban locations—state offices, friends’ houses, squatter tenements and NGO offices, I found myself drained as I tacked between Mumbai’s different places. Moving to my field site midway through fieldwork did not necessarily make this strain easier to manage. I continued to cross the city to maintain relations that being a good friend, family member and fieldworker required. At times, such activities had stark contrasts; with some friends I would sometimes spend close to my monthly rent (in the tenements) over a single meal in a nice restaurant.

Crossing class boundaries quickly and repeatedly is likely a condition common to several great cities, particularly in the global south, where class structures are visibly manifest in the proximate and dense accretion of shanties and luxury buildings that constitute the city. In comparison to wealthy residents, who try and fail to insulate themselves...
from these contrasts, Mumbai’s serving class is compelled to make these crossings daily for their livelihood—to work in the city’s affluent homes and businesses, its shopping malls, luxury hotels and restaurants. As my habit, language and dress changed through these crossings, I wondered: is a certain kind schizophrenia required for this daily passage between home and work? One tenement resident told me of his work in the five star Taj Mahal Palace, as part of its housekeeping staff. “Sometimes, I get sent to turn off a tap in a guests bathroom that they left running,” he told me, in a matter of fact voice, tinged with only the slightest trace of irony, as we waited by his tap for the water to come. What holds this city of inequality together? How is the cognitive dissonance of the journey across class in narrow compressed spaces, sustained? The city fragments its subjects—forcing them to suspend their comparisons and political claims in the haste of just getting on and getting by.

As I developed friendships with my informants in the tenements, I found that they did not seem as emotionally tortured by the contradictions of this passage as I was. They seemed to be more pragmatic, like my father. As we shared chai and our urban places (mine—art galleries, country clubs and restaurants; theirs—parks, street corners, beaches and movie theatres), they too were eager to make the most of our relationship across difference. Through our unequal and limited engagement we satiated some of our curiosities about the other—where we lived and how we ate. Our mutually constituted stories had different meanings for us. I called mine research, they called theirs friendship. Truth be told, for both of us it was a bit of both.

The nominal difference between research and friendship became apparent towards the end of the year, when both fieldwork and friendship were interpolated in projects with political effects. Over time, Mr. Yadav, a state bureaucrat and friend of my family, was eager to help me alleviate some of my informants’ difficulties. With the insights he gained from a ‘fieldtrip’ I took him on, he summoned municipal administrators, and ordered they get things done in the slums in which I was living and working. Almost immediately, and just on the basis of this oral instruction, the machineries of the state moved to help provide slum dwellers with services they’d been long entitled to, but had only partly received.

The subsequent visits of various state officers to the slums to get things done elevated my social status in the field from friend to powerful friend. I was soon inundated by requests: a food ration card had been unjustly denied, an application for a community centre renovation lay gathering dust in the municipal ward office. Could I do something to solve the problem? A municipal employee asked if I could instruct the city water department to give the slum he lived in more water. As I made the field my home, its familiar obligations began to absorb most of my time.

Fieldwork has been frequently and justly criticized for the unequal relationship between the ethnographer and their all-too-often marginalized subjects. Nevertheless, such critiques overlook how research subjects often engage ethnographers in similar ways—as potentially useful friends. As ethnographers increasingly work across state and welfare organizations—both with powerful and subjugated groups, the opportunities to be useful to marginalized residents multiply. We may oftentimes be in a position to mobilize both ethnographic authority and the social relations effected by fieldwork with powerful groups to help politically marginalized research subjects through personal and situated interventions. These messy, awkward encounters are not necessarily the stuff of revolutionary theory, but they may be no less significant in everyday life.

Such practices of politics—of helping friends through personal, provisional and improvised connections to ‘key’ people—are a critical way in which people access state services in Mumbai today. The city is made through relationships of those who ‘help’ others known to them: friends, employees, clients, siblings and fictive kin. Such practices may not reduce the inequalities that structure the city, but they do somehow manage to accommodate its extraordinarily diverse population against impossible odds. I had to go to the field to find that what made it home were its implicit, diverse and intensely personal obligations. They are the conditions of possibility that enable both fieldwork, and also urban citizenship.
I’ve always been interested in Peruvian archaeology. As a child, I was intrigued by the big Inka walls and colorful ceramics I saw on TV documentaries and in books. I started working in Peru in 2002, right after completing my undergraduate thesis in Argentina. There, I had an opportunity to analyze animal bone material recovered at a site considered part of the Wari Empire. The Wari Empire was the first ancient empire in South America, spanning from AD 600-1000. It covered a region of over 1,000 km by 500 km, although the degree of control in every area is a subject of debate. In my first season in Peru I worked in the town of Aycucho, near Huari where the ancient Wari capital was established. The bone material I analyzed, mainly llamas but also guinea pigs and carnivores, was from a site considered a secondary city of Huari.

After that year, I continued going to the Peruvian highlands every summer. Stanford allowed me to keep doing what I liked the most: spending time outside digging and analyzing bone material to infer prehistoric human behavior. For my dissertation work, I planned to excavate a small site next to one I had worked on as part of a bigger project in the region of Cuzco, at over 11,000 feet. However, the summer after taking my oral exams, I learned that, due to internal politics, foreign projects were not getting excavation permits, and many archaeologists were not allowed to dig or were getting their permits months after the scheduled date. This fact complicated funds and logistics, especially with workers and volunteers. I changed my plans and decided that my general questions on how the Wari used domestic camelids and guinea pigs for different political and ritual purposes could still be tackled by analyzing bones already excavated at other Wari projects but not previously analyzed. Most archaeologists are interested in ceramics and architecture so there are usually plenty of animal bones to analyze in every project. I contacted a senior American archaeologist who had excavated a large and important Cuzco site for over a decade. He was interested in my work so he offered me the bone collection to study. Thus, I began planning my data-gathering season.

One important requirement for analyzing animal bones from archaeological sites is to have access to a comparative collection—modern skeletons to compare with archaeological specimens. I knew already that there was no collection in Cuzco so I had two options: build my own collection which would take time (find/buy dead animals, bury them, clean them, catalog them, etc) or move the archaeological specimens to a city/region where there were already comparative collections. I asked the project director if it would be possible to transport the material out from Cuzco. He thought it would not be a problem but suggested I discuss the specifics with the local project director once I arrived in Cuzco. Feeling optimistic, I started looking for comparative collections in the capital city of Lima. I made contacts with a biologist at the Natural History Museum...
who seemed agreeable over email and said that we could finalize the arrangement once I arrive in Lima before going to Cuzco to retrieve the material.

Once I got to Lima, I was finally able to meet the biologist, and after a long talk, he granted me space in his lab and access to the museum’s small and sparse collection. However, he required official letters from my advisor and me. After getting all the paper work submitted, I flew to Cuzco to acquire the archaeological specimens.

The material was kept in a small town storage room close to the archaeological site, one hour away from Cuzco. This deposito was a small, dark, humid room full of rotten bags and boxes. Since it is the local custom, we hired people from the town. We enlisted the help of two women, a mother and her daughter (the mother was in her mid-forties and the daughter in her late-twenties), and they proved to be very strong and helpful. It took several days to go through the big cloth bags and boxes to sort out what was needed. Many bags had been torn apart by rats, whose presence was also evident from the strong excrement odor. To minimize the impact of the pests, I bought masks and gloves at a local Cuzco drugstore.

After getting all my material separated for analysis, I had to convince the local project director to let me transport the bone material to Lima. This proved to be impossible, partly because there had been a recent robbery at the Cuzco Institute; consequently, all cusquenos archaeologists were under suspicion. After talking to several people I realized that this was a particularly bad time to be asking for this type of permit. To work around the situation, I decided to stay in Cuzco and set up “my lab” in the backyard of one project member; thus allowing me to build a comparative collection as soon as possible.

Luckily, a few days later, an archaeologist from the local institute asked me to help some of his colleagues who were working in the famous site of Machu Picchu. A llama had died on the site and they were trying to prepare the skeleton for comparative purposes. But since there was no one on staff with experience in animal osteology they were not sure how to proceed. I agreed to help them on the condition I could have access to the skeleton while I was doing my analysis. They accepted my proposal, and jointly, we prepared the material. As a goodwill gesture, I shared with them copies of all the animal osteology atlases that I had brought with me.

Now I was ready to start gathering data from the archaeological specimens in order to answer questions about the imperial Wari management of llamas and other animal species. Back at Stanford, I am working on several statistical methods to understand why different animal species and/or different skeletal parts were found in certain parts of the site. I am comparing these data with my database from my first two seasons in Peru, at the core of the ancient Wari empire in Ayacucho. I expect to find differences in the management between the imperial central region and the provincial region of Cuzco, essentially due to different levels of sociopolitical administration, which I believe would have required differential animal provisioning, meat consumption, and ritual use of animals. My data analysis includes determining patterns of skeletal and age representation, as well as the impact of mineral bone density mediation and the use of meat utility indexes. This study on animal utilization and meat consumption and display will be a point of entry to the study of sociopolitical relations in the ancient Wari Empire.
The Amazon rainforest is commonly portrayed as a fragile ecosystem vulnerable to the slightest human adjustment. However, the question still lingers: is the ecosystem truly that delicate, or is this representation a marketing scare tactic? Many efforts have been put into place in an attempt to preserve and conserve the diminishing amount of pristine rainforest. One tactic has been to promote the plight of individual charismatic flagship species—animals such as macaws, jaguars and monkeys are commonly used—in order to create sympathy to encourage saving their habitat. Another approach has been to tackle issues within the larger organizations and then narrow the focus onto individual species. This can be accomplished through the use of ecotourism, a form of tourism that minimizes ecological impact while increasing economic input to more pristine areas, as it introduces people to previously unknown parts of the world. Many people hear about the Amazon and view it as the original explorers did—a mystical and magical place that is filled with colorful animals, tangled vines and rivers without end. This sense of wonderment is powerful because it works to encourage visitation to the region and can, if done correctly, fuel a continued interest in preserving the landscape.

Tourism can be a wonderful conservation tool, but in many places of the world it has become destructive to the natural environment. This summer I traveled to Tambopata, a rainforest area in the southeastern corner of Peru, through a Stanford-arranged fellowship with Rainforest Expeditions, a Peruvian ecotourism company. Generous funding from the Garden Club of America’s 2008 Elizabeth Gardner Norweb Summer Environmental Studies Scholarship and Stanford’s Undergraduate Academic Research Minor Grant allowed me to live in a Rainforest Expeditions’ Refugio Amazonas ecolodge and perform my own research project on the effects of tourist presence on animal encounter rates on ecolodge trails. The point of the study was to see if the common representation is correct, if humans impact the rainforest as negatively as is portrayed.

For my study I monitored both trail use by tourists as well as animal encounters along trails surrounding the ecolodge. I completed daily transects on both tourist-use and control trails, recording all animals seen and heard within the aves, mammalia, lepidoptera, amphibia and reptilia classes. These large groupings, though not ideal from a detail standpoint, allowed me to maximize the number of observations I could make over a limited time period. I expected to find that trails explored more consistently by tourists would have much lower animal encounter rates than trails used less often, as human presence usually scares wild animals and alters behavioral patterns. However, my data analysis revealed that there was no significant correlation between the average number of people on a trail per day and the encounter rate of any animal. This was true both among the differing levels of human use, and also between the tourist-use trails and control trails.

This data suggests that humans do not impact animal behavior as much as is often implied. In fact, in small doses limited anthropogenic disturbance could prove to be beneficial for rainforest ecosystems that rely on a mosaic of landscapes in order to stably support a high level of biodiversity. Ecotourism, if kept to minimal disturbance, could be a very beneficial conservation tool—it provides public education regarding the landscape and maintains ecosystem health. However, if there is much more anthropogenic alteration to the landscape, the rainforest will not survive.

Though the delicate nature of rainforest ecosystems may be exaggerated in the public domain, it is a necessary embellishment that aids the conservation effort. The notion that human beings are self-centered, an idea preached by 17th century British philosopher Thomas Hobbes, is the main driver behind our need to preserve the “pristine” environments of the world, such as the Amazon. These needs are economic to some extent, at least in the case of ecotourism, as people are able to reap economic benefits from the existence of places that are supposedly untouched by human hands. Our innate nostalgia and desire to return to a time before the complications of tech-
The word ‘anthropologist’ often invokes images of exotic locations, unique cultures, people using primitive technology, and even Indiana Jones. When asked where I was going to do my fieldwork this past summer, my friends, family, and relatives expected me to tell them that I would be spending the summer in a rural West African village, or a tropical paradise halfway around the world. With the generous funding for undergraduate research by the VPUE and the Anthropology Department, it certainly is possible for anthropology students to fulfill their dream and conduct research on the topic of their choosing nearly anywhere in the world. After writing a proposal, taking some courses, one can pursue the research that they are passionate about—whether it be in a remote island of Polynesia or on the Stanford Campus.

I spent four months studying abroad in Niger, West Africa my junior year of college and fell in love with the people I met and the cultures I experienced. I realized, however, that there was no way that I could ever conduct research there in just one summer—not enough to be able to write a thesis, at any rate. Nothing runs on a researcher’s schedule in Niger—it took me a month just to get a paper giving me clearance for riding a bus. So I came up with Plan B. While in Niger, I found myself struck by the pre-immigration and return migration stories of the Nigeriens with whom I spoke. They told me stories of severe economic hardship in the United States, communication problems that resulted in arriving in the wrong city, and general sentiments of feeling lost in an entirely foreign culture. This inspired me to research the stories of current African immigrants in the United States, in particular the more recent West and Central Africans immigrants. Rather than looking globally for my research this past summer, I chose to look locally to just outside the Stanford bubble—the African immigrant community in San Francisco.

I conducted fieldwork research at the African Immigrant and Refugee Resource Center during the summer of 2008 through participant observations, interviews, assessing an acculturation questionnaire, and assisting in the assessment of a health needs survey to explore the health and immigration experiences of African immigrants in San Francisco. Founded by the Third Baptist Church, an African-American congregation, in 1982, the Center originally catered to the Ethiopian refugees admitted to the Bay Area as a consequence of the Ethiopian Red Terror. While the founder and reverend of the Third Baptist Church, Amos Brown, no longer serves as the director of the center, he and the members of the Church, remain active on the Board of Directors. In fact, the Board has been composed primarily of African-Americans, with a few Africans. However, the staff of the center is now primarily African or white, including the current director, Adoubou Traore, from the Ivory Coast—the first African director of the center. The racial and ethnic differences, as well as more complicated issues of leadership, trust, money, and pride, have become sources of contention between the staff at the Center and the Board.

After finding the Center online, I decided to drive down to San Francisco and pay it a visit and ask permission to work there. I’m not quite sure what I was expecting in retrospect, but as
nology encourages tourists to indulge these wishes for a simpler life for a limited time before going back to a world that we know.

Though the economic component is key, the primary reason that we preserve areas like the Peruvian Amazon is a moral one. Subconsciously we feel remorseful for being behind the destruction of so much of our natural world that we are now trying to preserve a limited number of "pristine" ecosystems, such as the rainforest, in order to satiate our guilty consciences. Unfortunately, we cannot truly preserve these landscapes separately, in small reserves and parks, because ecosystems cannot function apart from one another. Everything is interconnected in such a way that no matter how hard we attempt to hang on, the deterioration of pristine environments is inevitable. These ecosystems are definitely fragile, but the beauty of evolution is that everything is in a constant state of flux, all living things must have a certain amount of elasticity or they will not survive. Unfortunately the change that humans have induced have been too rapid and exponential in scale, so fragile ecosystems may not be able to rebound quickly enough. Even though we may produce a false perception of the fragility of the Amazon rainforest for our own economic and moral needs, it is a necessary exaggeration that must be used in order to stop humans from indulging in their egoism and instead look to the environments that we have and will destroy.

If the potential damage to the rainforest is downplayed it could result in catastrophic loss of public sympathy for the flora and fauna of the Amazon Basin, and an indirect increase in land conversion. Therefore it is essential that we continue the fight for the macaws, vines and rivers that constitute the breathtaking and dynamic ecosystem that is the Amazon rainforest.

soon as I walked in to the one-room office in the Fillmore District, my nerves immediately started to calm. It looked and felt like any office I would have walked into in Niger—busy, crowded, disheveled, with me in a general state of confusion, while people walk in and out of the room as if through a revolving door. All the services are offered in this room—from paralegal consulting, to job searches, to apartment hunting, to translating. It is chaotic and hectic, full of individuals entering and leaving the office. Those who entered would always say that they were in a hurry, for many of the clients worked multiple jobs. However, they would come in, greet everyone individually (through hand-shakes, hugs, or kisses), sit down, and wait patiently to see whomever it was that they had come to see. The clients would sometimes sit there for hours, or wander across the street to the Ethiopian-owned and run coffee shop and back. The clients would come to know each other in this context, as well as through the events held by the center. They would share stories, problems, and ailments—both with the staff and with each other. They would share a common space with others who understood their identity, culture, and challenges. Despite being in San Francisco, it felt like a separate world, one where I felt as though I had traveled much further than the one hour car-drive or train-ride to visit. I realized that cultures, communities, and questions of interest to an anthropologist could be found anywhere, even in one’s own backyard. No matter where a student decides to conduct fieldwork, he or she will encounter problems, obstacles, questions, and experiences that will challenge one as both a person and a researcher. And of course, and just as importantly, make friends and memories that will remain with one for a lifetime.

As of April 2009, the Center has closed its doors for clients due to budget issues and ongoing conflicts between the staff and the Board of Directors. The staff is hoping to continue its work under an umbrella organization, but for the moment, there are no longer any Pan-African centers in existence in San Francisco.
Douglas Bird (Assistant Professor (Research); PhD U.C. Davis, 1996) Ethnoarchaeology, hunter-gatherer ecology, Indigenous land use, consumption and distribution; Desert Australia, Island Oceania. An ethnoarchaeologist with training in human behavioral ecology, Dr. Bird studies the dynamics and material consequences of human behavior. Currently he is working on issues pertaining to human foraging ecology, the evolution of childhood, and indigenous land use strategies.

Rebecca B. Bird (Assistant Professor; PhD U.C. Davis, 1996) Behavioral ecology, landscape ecology, subsistence decisions, public goods, anthropogenic fire, gender, prestige, Australia/Oceania. Dr. Bird's current work explores the inter-relationships between gender, ecology, land management, and foraging strategies among the Martu people of Western Australia. She applies remote sensing and GIS capabilities toward understanding the nature and adaptive function of aboriginal burning in the western desert.

Melissa J. Brown (Assistant Professor; PhD U Washington, Seattle, 1995) Social theory; gene-culture coevolution; social and historical demography; political economy; gender, marriage and kinship; ethnic and national identity; Taiwan and China. Publications include: Is Taiwan Chinese? The Impact of Culture, Power, and Migration on Changing Identities (U Calif Press, 2004), Ethnic Identity, Cultural Variation and Processes of Change: Rethinking the Insights of Standardization and Orthopraxy (Modern China 2007), and Explaining Culture Scientifically (U Washington Press, 2008). Current work: (1) NSF-funded research with collaborators Hill Gates and Laurel Bossen to document rural Chinese girls' and women's labor and economic contributions, before and after footbinding ended, (2) PFIIS-funded research with Marcus Feldman, Matthew Sommer, Li Shuzhuo, and Jin Xiaoyi to investigate the lives and social support of rural Chinese men who cannot marry by age 30, (3) contributions to the international Taiwan-Netherlands Historical Demography Project, (4) contributions to the Cultural Evolution Group at Stanford, most recently co-organizing the workshop “The Role of Variation in Cultural Change: Updates in Cultural Evolution” sponsored by the Santa Fe Institute and the School for Advanced Research (a volume will be forthcoming).

David DeGusta (Assistant Professor; PhD U.C. Berkeley, 2004) Evolution, behavior, and ecology of primates, especially fossil hominids, through the recovery and analysis of skeletal remains. Genetic approaches are also integrated. Areas of interest include fossil hominids, human osteology, Neanderthal behavior, paleoenvironments, systematics, bioarchaeology, and forensics. Professor DeGusta leads field projects in Ethiopia and Djibouti with the goal of recovering fossils and stone tools bearing on human evolution. More information at http://origins.stanford.edu

William H. Durham (Professor; PhD Michigan, 1977) Biological anthropology, ecological and evolutionary anthropology, cultural evolution, conservation and community development, resource management, environmental issues; Central and South America. A MacArthur Prize recipient, Dr. Durham is Bing Professor in Human Biology and the Stanford Director of the Center for Responsible Travel (CREST). His main interests are ecology and evolution, the interactions of genetic and cultural change in human populations, and the challenges to conservation and community development in the Third World.

Paula Ebron (Associate Professor; PhD Massachusetts at Amherst, 1996) Comparative cultural studies, processes of cultural commodification, global cities. Her research areas include Africa and the diaspora. In summer of 2008, Dr. Ebron, along with colleagues led the Sea Islands Field School, based in Charleston, South Carolina. This was an effort to introduce anthropology and ethnographic fieldwork methods to a small group of undergraduate students to explored questions about cultural heritage, landscape making and regionalism. This year, Ebron is a Research Fellow at the Michelle R. Clayman Institute for Gender Research.


James A. Fox (Associate Professor; PhD University of Chicago, 1978) Linguistic anthropology, historical linguistics, the biology and evolution of language, archaeological decipherment, settlement of the New World, mythology, computational methods; Mesoamerica, Americas. His research interests are focused on the history of the Mayan and Mixe-Zoquean language families, distant language relationships in the Americas and elsewhere, and the decipherment of Maya writing.

Ian Hodder (Dunlevie Family Professor; PhD Cambridge, 1975) Archaeology, archaeological theory, material culture, excavation in Turkey. He taught at Cambridge University until 1999. During that time he became Professor of Archaeology and was elected a Fellow of the British Academy. In 1999 he moved to teach at Stanford University where he has recently been Director of the Stanford Archaeology Center. His main large-scale excavation projects have been at Haddenham in the east of England and at Çatalhöyük in Turkey where he has worked since 1993. His main books include Spatial analysis in archaeology (1976 CUP), Symbols in action (1982 CUP), Reading the past (1986 CUP), The Domestication of Europe (1990 Blackwell), The Archaeological Process (1999 Blackwell), The Leopard’s Tale: Revealing the Mysteries of Catalhöyük (2006 Thames and Hudson).
Miyako Inoue (Associate Professor; PhD Washington University, 1996) Linguistic anthropology, semiotics, Japan, urban studies, gender, sound technologies and modernity. Recent publications include: Vicarious Language: Gender and Linguistic Modernity in Japan (University of California Press, 2006); “Things that Speak: Peirce, Benjamin, and the Kinesthetics of Commodity Advertisement in Japanese Women’s Magazines, 1900s-1930s” (forthcoming, positions: east asia cultures critique); “Language and Gender Identity in the Age of Neoliberalism” (Gender and Language, 2007).

Sarah Lochlann Jain (Assistant Professor; PhD U.C. Santa Cruz, 1999) Medical Anthropology, Injury Law, Technology Design. Professor Jain is currently theorizing the ways that cancer distributions are rendered logical, acceptable, and common sensical in the United States. Recent publications include, “Living in Prognosis: Toward an Elegiac Politics,” (Representations, Spring 2007) and “Cancer Butch,” (Cultural Anthropology, Fall, 2007). She is currently working on two projects, one on the randomized control method in cancer research and the other on physician error. Her book, Injury, was published in 2006 by Princeton University Press.

James Holland Jones (Assistant Professor, PhD Harvard, 2000) James Holland Jones (Assistant Professor, PhD Harvard, 2000) Human ecology, demography and life history theory, biodemography, infectious disease, social networks, statistical methods, computer simulation, conservation biology; Africa, Asia, Americas. Dr. Jones uses a combination of theoretical and computational models together with the statistical analysis of long-term datasets to answer questions in biodemography and the ecology of infectious disease in humans and nonhuman primates. His research is generally collaborative and interdisciplinary and he is particularly interested in combining methodologies from the natural and social sciences to address persistent problems in anthropology and human biology. Some current projects include: the demography of violence in Colombia; land-cover change, oil-palm plantations and vector-borne disease ecology; network structure, epidemic threshold phenomena and optimal infection control; the historical demography of 19th and early 20th century Utah; the biodemography of the chimpanzees of Gombe National Park.

Richard Klein (Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Professor in Humanities and Sciences, PhD University of Chicago, 1966) Paleanthropology: interrelation of cultural, biological, and environmental change in human evolution; South Africa. He is currently excavating the Ysterfontein Rock Shelter, South Africa, which stone age people occupied between 115,000 and 70,000 years ago. In addition to technical articles and books, he has written The Dawn of Human Culture, a popular introduction to human evolution. His most recent publication is the third edition of his detailed synthesis, The Human Career: Human Biological and Cultural Origins (University of Chicago Press, 2009).


Tanya Luhrmann (Professor; PhD Cambridge, 1986) Social construction of psychological experience, American evangelicals, psychosis in psychiatric clients, and witchcraft. Joined Department of Anthropology in Spring 2007 following work as Max Paleyask Professor and a director of the Clinical Ethnography project in the Department of Comparative Human Development at the University of Chicago. Recent publications: The Good Parsi (Harvard 1996) is an exploration of the apparently irrational self-criticism of a postcolonial India elite, the result of colonial identification with the colonizers. Her third book Of Two Minds (Knopf, 2000), identified two cultures with the American profession of psychiatry and examined the way these different cultures encouraged two different forms of empathy and two different understandings of mental illness.

Liisa Malkki (Associate Professor; PhD Harvard, 1989) Political violence; refugees and exile; the politics of humanitarianism and internationalism; history and memory; religion and cosmopolitics; critical studies of art and visuality (Tanzania, Burundi, Namibia). Recent Publications: With Allaine Cerwonka, Improving Theory: Process and Temporality in Ethnographic Field Research (University of Chicago Press 2007) and “Figurations of the Human, Moralizing World Order” (in preparation).

Lynn Meskell (Professor; PhD Cambridge 1997) Social archaeology, materiality, feminist & postcolonial theory, ethics, archaeological ethnography, figurine studies, South Africa, Turkey, Egypt. Her most recent books include Archaeologies of Materiality (Blackwell Ed, 2005) and Cosmopolitan Archaeologies (Duke Ed, 2009). She is founding editor of the Journal of Social Archaeology and a new series with Duke University Press, Material Worlds. Lynn conducts fieldwork around Mapungubwe and Kruger National Parks that examines the constructs of natural and cultural heritage and the related discourses of empowerment ten years after democracy in South Africa. This forms the basis of a new book entitled The Nature of Culture in the New South Africa. She also works at the Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük in Turkey on figurines and related imagery.

John W. Rick (Associate Professor, PhD Michigan, 1978) Prehistoric archaeology and anthropology of hunter-gatherers and initial hierarchical societies, stone tool analysis and digital methodologies, Latin America, Southwestern U.S. Rick’s major research efforts have included long-term projects studying early hunting societies of the high altitude puna grasslands of central Peru, and currently he directs a major research project at the monumental World Heritage site of Chavin de Huantar aimed at exploring the foundations of authority in the central Andes. Other field projects include work on early agricultural villages in the American Southwest, and a recently-initiated project on the Preclassic and Early Classic archaeology of the Guatemalan highlands near Panajachel, Atitlan. Current emphasis is on employing dimensional analytical digital techniques to the study of landscape and architecture, and on exploring the contexts and motivations for the development of sociopolitical inequalities.
DEPARTMENT FACULTY (continued from PG)

Ian Robertson (Assistant Professor, PhD Arizona State, 2001) Archaeology of complex and urban societies; statistical and formal methods; ceramic and lithic analysis; Mesoamerica. Robertson's research is focused on prehispanic Central Mexico, above all its cities and in particular the ancient metropolis of Teotihuacan. Ongoing investigations combine excavation and analysis of low-status residential structures with broad-scale, spatial-statistical characterization of encompassing neighbourhoods. Other interests include morphometric analysis of stone tools—a current project is relating variation in skill-levels and individual knapping styles exhibited by obsidian spear points recovered from sacrificial burials to issues concerning the organization of Teotihuacan's urban workshops.

Barbara Voss (Assistant Professor; PhD Berkeley, 2002) Historical archaeology, prehistoric and historic California, gender and sexuality studies, cultural resource management. Recent publications include The Archaeology of Ethnogenesis: Race and Sexuality in Colonial San Francisco (Univ. of California Press, 2008), and her co-edited volume, Archalogies of Sexuality (Routledge 2000). Current research programs include an on-going excavation program at the Presidio of San Francisco (www.stanford.edu/group/presidio) and a study of the archaeological collection from the first Chinese overseas community on San José, California (marketstreet.stanford.edu).

Michael Wilcox (Assistant Professor; PhD Harvard, 2001) Early colonial or “contact” period interactions between Europeans and Native Americans, the production of narratives of contact, conquest and colonization and contemporary Native American culture, history and identity. Since his arrival from Harvard (PhD 2001), Professor Wilcox has worked to facilitate communication and scholarly interaction between contemporary Native Americans, anthropologists and archaeologists. His first book, The Pueblo Revolt and the Mythology of Contact (University of California Press), represents a sharp departure from traditional accounts of contact, colonization and disappearance for Native Americans. Rather than explaining the “disappearance” of Native Americans, his work provides a narrative of presence and persistence among Native Americans in contemporary society. His other interests include the cultural production of memory, the creation of the “vanishing primitive” in modernity, the historical construction of “race” among social scientists and the application of postcolonial theory to contemporary Indigenous scholarship. Professor Wilcox and his wife Julie serve as Resident Fellows at Murray House, the Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity undergraduate house.

Sylvia Yanagisako (Professor; PhD Washington, 1975) Capitalism, kinship, gender, race and ethnicity; U.S., Italy. Her recent books are Unwrapping the Sacred Bundle: Reflections on the Disciplining of Anthropology, co-edited with Dan Segal (Duke University Press, 2005) and Producing Culture and Capital: Family Firms in Italy (Princeton University Press, 2002). She has been doing collaborative research in Italy and China on the formation of transnational capitalist ventures between Italian and Chinese textile and garment manufacturers.

Emeriti

Clifford R. Barnett (Emeritus; PhD Cornell 1960) Medical anthropology, applied anthropology, aging, field methods and ethics; North America, South America.

Harumi Befu (Emeritus; PhD Wisconsin 1962) globalization, diaspora, cultural nationalism; Japan. Most recently he co-edited the book Japan’s Diversity dilemmas: Ethnicity, Citizenship and Education (with Soo Im Lee and Stephen Murphy-Shigematsu, iUniverse Inc, 2006). In 2007 he gave keynote speeches at the conference on Japanese diaspora in Düsseldorf, Germany (‘Themes of Japanese Diaspora’) and at the Festschrift conference for Ben-Ami Shillony in Jerusalem, Israel (‘The Master Narrative of History and the Individual’).

George Collier (Emeritus; PhD Harvard 1968) Social anthropology, history, quantitative methods; Spain, Mesoamerica, Latin America, southern Europe.

Jane Collier (Emerita; PhD Tulane 1970) Cultural anthropology, anthropology of law, political anthropology, feminist theory; Mesoamerica, southern Europe.

Carol Delaney (Emerita; PhD Chicago, 1984) Cultural anthropology, gender, religion; Mediterranean, Middle East, Turkey. She teaches part time in the Religious Studies Department at Brown University where she is also an Invited Research Scholar at the John Brown Library. Her recent publications include Columbus’s Ultimate Goal: Jerusalem (Comparative Studies in Society and History, April 2006).

Charles Frake (Emeritus, PhD Yale 1944) Cognitive anthropology, maritime anthropology; Pacific Islands, Europe.

James Gibbs, Jr. (Emeritus; PhD Harvard 1961) Anthropology of law, psychological anthropology, anthropology of film; Africa.

Renato Rosaldo (Emeritus; PhD Harvard 1971) History, society; island Southeast Asia, U.S. Latinos and Latin America. His edited collection, Cultural Citizenship in Island Southeast Asia was recently published by UC Press and his poetry book, Prayer to Spider Woman/Rezo a la mujer araña, was recently published in Saltillo, Mexico by Icocult and was awarded an American Book Award, 2004.

George Spindler (Emeritus; PhD UCLA 1952) Cultural change and transmission; educational and psychological anthropology; native N. America, American culture, Europe. He continues to teach courses in Cultural and Social Anthropology and in the School of Education.

Robert Textor (Emeritus; PhD Cornell 1960) Ethnographic futures research; impact of high technology. Thailand, Southeast Asia, Japan.
Nancy Williams (AB, 1950)  
Honorary Reader, School of Socioal Science, University of Queensland. Consultancy projects include work on cultural heritage management plans and governance structures in Aboriginal resource management organisations.

Jones Houck Boreta (BA, 1951)  
Owner of Orinda Books for 33 years in Orinda, CA.

Dean A Eyre Jr. (BA, 1951)  
I am particularly interested in the Tahitian & Hawaiian languages and their music.

Joanna Kirkpatrick (AB, 1951)  
Bennington College, Retired. Updated my website, www.arstricksha.com. Readings page has new articles, three by me, one re-print, one bengali translation.

James H Erickson (BA, 1952)  
Adjunct Faculty, Northeastern Illinois University.

Joan C Becker [Joan Cortelyou] (BS, 1955)  
Retired.

Cynthia Shepard (MA, 1956)  
Retired. Continues to working on projects in the areas of “play” behavior, economic systems, and ecological adaptations and sustainability.

David A Robinson (MA, 1957)  
Retired.

Martha March Bell (MA, 1958)  
Retired school (8-12) librarian. Raising mini horses and training them to drive. Making hand spun blankets and patchwork quilts for non-profit organizations—battered women shelters, homeless centers, Guatemala orphanage. Visiting and helping support House of Hope (CASA de Esperanza) orphanage in Guatemala where son and daughter-in-law are volunteer parents.

Sally Randall Swanson [Sally Joan Randall] (BA, 1958)  
I still enjoy reading all the latest in anthropology. Published, but now out of print: “Along Mountain Trails”, A guide to Northern Rocky Mountain Wildflowers.

Timothy T.A. Sodd (BA, 1959)  
Foreign travel.

A. D. Fisher (1959 MA, 1966 PhD)  

Adele Steir Jones (BA, 1960)  
Retired.

James Lee Leathers (BA, 1960)  
LA County Department of Health Services.

George R Fischer (AB, 1960)  

Lynda Lytle Homstrom (BA, 1961)  
Professor, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA. I am currently studying attitudes toward paying for college.

Tisa Abshire-Walker [Tisa Abshire] (BA 1963, MA 1966)  
Chair of Anthropology (emerita faculty), De Anza College, Cupertino, CA. Continuing with (now informal) field research into the Pueblo peoples, and the Maori of New Zealand.

Joanne T. Alexander [Jo Ann Johnston] (BA, 1963)  
Retired. Interest: early Christian history, gardening & teaching tambourine and liturgical dance. Enjoy visiting Indian ruins. Latest trip was to the Yucatan peninsula. Married my neighbor on Valentines 2008.

David H. de Weese (BA, 1963)  
Partner in investment management firm, Paul Capital.

Keith Henry Richmond (AB, 1963)  
Retired. Current projects: 1) associated editor, Catnews (cat specialist group), 2) Olive farmer, 3) setting up oral history project to record the lives and recollections of the inhabitants of our local municipality.

Ronald P. Rohner (PhD, 1964)  
Professor Emeritus and Director of the Ronald and Nancy Rohner Center for the Study of Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection.

In 2008 1) Appointed Executive Director of the International Society for Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection 2) Received from the American Psychological Association the “Outstanding International Psychologist Award from the USA”.

Stephen A Tyler (PhD, 1964)  
Hubert S. Autrey Professor of Anthropology. First 3 vols of Rhetoric-Culture in press. Co-editor with Ivo Streeker.

Suzanne Butler Gwiazda (BA, 1964)  
Labor Arbitrator.

E. Michael Heffernan (BA, 1964)  
Principal—Jumpstart Advisors. Strategic planning for larger non-profits.

Kathryn T. Molohon (BA, 1964)  
Professor of Anthropology. Working in James Bay.

Patricia Norman (BA, 1964)  
Longtime family history researcher.

Dr. G. Edward Montgomery (AB, 1964)  
Associate Professor Emeritus a.k.a. retiree. (To repeat: retired in 2007 after 36 years on the faculty of the Department of Anthropology, Washington University in St. Louis. Previous issues of Anthropology Newsletter have referenced my webpage: <http://www.artsci.wustl.edu/~anthro/blurb/b2_montg.html>.

Frances R. Davidson (MA, 1965)  
Health Science Specialist, US Agency for International Development. Current projects: women and children’s health and development in low income countries, especially preventable nutritional deficiencies. Developing programs and policies that focus resources on infant and young child development. Ensuring gender equity in programs to prevent and treat blindness in vulnerable populations.

Terry R Reynolds (MA, 1965)  
Retired. Interest: history of ethnic interactions in New Mexico and Chihuahua.

Gary Craven (BA, 1966)  
Retired.

Jerry Hearn (BA, 1966)  
Virginia McNeely (AB, 1966)
Retired - Currently a postulant for holy orders as a Deacon in the Episcopal Church.

Keith Basso (PHD, 1967)
Regents Professor, and Distinguished Professor of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. Current interest: ranching and writing.

Pell Fender (MA, 1967)
Director of Advancement, St. Paul's School for Girls.

Elliott Robins (BA, 1967)
Director of Institutional Effectiveness, Art Institute of Jacksonville. Projects/interests: assessment of student learning outcomes, Institutional effectiveness—higher education, Social science research methods.

C Laurie Ascenzi [Laurie Terr] (AB, 1967)
Teaching second graders in Spanish, in a dual-language immersion program, in Albuquerque, New Mexico (my dream job).

John P. O'Grady (BA 1967, MA 1969)
Professor: Obstetrics & Gynecology Tufts Univ School of Medicine: Medical Director: Family Life Center, Mercy Medical Center. Current interest/project: history of medicine, medical care.

Mike Burton (PhD, 1968)
Emeritus Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Irvine. Projects/interests: food transfers among Kosrae households, sustainability of Micronesian food systems, design of an integrated course sequence in graduate research methods and statistics, Pacific Islanders responses to global warming, mapping Micronesian communities in the United States.

George Gmelch (BA, 1968)
Professor of Anthropology. Interest: Tourism in the Napa Valley.

John Omohundro (BA, 1968)
Distinguished Teaching Professor of Anthropology and Coordinator of interdisciplinary environmental studies major. 2008 textbook, “Thinking Like an Anthropologist,” published by McGraw Hill.

Savannah T. E.Walling (BA, 1968)
Artistic Director, Vancouver Moving Theatre. Recent publication: “We’re All In This Together: Negotiating Collaborative Creation in a Play about Addiction” in alt. theatre: cultural diversity and the stage, Vol 5.4, June 2008 (additional articles in process). 2008 projects produced by Vancouver Moving Theatre: “A Downtown Eastside Romeo and Juliet”; “New Directions: The Fourth Canadian Community Play Exchange Symposium”, 5th Annual Downtown Eastside Heart of the City Festival (100 events in 30 venues; concerts; dances; historical walks and talks; forums, ceremonies and celebrations, etc.); 2009 productions: “East End Blues and All That Jazz” - music and memories of Downtown Eastside’s historic black community (June 09); Japantown Multicultural Neighborhood Celebration. In development: 6th Annual Downtown Eastside Heart of the City Festival; (Oct.-Nov. 09); Arts4All Institute: a 6 day creative laboratory and practicum for art that engages with and creates community (Nov. 09); The Downtown Eastside Labyrinth Project (spring 2010). Awards: co-recipient 2008 British Columbia Community Achievement Award; Vancouver Moving Theatre received the 2008 City of Vancouver Cultural Harmony Award in recognition of contributions to development of arts and community in Vancouver’s Downtown Eastside. Interested: singer with Barvinok Ukrainian choir; homeschooled son now in 1st year university; still love to dance.

Richard Pearse (AM, 1968)
Now retired.

Carol Molony Pechler (MA 1965, PhD 1969)

Cynthia Margolies [Cindy Elliot] (BA, 1969)
Clinical Psychologist in private practice. Specialty in PTSD, teach, supervise, give presentations on PTSD, application of neuropsychology to psychotherapy.

Phillip Riles (BA, 1969)

F.J. Van Rheenen M.D. (MA, 1970)
Clinical Professor. I’m the psychiatric consultant to Stanford’s department of Oncology & Hematology, Department of Psychology, Stanford University Medical School.

C. Laurie Ascenzi [Laurie Terr] (AB, 1967)
Professor and Head, Department of Anthropology, Purdue University. I am working on building the new Department of Anthropology at Purdue. Although anthropology courses and degrees were offered for many years, anthropology was still a part of the Sociology and Anthropology Department until August 2008, when I came on as the first Department Head. Next fall, we will be 14 faculty, offering bachelor’s, M.S., and Ph.D. degrees, with specializations in biological anthropology and primatology, archaeology, cultural anthropology, applied areas, and linguistics. Located at a university famed for its engineering, sciences, and environmentally-related disciplines, we intend to capitalize on technological strengths, environmental issues, and global impact. I welcome your ideas and moral support.

Henry Mooney (MA, 1971)

Denise Wilson Bauman (AB, 1971)
Retired. Volunteer Coordinator at the Poulso Marine Science Center, Secretary of local Sons of Norway, other volunteer activities.

Chuck Kitsman (BA, 1971)
Assoc VP Investments-Wachovia Securities soon to be Wells Fargo Advisors-Amarillo, TX. Current project: writing a novel.

Jean Jackson (PHD, 1972)

Bill Rompf (BS, 1972)
Vice President/Director of Tennis International Tennis Hall of Fame. Trying to retire in economy that costs us considerable savings.

Steven T Russell (BA, 1972)
Partner, small law firm. Independent research and writing re-Northwest Coast native art & culture (specific interest/proj: Haida artist Tom Price, Chief Nimstints) and re-Mississippian archaeology (specific interest/project: iconography of engraved shell cups & gorgets). More generally inter-
ested in early settlement of the Americas, proto human anthropology/paleontology, and primate anthro/ethology.

Marty Markel Shook (BA, 1972) RN, hospital based critical care in neonatal unit.


Thomas C Young (BA, 1972) Chairman & CEO, Regents Bancshares.

Michael W. Schoenleber (AB, 1972) Attorney at Law. I continue working in the field of US immigration and nationality law with the law firm of Schoenleber & Waltermire, P.C. We look forward to a more immigrant friendly congress during the next decade.

Martha Taber (AB, 1972) CA O.T. Services/CEO. Interests are varied. Projects include inventing/adapting occupational therapy items.


Juan C. Garcia, PhD (MA 1973, PhD 1985) Professor of Counselor Education. Integral Transcultural Counseling & Therapy, Fresno Family Counseling Center, Clinical Supervisor.


Stephen Lawson (BA, 1973) Administrative Officer, Linus Pauling Institute, Oregon State University. In 2006 I edited the 20th anniversary edition of Linus Pauling’s best-selling book, How to Live Longer and Feel Better. Recent publications include “Linus Pauling and the advent of orthomolecular medicine” (Journal of Orthomolecular Medicine 23: 62-76, 2008) and, with Balz Frei, “Vitamin C and cancer revisited” (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 105: 11037-8, 2008), an invited commentary that has been the first or second most read article in PNAS for several months. Currently working on our new $62M building to house LPI on the OSU campus and editing our biannual research newsletter.

James L Juian (MA, 1974) Emeritus Professor of Education, Graduate School of Teacher Education. Small Group Leadership (marriage class), various projects to raise funds for the needy, spending a great deal of time with grandchildren, professional bocce player.


Monte S. Travis (AB, 1974) Attorney, Travis & Pon.


Elizabeth M Mills (MA, 1975) Attorney, Proskauer Rose LLP, Chicago, IL.


Terry Tom Gerritsen (BA, 1975) Novelist. I continue to write thriller novels under the pen name Tess Gerritsen. Anthropology (well, actually Egyptology) figured quite a bit into my most recent book, and I was delighted to finally be able to work it into my stories.

Laura J. Kosakowski (BA, 1976) Visiting Scholar, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona. Chan Project, Belize (final year of NEH Grant in 2009). Mesoamerican archaeology, rise of complex societies, Maya ceramics.


Liza Cribfield Dalby (PhD, 1978) Independent Scholar. My new novel, HIDDEN BUDDHAS is coming out from Stone Bridge Press in the fall, 2009. A story about the power and danger of the impulse to secrete things away, HIDDEN BUDDHAS explores the karmic connections between Japanese fashion design, pilgrimage, dying honeybees, bad girls with cellphones, murder by blowfish, and the Buddhist apocrypha.

Janice Reid (PhD, 1978) President, University of Western Sydney, (www.uws.edu.au). Continuing interest in medical anthropology, refugee and Australian Aboriginal health and ethnopsychiatry.


Robert Alvarez (PhD, 1979) Professor, Ethnic Studies, UCSD; Director, California Culture in Comparative Perspective.

Dan Callahan (BA, 1979) VP of Products, SOMA Networks.

Janice M. LeCocq (PhD, 1980) Emerging from photography/journalism. See some of my work at janice-lecocq-photography.com

Sheri Heffley Elpern (BA/MA, 1980) VP SQI, Inc. Working with Renewable Energy Accelerator providing an on-line infrastructure called the eResource Center for training and supporting a new renewable energy workforce in Nevada. Reading “Europe Between the Oceans” and “First Peoples of the New World” to catch up on a long time love.

Barry Bakin (BA, 1980) ESL Teacher, Division of Adult and Career Education.
**Education, Los Angeles Unified School District, www.tech4esl.blogspot.com. I’ve been teaching ESL to adult immigrants in the Los Angeles area for more than 20 years now. My major interest is the introduction of technology into ESL instruction, in particular the use of computers and the internet as a language learning tool.**

Mike Watkiss (BA, 1980)  
Senior Reporter/KTVK-TV. A veteran T.V. reporter who has covered cops and robbers, courts and killers for nearly three decade. Watkiss is also well-known for his award-winning coverage of America’s polyamist underworld–groundbreaking stories that helped trigger a human rights revolution.

Michael R Dove (PhD, 1981)  

Junji KOIZUMI (PhD, 1981)  
Trustee and Vice President, Osaka University. Leader, Global COE Program - A Research Base for Conflict Studies in the Humanities, Osaka University.

Sylvia Rodriguez (PhD, 1981)  
Professor of Anthropology, Director, Ortiz Center for Intercultural Studies. Current research on acequias and water politics in New Mexico. Recent book: Acequia: Water Sharing, Sanctity, and Place, SAR Press 2006.

**Alumni News**

Gigi Pritzker Pucker (BA, 1984)  
As a result of a pivotal chance encounter with Prof James Gibbs one day in the Quad, Gigi's life was forever shaped and changed. That was 25 years ago. Since then so many fantastic things have occurred to Gigi. She produced a hit musical that is moving from Chicago to London in the winter of 2010. Called Million Dollar Quartet, it is a wonderful story about a night that really happened in 1956 when Johnny Cash, Carl Perkins, Elvis Presley and Jerry Lee Lewis jammed in Memphis at Sun Records. It was part of the birth of Rock N Roll. In addition Gigi has five other theatrical productions in development or production, thirteen films produced (three documentaries and two films starting this year in New York and Mexico City. All this truly began at Stanford in Anthro! Her background provided a solid introduction to a variety of subjects (art history, religious studies, psych) that all wove together in a way that has helped her understand story and context. Her thesis was in cultural production through folklore and Prof. Gibbs suggested she goes into film. Gigi will forever cherish her time at Stanford and is so grateful that she chose Anthropology. Now that her seventeen year old daughter is thinking of college she has been gently “suggesting” that Stanford is the finest (and most fun) place she could ever hope to spend four years. Gigi tells her daughter Anthro is the best major of all...maybe she’ll follow her mom’s footsteps.

Peter Stromberg (PhD, 1981)  

Thomas M Morales (MA, 1981)  
Current project include: Archaeology of the upper-middle Rio Grande Valley, and pottery production and distribution.

Don Macon Nonini (PhD, 1983)  
Professor of Anthropology at University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill/Director of Graduate Studies. 1) Winner, Delmos Jones and Jagna Shariff Memorial Book Prize for the Critical Study of North America, for Dorothy Holland, Donald Nonini, et. al., Local Democracy under Siege: Activism, Public Interests, and Private Politics (New York University Press, 2007); 2) President-elect, Society for Urban, national and Transnational Anthropology.

Jean Davison (MA, 1983)  

Marcus Alexis (BA, 1983)  
Deputy Director, Finance and Policy Advocacy, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Martha J Toca [Martha Pollock] (AB, 1983)  
Elementary School Teacher.

Francisca James Hernandez (BA 1985, MA 1993, PhD 2007)  
Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow in the Humanities, 2007-2009. After completing the doctorate in 2007, I began a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship in the Humanities at UC Berkeley from 2007-2009 where I have been teaching in the Dept. of Ethnic Studies, researching, and conferencing like mad. Highlights: visit to San Sebastian, Spain, and bringing my dear friends and Stanford colleagues Aida, Liliana and Federico from Mexico and Spain to do two panel presentations of our research together. I recently received the 2008 SUNY Press Dissertation/First Book Award in Gender and Women’s Studies with the offer of a book contract. While I’m still floating a number of titles, it's about social inequality and democratic possibility at the US-Mexico border, focusing on Mexicana/Chicana garment workers who lost their jobs due to NAFTA. I'll be returning to the border for a month this summer to do follow up field research for the book. In the fall, I return to my regular, full-time position at Pima Community College in Tucson, Arizona, where I teach anthropology, sex and gender studies, Chicana/o studies, and political economy of the border and globalization. In addition to the love of family and friends, I am blessed with the constant and loving companionship of babaganouj, my two and a half year old, all black, lucky cat.

Kath Weston (PhD, 1988)  
Professor of Anthropology and Studies in Women and Gender. Recent book: Traveling Light: On the Road with America’s Poor (Beacon, 2008).

Stephanie Keith (BA, 1988)  
Documentary Photographer. Forthcoming: Photography/Anthropology Book in Fall ’09 from the Caribbean Studies Press “Voodoo Brooklyn: Five Ceremonies with Mambo Marie Carmel”

Anne Nacey Maggioncalda (MA, 1989)  

Nicole Holzapfel (BA, 1989)  
Head, Middle Market Banking, JPMorgan Chase.

Robin Kaminsky (BA, 1989)  
Emergency medicine physician at St. Johns Health Center, Santa Monica, CA.

Dana Fleming (AB, 1989)  
Certified Financial Planner and registered Portfolio Manager, www.danafleming.com

Elizabeth Enslin (PhD, 1990)  
Graduate Advisor, Prescott College, Prescott, AZ. Received 2009 Individual Artist Fellowship award from Oregon Arts Commission to complete ethnographic memoir - Sacred Threads. Recent literary nonfiction published in The Gettysburg Review, Crab Orchard Review, Fringe Magazine and other journals. Currently devel-
Alumni News

Alejandro Lugo (PhD, 1995)

Alejandro Lugo received his PhD in Anthropology in 1995. He is currently the Associate Head and Director of Graduate Studies, and Associate Professor of Anthropology and Latina/Latino Studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Recently, Alejandro received a 2008 Southwest Book Award from the Border Regional Library Association (BRLA) for the book, Fragmented Lives, Assembled Parts: Culture, Capitalism, and Conquest at the U.S.-Mexico Border, published by the University of Texas Press, 2008. The book documents the consequences of imperial history through ethnographic studies of working-class factory life in Ciudad Juárez, the oldest colonial settlement on the U.S.-Mexico border, and one of the largest industrialized border cities in the world. Since the days of its founding, Juárez has been marked by different forms of conquest and the quest for wealth as an elaborate matrix of gender, class, and ethnic hierarchies struggled for dominance. By comparing the social and human consequences of recent globalization with the region’s pioneer era, Alejandro Lugo demonstrates the ways in which class mobilization is itself constantly being “unmade” at both the international and personal levels for border workers. Through a framework of theoretical conceptualizations applied to a range of facets—from multiracial “mestizo” populations to the notions of border “crossings” and “inspections,” as well as the recent brutal killings of working-class women in Ciudad Juárez—Fragmented Lives, Assembled Parts provides a critical understanding of the effect of transnational corporations on contemporary Mexico, calling for official recognition of the desperate need for improved working and living conditions within this community.

Joel Streicker (PhD, 1992)


Sandi Copeland (BA, 1992)

Researcher, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany. Currently researching strontium isotopes as a tool for understanding early hominins in and around the dolomitic South African cave sites Sterkfontein & Swartkrans.

Lillian Morris (BA, 1992)

OB/GYN in Santa Monica, CA. Current projects: kids, husband, sleep, work.

Scott Ortman (BA, 1992)

Director of Research, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center; Ph.D. Candidate, School of Human Evolution and Social Change, Arizona State University. Dissertation Completion Fellow, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation / American Council of Learned Societies. Senior researcher, Village Ecodynamics Project. Principal Investigator, Goodman Point archaeological project: community center and cultural landscape study.

Alyson Giardini (MA, 1993)

Marriage and Family Therapist, licensed in CA. Raising my twin girls - they are still toddler so they are the main project!}

Dee Espinoza [Jones] (BA, 1993)

Project Manager, Cultural Resources, In- novar Environmental, Inc. So many changes over the years! I eloped to Vegas with a wonderful man (Julian) in 2007. My boys are all out of the house. We just moved to a small town in So. CO. So now I can ski, hike, paint more. I am also back working in archaeology with my current project involving excavations of 7 arch sites along the US/Mex. border.

Lucy Rain Simpson [Lucy Rain Ferguson] (BA, 1993)


Kia Chatmon (AB, 1994)

Associate Director, Major Gifts, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. Author-Deanwood Chapter of book, Washington at Home, Project Chair-Deanwood heritage Trail Committee, Project Chair-Deanwood History Committee, which wrote the Arcadia Publication, Washington DC’s Deanwood.

Mark E. Reed (AB, 1993)

Founder of private community investment fund, the Contact Fund LLC. Financing affordable housing development in NYC (Bronx, East Harlem).

Heather Morrell (BA, 1994)

This year has been very busy as my daughter has had 2 surgeries on the east coast. We have found the time, however, to begin learning Zimbabwean marimba music as a family-fun!

Amy Borovoy (PhD, 1995)

Currently an Assistant Professor, but will be moving to Associate in Fall 2009. Interests: Japan, gender, medicine. Current manu-

Suzanne Boyce Carlson (AB, 1991)

Assistant Field Solicitor at the US Department of the Interior in San Francisco.

Alison Chinn Holcomb (BA, 1990)

Drug Policy Director for the American Civil Liberties Union of Washington. Advocating for legislative and policy reforms on a number of different issues: repeal of cannabis prohibition, pre-buying diversion of drug offenders to treatment and services, and reduction of drug overdose deaths through extension of limited immunity from drug charges to users who summon medical assistance.

James R Welch (BA, 1990)

Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (Fiocruz), Rio de Janeiro. I earned my Ph.D. in cultural anthropology from Tulane University in early 2009. My dissertation addresses age organization among the Xavante of Central Brazil. Current endeavors: a cultural documentation project that aims to equip Xavante youth to create and maintain an audiovisual database of dietary and subsistence knowledge, a social and epidemiological study of chronic diseases among the Xavante, and the first national indigenous health survey to be conducted in Brazil.

David McConnell (MA, 1991)


Namino Glantz (BA, 1991)

Health Planner for a local public health department.

Lisa Lipschitz (BA, 1991)

OB/GYN at community health clinic.

Dawn McGuinness Rodeschin (BA, 1991)

US Army lieutenant colonel, working at US Embassy in Tokyo, Japan in a field called security assistance (conversing regularly with Japan’s Ministry of Defense officials and other government officials on issues related to defense). Issues of interest: Japan’s national security consciousness, constitutional reform, defense acquisition reform, East Asia’s regional security. Working to improve Japanese language skills. Hoping to attend Japan’s National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) in next few years. Began playing Taiko (Japanese drum) and performing.

Kia Chatmon (AB, 1994)

Assistant Director, Major Gifts, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. Author-Deanwood Chapter of book, Washington at Home, Project Chair-Deanwood heritage Trail Committee, Project Chair-Deanwood History Committee, which wrote the Arcadia Publication, Washington DC’s Deanwood.

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Amy Borovoy (PhD, 1995)

Currently an Assistant Professor, but will be moving to Associate in Fall 2009. Interests: Japan, gender, medicine. Current manu-

Suzanne Boyce Carlson (AB, 1991)

Assistant Field Solicitor at the US Department of the Interior in San Francisco.
After completing her PhD in Anthropology at Harvard last spring, Noelle joined NYU’s faculty as an Assistant Professor in the Culture and Media Program in the Dept. of Anthropology. Currently, she is working on a book manuscript that explores the rise of homosexual tolerance in post-Soviet Cuba. Based on nineteen months of fieldwork in Havana, her ethnography examines why a form of homosexual citizenship emerged against a range of deviant same-sex desires and practices following the dissolution of the Socialist Bloc.

Over the last year, Noelle toured the festival circuit with “Luchando,” a non-fiction film that she directed and edited that follows the lives of four sex workers in Havana’s queer enclaves. With major touring in New York, Miami, Boston, and San Francisco, the film won the Latin ACE award for Best Documentary and received honors at the New England Film Festival. She is now working on an article that analyzes the representational dilemmas, political promise, and ethical implications of sensory ethnography as a method of feminist/queer anthropology.

Noelle also recently published a comparative analysis of feminist debates over Cuban sex work in the Journal of Latin American Studies. By introducing queer Cuban critiques into the debate, she warns against the Eurocentric and interventionist undertones that often characterize feminist scholarship on the Cuban sex trade.

script: Japan in American Social Thought: A Question of Community.

Sonja Srinivasan (BA, 1995)
Teaching consultant for TAs and faculty at UCSD.

Ana M. Juarez (PhD, 1996)
Associate Professor, Dept. of Anthropology, Texas State University-San Marcos. Third and final year of my NSF grant: Research Experience for Undergraduate: Culture and Globalization in Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Kathryn Morgan Bauer (BA, 1996)

Laura C. Nelson (PhD, 1997)
Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Anthropology, California State University, East Bay, Hayward, CA. Last year I was diagnosed with breast cancer and went through surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation. (Prognosis is good - fingers crossed.) The experience inspired me to begin research on the experience of breast cancer in South Korea, where rates are low but are climbing at 20 times the world rate, and where breast cancer hits a younger population than elsewhere. I’m also continuing my research on the long-term benefits (or otherwise) of micro-entrepreneurship training for low-income SF Bay Area women. Teaching in the California public CSU system is grueling, proletarian work and is extremely tough in the current budget circumstances, but there are real rewards in the classroom.

Liliana Suarez-Navaz (PhD, 1998)
Profesor Titular, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Current interest: Transnational migration, citizenship, EU, Ecuador, Senegal, Romania, Diaspora Media, Social movements, gender and feminist studies.

Seema Bhangar (BA, 1998)
Doctoral student, UC Berkeley. Research and teaching. Human exposure to airborne contaminants.

Sarah Saffer Estes (BA, 1998)
Teacher (K this year). Expecting our first baby in July 2009!

Carrie McClelland Miller (BA, 1998)
Development & Advancement, Billings Public Schools. 1) public school innovation & reform at high school level, 2) member of Successful Praces Network, International Center for Leadership in Education.

Paola Zitalli Morales (BA, 1998)

Marco Aurelio Nadael [De Masí] (PhD, 1999)
Director of Cultural Anthropology and Archaeology Laboratory of Unisul Business School. Director of the company: De Masí Proyectos e Consultoria en Arqueología e Georquiolegía Ltda.

Jamie Demron (MA, 1999)
Assistant Professor of Clinical Emergency Medicine. Focusing on US Mexican border health care access, border crosser injury, prevention and management, cross-cultural health care issues, emergency medicine training in Latin America.

Youssef Samir Tanagho (MA, 1999)
Urology resident, University Hospitals, Case Medical Center. Completed MD at Dartmouth Medical School. Currently training to be a urologist at University Hospitals, Case Medical Center.

Alejandro Amezcua (BA, 1999)
Working on a dissertation on the economic impact of business initiatives across the United States. The project is generously funded by the Kauffmann Foundation. Expect to be finished by Spring of 2010.

Victoria Sanford (PhD, 2000)
Associate Professor, Lehman College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York, 2009 John Simon Guggenheim Fellow. Publication: La Masacre de Panzós–Tierra, Etnicidad y Violencia (2009, F&G Editores). Projects: I am currently completing Morality and Survival - a study of child soldiers and displacement. This summer, I will be beginning a project on the United States. The project is generously funded by the Kauffmann Foundation. Expect to be finished by Spring of 2010.

Megan Hutchinson (BA, 2000)
Associate at Allen Matkins LLP. I just got married and started work as an attorney after graduating from law school in May.

Monica DeHart (PhD, 2001)
Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Puget Sound. My forthcoming book “Ethnic Entrepreneurs: Identity and Development Politics in Latin America” (Stanford University Press, 2010) analyzes how indigenous community initiatives in Latin America and Latino migrant programs in the United States have been privileged as a valuable source of regional development based on the perceived “ethnic” difference they represent.

Eric Ramirez-Ferrerro (PhD, 2001)
Country Representative and Chief of Party, EngenderHealth, Tanzania.

Bobby Vaughn (PhD, 2001)

Holly M. Mortensen, Ph.D. (MS, 2001)
Research Biologist, National Center for Computational Toxicology, Office of Research and Development U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Refereed Publications, Morten-
Laura C. Brown (BA/MA, 2001)
PhD Candidate, University of Michigan Dept of Anthropology (Linguistic). Writing a dissertation on language ideologies, debt, and obligation in small grocery shops located in Tamil Nadu, India.

Mamta Ahluwalia (BA, 2001)
Attorney at Perkins Coie LLP. Board Member, International Development Exchange.

Zoe Bradbury (BA, 2001)
Farmer, Food & Society Policy Fellow. Own and operate a mixed produce and berry farm using draft horses in SW Oregon. Market through our CSA-community-supported agriculture. Working to help establish better resources and support for beginning farmers and local food systems in OR and around country as a fellow.

Jordan Jacobs (BA, 2001)

Liqun Luo (MA, 2002)

Adeline Azrack (BA, 2002)
Maternal-Newborn Health Officer, UNICEF.

Cuauhtemoc Gonzalez (BA, 2002)
I am the Chairman of the Miwok Tribe of the El Dorado Rancheria, www.eldoradorancheria.org. I am also the Tribal Outreach Coordinator for the Governor's Office of Planning and Research in the Office of Governor Schwarzenegger. My Tribe is currently working to restore its federal recognition. We are also working on projects that promote the revitalization and retention of our culture.

Genevieve Herrick (BA, 2002)
Mother. Interests/projects: Childbirth, Midwifery, Motherhood.

Kathryn Naegeli (BA, 2002)
Judicial law clerk at the Washington Court of Appeals. I serve on the board of the Municipal League of King County, which promotes open, effective, and accountable local government. I also get a lot of joy from singing in the Sparkling Choir of Love here in Seattle. In August I will be moving to DC to work for the Department of Justice, Torts Division.

Jill Fleuriet [Jill Fleuriet Medrano] (PhD, 2003)
Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, UTSA. Medical anthropology, critical praxis, policy, political economy of women’s health, immigrant health, Mexico-US borderlands.

Regina Richter (BA, 2003)
Doctoral student at UCLA Graduate School of Education, Division of Social Research Methodology and Advanced Quantitative Fellow; Education research specialist for David Geffen School of Medicine. Completing coursework in advanced quantitative (experimental and quasi-experimental study design, HLM, SEM, etc.) and qualitative methods (participant observation, discourse analysis, protocol analysis, etc.); Interests include: clinical reasoning, remediation, clinical assessment, cultural competency in medicine, physician-patient communication.

Shilpa Vuthoori (BA, 2003)

Erich Fox Tree (PhD, 2004)
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Religious Studies, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY.

Adam Nilsen (BA, 2003)
Adam is thrilled to be working at the Oakland Museum of California as a researcher for the museum’s new California history gallery. As a curator of several sections of the gallery, he has enjoyed eliciting stories, collecting artifacts, and developing and testing exhibit ideas. Most rewardingly, this project has offered Adam ample opportunity to creatively apply his interest in how people learn and use history.

Many of Adam’s projects involve innovative ways of engaging visitors. Instead of having visitors simply absorb stories told by an invisible, omniscient curator, Adam’s work encourages visitors to contribute their reactions, interpretations, and personal stories. One of the exhibits he is curating deals with the period 1960-1975 and will contain stories told by community members. He identified 20 Californians with very different memories and is working with each to produce displays that tell those stories. Instead of telling “THE” story of hippies or Vietnam soldiers, these personal stories will reflect issues that people struggled with (e.g. reconciling membership in the John Birch Society with a career in the health food business) and changing identities (e.g. learning what it meant to be a lesbian and an ‘ethnic’ person). Adam has been interested in participants’ reactions to this project, finding himself reminding participants that the focus is on their personal stories, and that yes, their stories are worth telling. It has certainly been a challenge to dismantle the image of museums’ focus on the “big players” in history.

In addition to his museum work, Adam recently published a book on the history of his hometown of Pleasant Hill, California. Based on original research, it looks at this suburban community’s efforts to create a civic identity, often based on nostalgia and an imagined past. He worked against the widespread feeling that the city, where the historical society has been derided as the “hysterical society,” has no history. It was especially gratifying to make stories of the city’s rural past available to modern residents and witness how residents have used these new understandings.

Adam feels fortunate to be doing work so closely tied to his academic interests, and he looks forward to exploring new ideas in history education and historical consciousness. He is grateful for his experiences at Stanford, which have most definitely shaped his career path. Make sure to come see his work in the new history gallery, which reopens in Spring of 2010! 

ALUMNI NEWS

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Nikki Probst (BA 2003, MA 2004)

After working for three years in Stanford’s Office of Undergraduate Admissions, Nikki decided to satisfy her ever growing wanderlust by looking at overseas career opportunities. She applied for the Thomas Pickering Graduate Foreign Affairs Fellowship (which provides funding to participants as they prepare academically and professionally to enter the United States Department of State Foreign Service.) The Fellowship allowed her to attend the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (at Tufts University) where she obtained a Master’s degree in Law and Diplomacy with concentrations in Development Economics, Human Security, and International Environment and Resource Policy. She also obtained a certificate in International Development with a focus on Political and Social Change as well as a certificate in mediation and conflict resolution.

As part of the Fellowship program, Nikki spent the summer 2008 working at the State Department in Washington, DC in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor in the Office of Asia and Western Hemisphere Affairs. There, she focused primarily on democracy-building efforts and human rights concerns in Latin America, specifically Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, El Salvador, and Peru. She contributed to the annual “Human Rights Reports,” produced each year by the Department of State. As such, she met regularly with human rights NGOs and communicate about human rights concerns with colleagues at US Embassies overseas. One of the best aspects of the position was being able to serve as a conduit from civil society to other State Department Bureaus and to other US agencies (such as USAID and DOD).

Nikki was also responsible for weighing in, as necessary, on asylum application cases referred to the State Department from the Department of Homeland Security and US Immigration. As a result, she spent many hours reading about gang, military, and paramilitary activity in El Salvador so that she could provide contextual information about legitimate fears of persecution to the judges adjudicating these difficult asylum cases. Additionally, she was responsible for enforcing the Leahy Law (which prohibits the U.S. military from providing assistance to any foreign military units that violate human rights with impunity) by vetting military units in Latin America. Since her office was also responsible for Asia, she also worked on issues related to Burmese refugees in Thailand.

Nikki currently works in the Consulate General in Chiang Mai, Thailand. As it is a small post, she is part of a team that handles political, economic, and public diplomacy issues (usually three separate offices in larger posts). She was brought aboard to handle issues related to statelessness among hill tribe populations in Northern Thailand. A sensitive and thorny problem in Thailand, statelessness among ethnic minorities has contributed to their marginalization and continuing poverty. Many of the highland people in Northern Thailand have lived in Thailand for generations, but lack Thai citizenship. Without citizenship, they cannot access government services, apply for credit, own land, vote, travel outside their home province, or even hold certain jobs. The US government is particularly concerned about the plight of stateless persons in Thailand, and Nikki has been tasked with the responsibility of reporting to Washington on this issue and revising the “statelessness” section in this year’s Human Rights Report. In fact, she is currently on a trip to the Golden Triangle (where Thailand borders Laos and Myanmar) to meet with NGOs and legal aid organizations working with hill tribe populations.

In Chiang Mai, Nikki will also be working on issues related to drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, Burmese refugees and US-Thai relations. She is also involved with Consulate’s public diplomacy efforts. Every year, the Consulate, in conjunction with Embassy Bangkok, brings in American speakers, artists, journalists, and others to perform, conduct workshops, and facilitate cross-cultural understanding. In a surprising turn of fate, she found out that she will be helping to coordinate a performance by Stanford’s own taiko drumming group in Chiang Mai.

In September, Nikki will return to Washington DC to begin training (both job specific and language training) for her next overseas post. She plans on bidding on a post in Sub-Saharan Africa.
the northern Lake Titicaca Basin of Peru during the Formative Period (ca. 1300 BC-AD 400). Fieldwork at the archaeological site of Taraco, which has included excavation and material analysis, has indicated that the emergence of early centers was defined by alliance building, strategic participation in long-distance trade, rituals, and community sponsored feasts, within a greater context of resource optimization, competition, and, ultimately, violent conflict. Interests: highland Andean archaeology, long distance trade, craft economies, geochemical studies of lithics and ceramics. Recipient of a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship.

Kristin Gangwer (BA, 2005)
After spending the past two years working on climate change and energy stories at National Geographic magazine, I will start graduate school in the University of Colorado’s Geography Department this coming fall.

Elba Garcia (BA, 2005)
Program Manager, Civitas International Programs, Center for Civic Education. Managing director for democracy programs in Asia.

German Dziebel (PhD, 2006)

Rachael M. Joo (PhD, 2006)
Assistant Professor of American Studies, Middlebury College. I’m finishing my book, Competing Visions: Transnational Koreas and Media Sport, (under contract with Duke University Press), and Jason and I had a baby, Cyrus Jin Joo-Schwaber, who was born on May Day, 2009.

Howard Chiu (MS, 2006)
Emory University MD-PhD Student.

Chris Gignoux (MS, 2006)

Kate Bearman (BA, 2006)
Student, Stanford Law School.

Dawnaw Goens (BA, 2006)
Doctoral Student in Sociology, Northwestern University. Interests: Race and Ethnicity, Urban Sociology, Education, Organizations (Formal/Complex), Social Movements, Qualitative Methods.

Sara (“Sally”) Matlin (BA, 2006)
Law student at Golden Gate University (J.D. candidate, May 2009), Public Interest Law Scholar, Honors Lawyering Program; Intern at Community Overcoming Relationship Abuse (COR). GGU ACLU Club Vice-President; Volunteer trainer with STAND! Against Domestic Violence; Volunteer with the Servicio Infantil Rural (SIR) Nniman Ortiz in El Sauce, Leon, Nicaragua; Activist against Proposition 8.

Albert S Yang (BA, 2006)
Student, Stanford Law School.

Christian Mesia Montenegro (PhD, 2007)

Kevin Lewis O’Neill (PhD, 2007).

Nicole Slovak (PhD, 2007)

Akihah Wise (BA, 2007)
2nd Year MSPH student UCLA School of Public Health. Masters thesis on perceived neighborhood structural factors, depression, stress, and birth outcomes. Will be joining doctorate program in Health Behavior and Health Education at University of Michigan School of Public Health in Fall 2009.

Avi Tuschman, Ph.D. (PhD, 2008)
FSI Stanford. Projects/interests: Evolutionary and psychodynamic approaches to human political personality; democracy, social policy, and development; indigenous political movements; Latin America, the Middle East, and India.

Timothy Webmoor (PhD, 2008)
Research Fellow in Science and Technology Studies, James Martin Institute, Institute of Science, Innovation and Society.

Matthew Champoux (MA, 2008)
I am currently working with SCS (Scientific Certification Systems) in Emeryville, CA in support of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). The FSC is an international standards making non-profit organization with a mission to promote well-managed forests and the proper dissemination of forest products from well-managed forests throughout the world. Current interest: mechanisms for incentivizing the wise-use of natural capital and the valuation of ecosystems, the use of business to promote stewardship of the environment, international timber trade, indigenous rights and biodiversity conservation and indigenous ecology, conservation biology, neotropical ornithology, agroforestry, permaculture, countryside biogeography, religion and the environment (particularly Hinduism, Buddhism and all forms of shamanism), and the evolution of religion.

Stephanie Cruz (BA, 2008)
Surgical Training Specialist at UCSF’s Department of Orthopaedic Surgery. Continuing Anthropometric Research Project with Dr. DeGusta and applying to Graduate schools in Physical Anthropology. Also, conducting a bit of anthropological queries in San Francisco–purely recreational though.

Sam Dubal (BA, 2008)
Medical student, Harvard Medical School. Working on life history research of HIV-positive patients in Northern Uganda this summer. Hope to pursue masters or doctorate in medical anthropology.

Carolyn Mansfield (BA, 2008)
I’m a Community Engagement Associate at Bright Green Talent, an environmentally-focused recruiting firm that puts people into green jobs. I work on our partnerships with non-profits, our social media and marketing, and connecting folks with meaningful careers.

Stacey Lynn Camp (PhD, 2009)
I am currently an Assistant Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Justice Studies at the University of Idaho, Moscow. Me and my husband are expecting our first child, Lana Joyce Camp, in August of 2009. We are looking forward to welcoming her into the world!
**Student Achievements**

**Beagle II Award**

Christopher Fedor & Christopher Hanson  
Breaking the Ice: Whaling and Sustainability in Modern Norway

Alexandra Greer & Marguerite Cooper Lloyd  
Beyond Medicine: Seeking the Social and Childrearing Implications of Early Infant HIV Diagnosis in Zambia

Kimani McDonald  
On Becoming a Role Model: An Exploration of the Impact of Household Cultural and Economic Factors on the Short Term Objectives of the Model Family Strategy of Ethiopia’s Health Extension Program (HEP)

Jessica McNally  
Using an Island Biogeography Lens to Explore Rural Environmentally Focused Communities in Western North America

**The Michelle Z. Rosaldo Summer Field Research Grant**

Kimberley McKinson  
Living Color: Material and Symbolic Systems of Distinction in the Dominican Republic

Prachi Priyam  
Understanding Cultural Perceptions and Treatments of Schizophrenia in Varanasi, India

**Tambopata Summer Research Scholars**

Katy Ashe

Samantha Larson

Ariel Marcy

**2009 Undergraduate Honor Papers**

Amna Aziz  
The Pan-African Health Discourse: An Anthropological Look at the Lived Health and Immigration Experience of African Immigrants in the San Francisco Bay Area

Jordan Gilchrist  
Voices from Miami’s African Diaspora: A Dialogue on Perceived Cultural Difference and African Diasporic Identity

Joshua Mac Parish  
Ecotourism and the Road to Development on the Western side of the Iberá Reserve

Mitali Thakor  
Mobile Bodies: The Practice of Cell Phone-Based Transactional Sex and Entrepreneurship in Gujarat, India

**Franz Boas Summer Scholars**

Enumale Agada  
Black Power, Consciousness, & Identity: A Comparative Study of Black Liberation Ideologies and Identity in the United States and South Africa

Crystal Lee  
Better to have been born a cow than a woman: The Transformation of the Haenyo Culture of Udo Island

Liese Pruitt  
An injurious medical NGO: A journey to uncover the effects of the Rath Foundation and its “alternative therapy” for HIV/AIDS in Cape Town, South Africa

**Pritzker Summer Scholar**

Claire Menke  
How close is too close? How proximity of tour groups to wildlife in the Peruvian Amazon impacts animal behavior
2009 Undergraduate Awards

Nancy Ogden Ortiz Memorial Prize for Outstanding Performance in Theory in SocioCultural Anthropology
Liese Pruitt

Anthropology Award for Outstanding Performance in Theory Archaeology
Bianca Carpeneti

The Joseph H. Greenberg Prize for Undergraduate Academic Excellence
Joshua McKinstry Parish
Rachel King

The James Lowell Gibbs, Jr. Award for Outstanding Service to the Department in Anthropology
Kristen Barta

The Anthropology Prize for Excellence in Undergraduate Research
Chenxing Han
Madeleine Douglas
Amna Aziz

Phi Beta Kappa

Liese Christine Crosby Pruitt
Joshua McKinstry Parish
Sarah Rose Ruben

2009 Graduate Awards

The Annual Review Prize for Service to the Department
Maria Trinidad Rico

The Anthropology Prize for Outstanding Graduate Research and Publication
Kathryn Lafrenz Samuels

The Bernard J. Siegel Award for Outstanding Achievement in Written Expression by a Ph.D. Student in Anthropology
Jocelyn Lim Chua

Robert Bayard Textor Award for Outstanding Creativity in Anthropology
Aisha M. Beliso-De Jesús

Centennial Teaching Assistant Award
Kylea Laina Liese
Jesse Davie-Kessler

New Assignments

Aisha M. Beliso-De Jesús
Tenure-track Assistant Professor of African American Religions, Harvard Divinity School

Stacey Lynn Camp
Tenure-track Assistant Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Justice Studies at the University of Idaho in Moscow

Jocelyn Lim Chua
Two year postdoctoral position with the Carolina Postdoctoral Program for Faculty Diversity, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Kristin V. Monroe
Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University

Erica Lorraine Williams, ABD
Tenure-track position, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Spelman College in Atlanta, GA