Letter From The Chair - James Ferguson

This has been an eventful year for us. This was the first year of the new, unified Department of Anthropology, and it was marked by a series of formidable institutional accomplishments that will lay a secure foundation for our future success. The year also saw the Department settle into its new physical home (primarily located in Buildings 40 and 50), following a sometimes-chaotic move that occurred over the summer. At the end of this extraordinary year, I am pleased to report that the Department has met all the challenges that have come our way, and we are now in a position to move ahead with confidence into the future.

The unification of the former departments of Anthropological Sciences and Cultural and Social Anthropology meant that curricular and degree-granting structures had to be completely redesigned, at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. As described in Alissa Bernstein’s article on page 3, this was done successfully and with very broad support from all the Department faculty, thanks to the outstanding leadership of our Curriculum Planning Committee (whose members included Rebecca Bird, Jim Fox, Miyako Inoue, Jamie Jones, and Barb Voss), along with the dedicated work of Department staff (especially Alissa Bernstein and Shelly Coughlan). All involved have my profound thanks for the extraordinary work they did on this vital departmental task. The structures we arrived at, both in the Ph.D. program and in the undergraduate major, provide distinct areas of concentrations (such as “Culture and Society,” “Archaeology,” and “Environment and Ecology”) while simultaneously streamlining and standardizing formal requirements in a way that makes them simpler and easier to understand.

Another accomplishment was the establishment of a new staffing model, and the integration of staff (many formerly affiliated with either CASA or ANTHSCI) into a smoothly functioning and professional system of staff support. The result is a system in which staff not only works effectively to meet Departmental needs, but also adds to the sense of community and collegiality that are so important to the new Department. In recognition of her achievement in helping to bring about this result, Department Manager Ellen Christensen was this year awarded the Dean’s Award of Merit for outstanding service by a staff member (see page 22).
LETTER FROM THE CHAIR CONT. FROM PG 1

The new Department has also made great strides in bringing faculty from the two former departments together into an integrated and effective unitary faculty. A department faculty retreat provided an occasion for faculty to present their work to each other and to discuss areas of intersecting interest, which has helped to build both social and intellectual links across the two former departments (see page 22). Even more impressive, faculty in the new Department have managed to make important decisions in the past year in a number of areas that are often contentious even in the most harmonious and well-established of departments. In addition to the major curricular restructurings already described, we also put through a successful tenure case (congratulations to Matthew Kohrman, now promoted to Associate Professor with tenure!), and made consensual decisions on hiring new faculty (the results of which are not yet resolved, but which I hope to be able to describe in next year’s newsletter). It is greatly to the credit of the faculty that they have managed to find ways to work together and find so much common ground in this first year of the new Department.

The physical move into our new home in Buildings 40, 50, and 300 naturally entailed a good deal of disruption, and it took some months for most of us to recover from it. But it also provided the chance to create some new opportunities for faculty research and collaboration. The new spatial layout enabled us to create some clustering of faculty with shared research interests (in, for instance, medical anthropology, linguistic anthropology, and spatial analysis), with lab space adjacent to faculty clusters. We have also been able to provide new facilities for faculty research – most notably in the new Spatial Dynamics Lab, which provides state-of-the-art facilities for the analysis of the spatial dimensions of human sociality that can be drawn on by faculty in archaeology, sociocultural anthropology, and human ecology alike (see article below). Alumni visiting Stanford should be sure to drop by to have a look at our new departmental home (we’re on the main quad, adjacent to Memorial Church).

Department faculty continue to pursue their research interests in much the way that they did before the unification, and they continue to rack up impressive accomplishments (see page 21 – faculty awards and books, etc). In some areas, however, the unified departmental structure has created new opportunities. The archaeologists, for instance, formerly divided between ANTHSCI and CASA, are now able to work together in a single department, and more easily collaborate both in research and in the training of graduate students. Medical anthropology is another area that we expect will benefit from the new departmental structure. Spatial analysis, meanwhile, is an additional area of crossover, where faculty from the two former departments share interests in both theoretical and methodological issues that the new Spatial Dynamics Lab (discussed below) is meant to help address.

In the year to come, we aim to add new faculty as a result of recruitments currently in process, and we also hope to receive authorization for new searches in several exciting areas. These prospects for growth and renewal only add to the sense of optimism in the new department, as we end a year of great transformation and accomplishment by looking to the future with high hopes.

Rethinking Space in the Human Spatial Dynamics Laboratory

By Alissa Bernstein
Undergraduate Student Services Coordinator

The Human Spatial Dynamics Laboratory is located upstairs in Building 50, one of the three new buildings that house the unified Stanford Department of Anthropology. The lab contains the standard classroom paraphernalia- tables, chairs, and white boards covered in equations and notes, along with a variety of machinery, including Macs and PCs equipped with mapping and statistical computing software, a large format scanner for making digital copies of oversized items such as aerial photographs, a plotter for printing maps and posters, and a wall-mounted, high-resolution plasma monitor for collaborative work. Spanning one entire side of the upstairs of the building, including a large office with comfy couches and chairs that form an interactive work area, it is clear that here, space matters.
One of the challenges faculty and staff of the new Department of Anthropology faced in the merger was to create and implement new graduate and undergraduate curricula structures. A primary goal was to create a streamlined program that would reflect the coherence of the unified department while also promoting cross-training and sub-disciplinary foundations. Professor Miyako Inoue, chair of the curriculum committee, explained the philosophy behind the process: “As the committee worked on the new curriculum, what we had in mind was to make it as flexible as possible in a way that would allow all kinds of inter-sub-field projects to emerge.”

While certainly a daunting task, through the intensive efforts of faculty and staff, a program was approved at faculty meetings this winter. This coherent, integrated program provides a groundwork of rigorous theoretical, methodological, and professional training for students in Anthropology, while encouraging students to work closely with their faculty advisers to design courses of study that are unique to each student’s theoretical and geographical interests.

The process of creating the new curriculum reflected the collaborative abilities and dedication of the faculty, leading to the formation of an exciting new way of conceptualizing anthropological education. When reflecting on this process, one faculty member commented: “The future of this department is in recognizing both the shared inquiry and the diversity of the field of Anthropology today. We had to struggle through different concepts of what it means to train the next generation of anthropologists, but working out the details of the new curriculum was one of the first forums where issues of difference between faculty members had to be processed, and these differences are some of the greatest strengths of the new department.”

The new graduate curriculum will now admit applicants to one of three concentrations: Culture and Society; Ecology and Environment; or Archaeology. There are a series of core theory and methods courses required for each designated concentration, as well as a number of “review” courses among which students can choose to create a dynamic and integrated course of study. These “review” courses provide students with access to a diversity of topics across the subfields in anthropology, while also giving students the opportunity to work with numerous faculty members in the department in order to gain a range of experiences in their training. Recognizing the importance of interaction between students in different concentrations in order to encourage a sense of cohort and intellectual community, first-year Ph.D. students are required to take a course that is comprised of weekly lectures given by different faculty members in the department in order to gain knowledge of faculty research interests and the intellectual possibilities across the sub-fields. Further into their studies, students complete a series of written and oral exams and teaching assistantships that provides immersion in the full spectrum of academic performance, while also preparing students for professional careers.

The undergraduate program mirrors the doctoral program, and is divided into the concentrations Culture and Society; Ecology, Environment, and Evolution; and Archaeology. The undergraduate program also includes a fourth option for a concentration in Medical Anthropology based on the growing interest in examining issues of health, disease, and healthcare policy through an anthropological lens. Students are encouraged to work closely with their advisers to create theoretically, methodologically, and topically rich courses of study that prepare students for a wide range of careers in areas that include academia, law, public policy, medicine, environmental policy, marketing, and business.

While it is no easy task to formulate a new curriculum in a department made up of faculty with diverse viewpoints on what it means to be an anthropologist and how to educate students in anthropology, the creation of the new curricula structures represents an absolute success for the new department. This success was reflected in the interest students outside of the department have shown in pursuing a degree in the Stanford Department of Anthropology: the department received a significant increase in doctoral and master’s applicants this year, as well as a growing interest in the field from undergraduate students at Stanford. These increases reflect the confidence the applicant pool has in pursuing a degree in Anthropology at Stanford University. With the new curriculum in place, the Stanford Department of Anthropology is prepared to provide students with an exciting and stimulating education in Anthropology.
Doug Bird, one of the faculty members involved in the creation of the lab, explained that the idea of human spatial dynamics is in fact a metaphor in a variety of ways, ranging from the set-up of the physical space of the lab itself as an area where students and faculty can interact, dialogue, brainstorm, and collaborate in a dynamic way about ideas surrounding space, to the core of what is analyzed within the lab, including the theoretical and methodological questions of how people perceive and utilize space, as well as the set of computational and analytical tools that can be used to examine both qualitative and quantitative spatial data.

The initial vision for the Human Spatial Dynamics Laboratory arose out of a group of discussions between Professors Doug and Rebecca Bird, Jamie Jones, and Ian Robertson, who approached the Anthropology department chair, Jim Ferguson, shortly after the merger between the Departments of Anthropological Sciences and Cultural and Social Anthropology was announced last spring. During a discussion in the Spatial Lab Jones explained: “We realized pretty early on that we needed to create something positive out of the merger, so thinking about how to bridge the two departments seemed like the natural thing to do. Space seemed to be something that kept coming up as a unifying theme.”

Indeed, faculty in the Department of Anthropology investigate a diverse set of questions to understand space and spatial dynamics, including the study of social networks and foraging behavior in Australia, spatial statistical analyses of archaeological sites in Mexico, and the spatiotemporal mapping of the changes in historical landscapes of the Georgia Sea Islands.

Barbara Voss explained her own interest in the Spatial Dynamics Workspace. One of Voss’s research projects focuses on historic immigrant China Town communities in downtown San Jose. In her work, Voss uses maps and census documents produced by governmental officials in the 19th century in conjunction with the archaeology of the region as a way to understand how immigrant communities lived in the space. For Voss, the spatial dynamics lab provides a set of tools that she plans to use in the future to integrate these two types of data. Voss explained that in historical archaeology one of the biggest challenges is integrating various spatial data, for example, city maps, insurance maps, travel guides, and city directories with the archaeological spatial data that is collected at these sites. The spatial lab provides the technical tools to develop Geographic Information System (GIS) analyses of multiple data sets—both documentary and archaeological. Voss also commented, “Most important is the dialogue that the spatial lab offers between archaeologists and anthropologists studying different populations. It is this dialogue and collaboration that helps us analyze spatial data in a more critical and nuanced way. One of the things that is most exciting about the spatial lab is seeing the ways that my colleagues approach spatial data differently, which in turn provides me with new ideas about how to approach data for my own projects.”

Ian Robertson explained how the spatial lab is used in his work: “One of the things that interests me as an archaeologist is how socio-spatial distinctions play out in urban contexts, infusing city life with the kinds of social and cultural textures that make urban spaces meaningful to their residents. Most of my work at the ancient city of Teotihuacan has focused at least partially on these sorts of issues—using artifact collections and a detailed map created during a full-coverage archaeological survey of the city, for example, to examine the growth of wealth-based segregation, the emergence of increasingly salient social boundaries, and ultimately, a high degree of internal ‘regionalization.’ The methodologies needed to do this work are challenging, however. The Human Spatial Dynamics Lab provides me with a place to discuss ideas and problems with colleagues facing similar challenges in their research—and just to peer over their shoulders. This interaction is proving to be tremendously helpful and a lot of fun.”

Paulla Ebron studies the making of landscape and its history in the Georgia Sea Islands off the Southeast coast of the United States. The Georgia Sea Islands represent one of the most significant sites of African American culture and history, and is a focal point for African American folklore, linguistics, photography, art, film, and literature. “When we think of movement and migration we think only of the movement of people,” commented Ebron about her research. “I argue that theories of movement require attention to a suite of nonhumans that travel together with humans and shape the possibilities of place making. The New World plantations of the Sea Islands are a case in point. Exotic plant ecologies were coaxed and coerced together with the human laborers brought to work them. I am trying to find new forms of analyses of the intertwined worlds of plants and people, where I combine ethnography with biogeography. It will be challenging methodologically to bring together a very diverse range of information and material, and the spatial lab will provide an environment for me where this is possible.” This summer three undergraduate students will travel with Professor Ebron to Charleston, South Carolina, to participate in a field school in collaboration with the Avery Research Center for African American History and Culture. The team will engage in anthropological research, analyze archival material, collect geographical and spatial data, and conduct interviews in order to explore a new dimension of Sea Island regionality. Students will draw on environmental history, science studies, gender studies, material culture, oral histories, and cultural geography as a way of understanding the intersections between culture, history, and space. The resources provided by the spatial lab leave numerous possibilities open for students to further their work upon returning to Stanford in the fall.

Finally, from the ecological and environmental perspective, Doug and Rebecca Bird use the spatial lab to examine many complex dimensions of foraging behavior and land-use practices among Aboriginal Australians. Using a combination of physical, geographic, and ethnographic data, they try to understand the relationship between people’s...
Research and Advising in Anthropology’s Undergraduate Program

By Alissa Bernstein
Undergraduate Student Services Coordinator

In early March, the Dean’s office held a dinner to introduce the Anthropology major to undeclared Stanford undergraduates. The dinner was attended by faculty members Jim Ferguson, Sarah Lochlann Jain, and Jamie Jones, five current Anthropology majors, and a large group of eager and inquisitive undeclared undergraduates. Each of the Anthropology students and the faculty spoke briefly about their experiences in the department. In every introduction what stood out the most was the focus on the in-depth advising and collaboration between undergraduates and faculty that is fostered by the Department of Anthropology.

As a department, Anthropology provides a dynamic and inclusive environment for undergraduates to grow as individuals through the many undergraduate research programs that exist, the experiences students and faculty have working together on student-initiated projects, and the new undergraduate curriculum structure that places an emphasis on advising. Department Chair Jim Ferguson commented on his experience with undergraduates in Anthropology, sentiments that were echoed by other faculty in the department: “Our students continually amaze me with their ability to connect their anthropological training to the things in the world that they care about. Working with our fabulous undergraduates, and seeing their astonishing intellectual development from one year to the next, is one of the real highlights of teaching here at Stanford.”

Undergraduates in Anthropology are trained to explore theoretical foundations of the field, engage in intellectual inquiry, and gain experience with fieldwork methodology by creating student-initiated research projects that often lead to Honors theses or senior papers. The department offers numerous field research grants, such as the Michelle Z. Rosaldo Summer Research Grant, the Beagle II Summer Scholars Award, and the Boas and Pritzker Summer Research Grants. This year, there are eight students graduating with Honors in the department, and many others who have written senior papers based on their own research design to culminate their training in Anthropology. Student researchers are encouraged to write research proposals and apply for intramural grants to support field or library-based research. These students are trained in research methods through a unique series of courses offered by the department, including a grant proposal writing course, a pre-field research course, and a post-field research course, classes that have gained university-wide recognition for training students to conduct rigorous and ethical research. One faculty member commented on these self-initiated undergraduate research projects: “One of the things that has impressed me about undergraduate students in the Department of Anthropology is their willingness to undertake extraordinarily ambitious projects of field research. You as faculty might email methodological feedback to a student in the field, making suggestions that are in fact very bold or labor-intensive, and, next thing you know, she has gone ahead and done it -- beautifully! To see a student be open to intellectual transformation as a result of truly scholarly engagement with texts and ideas is very rewarding for faculty.”

Undergraduate Anthropology students embark on a variety of research topics that greatly contribute to the academic community at large. Jamie Jones listed some of the numerous projects he has advised students on: “A great thing about working with students on their theses is that they force you to stay broad and they keep you on your toes. I have had students working on women’s fertility decisions in Ireland, models of HIV transmission dynamics, estimating missing measurements on ceramic monkey heads, estimating population sizes of real monkeys, understanding the predictors of cholera infection or the determinants of influenza evolution, explaining the reemergence of...
I recently celebrated my second birthday in the field. My nine-year-old neighbor and I held a joint party, sharing a yellow cake topped with a train and plastic pig in a sun hat. Afterwards, cleaning up cups of soda and empty beer bottles, I remembered my first Mozambican birthday: I was so anxious about fieldwork that a birthday cake seemed unnecessary, trivial. This year, thanks to Lydia and her hundred-dollar birthday, I learned that when it comes to fieldwork, birthday cakes are what it’s all about.

I met three-year-old Lydia and her mom, Gloria, in the Maputo hospital where I was doing research and Gloria was accompanying Lydia’s nail-biting, semi-miraculous recovery from a blood infection. From conversations to interviews to visits at home, our relationship slowly transitioned from fieldwork to friendship, but Lydia’s party was the catalyst that made me feel a part of Gloria’s life outside the hospital.

When we met, Gloria and Lydia were living with Gloria’s jovial, high-spirited father, her eldest brother, his wife, and two unmarried brothers. I sometimes stopped at their house with questions or to watch Brazilian soap operas on local TV. One August afternoon, Gloria said, “It’s Lydia’s birthday next month. Vamos comer bolo. You’re coming, right?” Vamos comer bolo! We’re going to eat cake – a birthday party! I was thrilled, and then realized I’d be away on her birthday. Disappointed, I thanked them for the invitation, but Gloria and her friend Vera were undeterred: “When are you coming back? We’ll change the date!” Both things are true. The cell phone network is constantly overloaded and her phone is half-broken, going for days without receiving calls. But I still wonder if she was nervous too, as ambivalent as I was anxious. What does it mean to invite a foreign student, a visiting anthropologist, a semi-stranger to eat cake at your family party?

In the end, it seemed to mean many things. Standing to “offer some words” to the family before the meal, I felt like an ornament, a role I realized was mine when Vera elbowed me and hissed “say something!” Formally presenting Lydia with her birthday gift, I was a slightly out-of-place guest. (Propped up on a case of beer, little Lydia burst into tears.) In introductions to the family of Gloria’s estranged husband, I was “an American from the hospital,” an awkward elision that transformed me from hapless student to high-status weapon in Gloria’s domestic arsenal. I was also a friend, though I only felt sure of this later, after trips to the beach, to funerals, to other less anxiety-ridden parties.

Lydia’s party was impressively large, with a huge cake, kegs of beer, boxes of wine, food for forty, a borrowed sound system, and dancing until long after the birthday girl was asleep. I know now that Gloria couldn’t really afford all those plates of curry, cow’s head, cornmeal and rice, so many drinks, such an enormous cake. When I asked, she said fiercely, “six months ago, I didn’t think Lydia would still be here with us, and she is, so this child will have a party.” Then she continued darkly, “I invited her father, but he obviously didn’t bother to come.” Lydia’s party (or Gloria’s) was celebration, thanksgiving, and contest, a multi-faceted domestic spectacle amplified by alcohol, emotion, and expense.

By virtue of doing research in children’s health clinics, Lydia’s was not my last baby birthday. Rebekah’s baby
As a young child growing up in California, I was often told stories about the 1849 Gold Rush. I wondered how the fantastic rough-and-tumble 19th Century of my imagination was transformed into the California that I knew personally—the modern metropolitan spaces of San Francisco and Los Angeles. As I grew older, I came to realize that the realities of Gold Rush era California did not measure up to my fantasies, but this transformation continued to fascinate me. How does a space move from the margins of an emergent American Empire to a place within its imagined center? I came to graduate school wanting to understand more about the social and economic changes that took place in California during the late 1800s, convinced that archaeology’s ability to understand subtle changes in the small-scale could help unravel the forces behind these epochal changes.

I’ve been working on this project now for five years. Although every anthropology student discovers that the boundaries between fieldwork, analysis, and dissertation write-up are neither neat nor clean, these divisions are particularly difficult for an archaeologist working in the San Francisco Bay Area. From my desk in the Archaeology Center, just a few steps away from the Anthropology Department, I collect oral history and conduct ethnographic interviews with collaborators. Without setting foot in a car or a plane I find and classify historical documents, many of which are located in the Stanford University Special Collections. I also spend countless hours in the Center sorting, cleaning, and cataloging archaeological remains.

I did have to step into a car at one point in order to conduct part of my fieldwork. I recovered many of the archaeological materials that I’m currently analyzing last summer when I was living in Monterey - about an hour and a half away from Stanford. The archaeological remains came from a small village that existed on the border of Monterey and Pacific Grove near where the Monterey Bay Aquarium now stands. Along with a team of dedicated volunteers, including several individuals whose ancestors lived in the village, I excavated artifacts that were deposited between 1860 and 1906 when this settlement, called the Point. Alones Village on historical maps and “China Point” in John Steinbeck’s Cannery Row, was home to several dozen Chinese and Chinese American families.

This village was not the first Chinese settlement in the region. Indeed, the Chinese presence on the Monterey Peninsula extends back to the early 1850s, just after California became part of the United States, when a small group of Chinese fishermen and women came to the area known as Point. Lobos. Unlike most of their contemporaries, they bypassed the rush to the gold fields and instead settled into a life of fishing and harvesting the resources of the ocean.

By the mid 1860s, many of the Point. Lobos residents moved about 10 miles up the coast to the small, protected cove now called Point Alones. The village grew quickly and by the end of the decade it had become the center of the Chinese fishing industry in the area and also the cultural capital for all Chinese living in the region. While most urban Chinatowns of the bay area (such as the ones in San Francisco, Oakland, and San José) were located in the midst of larger non-Chinese cities, the Point Alones Village was located about a mile outside of the city of Monterey.

The village is often called a ‘fishing village’ and it is certainly true that fishing was a central industry for village residents. Marine products gathered by Point Alones residents were well known to Chinese and Chinese Americans throughout California during this time period, and squid and fish from the village were shipped across the Western United States and even across the Pacific Ocean to China. There were also other businesses on the site including general stores, social venues, and tourist “knick knack stores.” There were also religious structures and a small cemetery located near the village.

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In 1906 a large influx of refugees fleeing the chaos of the San Andres earthquake and subsequent destruction of the San Francisco Chinatown came to Point Alones. This migration inflamed already tense relations between the Chinese and their non-Chinese neighbors. A few months later the Point Alones Village was almost entirely burned to the ground in a suspicious fire. The company that owned the land underneath the village, the Pacific Improvement Company, quickly posted guards around the rubble and, after a year of legal action, forced the Chinese to relocate. Although some Chinese individuals moved away from the area, others were not deterred and remained in the Monterey area where they continued to work in the fishing industry as well as branch out into other businesses. And now, a hundred years later, I’m exploring this history through archaeology and ethnography.

I’m using the archaeology to answer historical questions about the residents of this village. These are questions about topics like diet composition, the economic structure of the village, and how racialized political subjectivities developed on the margins of the American empire. While these questions are interesting and anthropologically relevant, I think the more significant aspect of this research has been how the archaeological process has sparked debate and discussion of race and belonging on the Monterey Peninsula. Through news media, site-tours, and public lectures, my collaborators and I have linked the exclusionary practices of the past to political and social formations in the present. One example of this process has been our continuing engagement with the city of Pacific Grove’s “feast of lanterns” – a city-sponsored teenage beauty pageant that involves high-school girls dressing up like Chinese princesses and acting in an orientalist play put on for the community. By using the visibility of the archaeological process to make concrete links between the Feast of Lanterns and the expulsion of the Chinese from Pacific Grove, we have engendered an ongoing discussion about the historical genealogy of the festival. You can read more about this facet of my project at (http://www.montereycountyweekly.com/archives/2007/2007-Jul-26/Article.news_1/1/@@index).

As I continue to unravel the history and continuing legacy of this fishing village, the support I’ve received from village descendants, from bay area scholars, and from the Anthropology Department makes walking a quarter-mile to reach my ‘field’ not seem so bad.

Claire Menke - Stanford Undergrad.

Vamos Comer Bolo Cont. from PG 6

Dercio had a party without electricity, let alone a sound system, and only a single bottle of warm “champagne,” prompting a loud public reprimand from Rebekah’s father-in-law. There were balloons, paper streamers in the trees, and the family singing a Changaan birthday song, the chorus repeating: let’s eat cake! It was a bright spot in months of waiting to find out Dercio’s HIV diagnosis, and a flash point for family tensions.

Other parties were rich, with whiskey, and housekeepers to clear the table. Some were held at the hospital. When the hospital nurses invited me to sit in the staff room for the first time, I went home with a piece of cake in a napkin. Eating cake, an act both friendly and impersonal, was often the first food I shared with my informants, the only time patients and doctors ate together. Like Lydia’s party, eating cake was important not in spite of the ambivalence involved, but because of it.

Dry and crumbly, or rich and chocolaty, covered with peanuts, or baked in the shape of a train, a Bible, or a Barbie, cake has been a fieldwork constant, cementing relationships and revealing fractures. It took a while to learn, but this year, I didn’t waste my moment to say “come over on Saturday, vamos comer bolo.” Eating cake is not exactly breaking bread together, but it’s a start.
I have worked in the Tri-National border of Peru, Brazil and Bolivia, also known as the MAP region (an acronym for the departments of Madre de Dios in Peru, Acre in Brazil and Pando in Bolivia) over much of the last 5 years. Since my first visit I have been fascinated by the differences I observed in the towns and people living next to each other but in different countries. Although they all live in similar biophysical settings, the country borders delineate very different livelihood strategies. It was this fascination that brought me once again back to this Amazon frontier.

In June 2006, my husband joined me for this trip, and we decided it would be great to drive from Lima to Madre de Dios across the Andes on the soon to be completely paved Interocianic Highway. This highway crosses the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean through Brazil and Peru. We went as far as Arequipa, the first major city in the Andes. Mechanical problems with the car, including a brake failure at 7000 feet and a thwarted attempt of taxi kidnapping, convinced us that we should take all of our research equipment and ourselves to the Arequipa Airport and fly directly to Madre de Dios in the Peruvian Amazon.

Finding research assistants was more difficult than expected. No one was interested in applying to give the questionnaires to communities. I convinced one of my sisters, a veterinarian who was living in southern Brazil, to come help me out for a month. Brazilian friends warned her against going to Acre; they said there was nothing good there. I was told the same thing in Lima, and my mom was told the same thing when she announced we were moving to the Amazon in 1976. Thirty years later the attitudes were still the same. For the average person born in the major cities of Peru, Brazil or Bolivia, there is nothing good in the Amazon.

I raised the offered pay to potential research assistants to as high as I could possibly afford. I got two local applicants. Carolina was a great research assistant. She was an agronomist and had come to Pando from the highlands of Bolivia, she was a “colla” (a person from the highlands) in “campa” (a person from the lowlands) lands. She had a permanent job with a local NGO, but she had enough freedom to help me out for fifteen solid days every three months. She worked in some of the communities that I wanted to include in my research, and so the arrangement worked well for both of us.

We began our visits to the communities and started to
participate in community meetings. Towards the end of my research, Carolina resigned her job at the local NGO. The traditional differences between “collas” and “campas” became more acute when President Evo Morales nationalized the country’s oil and gas, most of which is found in the lowland department of Santa Cruz. The conflict between the lowlands and the highlands eventually spread to every corner of Bolivia when Santa Cruz proposed to become an independent state. Carolina felt that the hostility of her colleagues was so great she could no longer work with them.

In early September, upon my return from the communities to Cobija, I learned some sad news. A PEN partner was murdered in Brazil. Her name was Vanessa. She was sexually assaulted and murdered on a Sunday afternoon while returning from interviewing a family in one of her communities. My friend Amy knocked on the door of our house a few hours after my return. She had also just returned from her communities that day and had learned the sad news. She and Vanessa were close friends, and she had planned to meet her in Rio Branco the following weekend. Amy was devastated. We all were devastated. We were living on the “frontier” where life, especially that of women and children, has little value.

Going back to the field after the attack was one of the most difficult tasks I have ever undertaken, but we all knew we had to, and we all did. Towards the end of September, I had completed my first round of questionnaires in Pando, and my husband had to return to Stanford campus for classes. We asked my father to fly to the MAP and stay with me while I completed the first round of questionnaires in Madre de Dios. In order to be an independent woman on the frontier, you really need to have a man by your side.

My father joined me in Madre de Dios in October 2006, and we set up base in the town of Iberia. The paving of the Interoceanic Highway in Madre de Dios had begun, and the headquarters for the work was in Iberia. The little town had attracted at least one thousand men from all over Peru, and some even from Brazil, all of whom were hoping to work on the road. The town had changed much: the number of bars had multiplied, there were two blocks filled with brothels just two blocks from the main plaza, and the growing need for lodging had encouraged families to create improvised bedrooms and rent them out. There was also a heightened sense of personal insecurity. One could not leave one’s doors unlocked anymore, and women were advised not to leave their houses by themselves after 7 pm. On rainy days during the week, the work on the Interoceanic would stop, and Iberia would soon fill with drunken workers, just as on the weekends. But not all the changes were bad. Many farmers were happy to be able to bike to their parcels of land via the new paved road, and many were filled with expectations for a better future.

Starting fieldwork in Acre required more complicated arrangements. First, I did not have a researcher’s visa even though I had begun the application process six months earlier through two different academic institutions. Second, I was feeling overwhelmed having 100 families to interview in Pando and another 100 in Madre de Dios. Third, I had not been able to find research assistants. Amy and I decided to join efforts and to do 60 families each. She would work in the Chico Mendez Extractivist Reserve where she had already interviewed some families, and I would work in Assis, Brazil, an area where I had done my master’s research and where I had good friends. Our arrangement allowed us to offer full time, year round positions to potential research assistants, and we hired Marciane and Juceli, two young highly motivated wom-
en with two year degrees in Agroforestry. Marciane was from an Extractivist Reserve, a courageous woman who had found her way to college level education. Both of them became great interviewers, and even helped Amy and me code and enter data. I would go with Marciane and Juceli to the field only occasionally. Without a visa, it was better for me to stay in town, revising the questionnaires.

During my fieldwork, it was very clear to me that I wanted to know as much as possible about the household activities of those living in the communities where I worked, but I was very careful to never ask whether these activities were legal. In fact I totally avoided the use of such words, in part because, to be able to conduct my research I had to engage in activities that could be qualified as illegal depending on which side of the border I was on. Gasoline is a good example. Throughout the MAP region, gasoline is most expensive in Acre, second in Peru and cheapest in Pando. This is mainly due to subsidies designed to fuel the development of the country. However Bolivian gasoline has to go through Brazilian roads to get to Pando. It was suggested to me that on the way thru Brazil, a gasoline truck loses a great part of its contents to Brazilian customers. It was nearly impossible to get gasoline at the pump in Bolivia. I remember once at a gas station in Bolivia, we waited in line for 5 hours, but the pump ran out of gas just two cars ahead of ours. After that experience we looked for other options, and we found out there was a black market for gasoline in town. The price was doubled, and the gasoline was sold in 2 liter soda bottles. But even at that price gasoline was still cheaper in Bolivia than in Peru. To drive to the communities and back, we needed a full tank plus a container with 20 liters of gas. Having a container with gas was forbidden, so we often had to hide it under the rest of our luggage.

The really dangerous illegal activity in the tri-national border is drug trafficking. Peru and Bolivia are both coca producers, and Brazil is the largest market for cocaine in South America. At least four young males that were part of the households where we interviewed died in drug trafficking related events. Towards the end of my research in Pando, no one would leave the community by themselves because many had been mistaken for drug runners and searched for drugs by rival trafficking groups.

Perhaps the strangest event which was possibly related to drug trafficking happened in the most remote of our communities. It was December 21st, 2007, and my husband and I were back in Pando for the second round of interviews. After completing the interviews, we could not leave the community because it had rained all day. We went for a bath on the water course of one of the households that was owned by an older lady and her two daughters. We found a man in the house who started talking nonsense to us. I asked the owner if the man was her guest, and she said she had never seen the man before. He had just appeared and seemed to expect dinner and a place to sleep. Fearing for their safety, we convinced this apparently crazy man to walk with us to the community president’s house so he could sleep and eat there. We later found out that this man was probably a drug runner. Such folks would show up in the community, usually at night, looking for a place to hide. That night we slept indoors rather than camping out in the open. The next morning we left in the rain, risking getting stuck in the deep mud so as not to have to sleep another night in the community. After some thought, I decided to drop the community from my study sample.

The second most dangerous illegal activity in the tri-national border is the logging of mahogany. Among loggers, Madre de Dios is recognized as the final frontier for logging commercially-sized mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla), and much of it is illegally logged to be exported to the United States and Europe. Shortly after my return to campus I learned about the murder of a friend of mine, Don Julio, the local authority in one of the communities where I worked. He was shot to death by illegal loggers at the Natural Resources Institute Offices in the community. The office was just ten meters from the police station. The murder took place during an operation to recover illegally logged mahogany. Although he was a member of the ruling party, the Peruvian government has failed to investigate his murder.

The frontier is still the frontier, only now it has a paved road crossing it.
On a scorching July day in South America’s largest city, Corinthians have forgotten how to play football. Unimpressed with their team’s 3-0 loss at home to Náutico, the league’s worst team, irate fans begin chanting, “Oh-ohhh-oh, Dualib the thief out!” (O,oooo,o, fora Dualib ladrão!), urging Corinthians president Alberto Dualib to resign. Whistles and boos rain down on the players from the upper reaches of the stadium.

After leaving the stands, we head for Dualib’s house, meeting about ten other cars in a nearby square. Julio, a teenage member of the movement against Dualib, buys 200 eggs at a nearby market. The other drivers, angry and impatient, rush ahead of us. We pull up towards the house and watch as fans launch firecrackers over the home’s tall stone wall in this wealthy neighborhood. Julio rushes the eggs out to the two hundred fans present, and as Dualib’s bemused security guards look on, they throw them angrily at the house while screaming:

- ‘The peace is over - your life will become hell!’
- ‘No, it’s not easy to take - I’ve never seen security for a thief!’
- ‘No, it’s not easy to take - Dualib sold Corinthians!’

As media and police arrive, the protests continue, and the pressure on Dualib grows.

Walking past “Love United, Hate Glazer” stickers around the ground, I make my way to the front of Old Trafford, where on this warm August afternoon United host Spurs. The Megastore, United’s official merchandise store, is teeming with fans carrying their purchases. As I walk toward the South Stand, I encounter a group of teenage girls in cocktail dresses heading to the luxurious corporate hospitality suites. At the rear of the 75,000-capacity stadium, the United team bus pulls up closely to the players’ entrance, which the stars pass through without acknowledging the adoring fans gathered to greet them.

I make my way to my $75 (£38) assigned seat. As kickoff looms and the stadium fills, the Stretford End raises its voices. Two or three supporters in the South Stand where I sit try to join in the singing, including a young middle-class ten year old boy. His mother scolds him, hushing him up to conform to the quietness of his section, which sits in silence. At halftime, with the score 0-0, I glance through the United Review program, sponsored by Nike, AIG, Air Asia, and Budweiser, a “genuine supporter of Manchester United,” among other transnational corporations. United plays poorly but wins 1-0.

A month earlier, I traveled to Kidderminster to see my first FC United game. I met some FC fans on the train and joined
them in the pub. At the small ground, we paid our $20 (£10) general admission tickets at the gate. The day’s attendance was 676, around 160 of whom were FC fans. There were neither fans in suits nor in dresses, and there was no shop to be found. Here we stood the entire game, sitting only briefly at halftime. FC songs boomed freely through the terrace, criticizing new Manchester United owner Malcolm Glazer and defender Rio Ferdinand:

- Glazer, wherever you may be - you bought Old Trafford but you can’t buy me! I signed ‘not for sale’ and I meant just that! You can’t buy me you greedy twat!
- We don’t care about Rio! He don’t care about me! All I care about is watching FC! [Ferdinand was engaged in a notorious struggle to raise his already enormous salary, alienating fans who believe he is overpaid]

In this preseason friendly, FC managed a 1-1 draw with Kidderminster, a team 2 divisions above them. At fulltime, the players came over to the away stand to applaud the fans who traveled 75 miles to support them.

My fieldwork, conducted in the summer of 2007, examines how fans of Brazilian football club Corinthians and English football clubs Manchester United and FC United have negotiated what I term the ‘neoliberalization’ of the beautiful game—the post-1970s infusion of a loose set of market-driven ideals that have pushed profit-making to the foreground of the global game, affecting fans and fan culture from São Paulo to Manchester, from Tokyo to Moscow. Marked most recently by a series of high profile takeovers of local clubs—including British firm Media Sports Investment’s purchase of Corinthians and American investor Malcolm Glazer’s takeover of Manchester United—the commercialization of the game has markedly transformed global fanscapes through increased ticket prices, the gentrification of stadiums, and the introduction of satellite television, among other changes. Accompanying mostly male young to middle-aged football fans to matches, to protests, and to pubs—all rich zones of social production—I gained a sense of the political struggles facing fans today and the various ways in which they respond.

In this multi-sited work, I sought to understand how seemingly identical forms of neoliberal governance played out in different cultural landscapes. In many ways, fans in both São Paulo and Manchester share common experiences—for example, growing alienated from wealthy players and being reconfigured by their clubs as consumers. Struggling against corrupt businessmen who seek to transform their life’s passion into profit, most working class fans I met have been priced out of the game or otherwise disenfranchised from their club. It seemed to me as though the familiar monster of hegemonic neoliberalism was rearing its ugly head in both Brazil and England. Yet while football’s commercialization appears to be a coordinated global project designed to extend the power of elite businessmen, realities on the ground shatter this neatly packaged, monolithic conception.

To begin with, what I interpreted as resistance to neoliberal governance did not always match neatly with fans’ understandings. Corinthians fans compare president Dualib not only to ex-Brazilian president Fernando Henrique Cardoso for privatizing the team, but also to Fernando Collor, PC Farias, and Paulo Maluf - all politicians implicated in financial corruption, a serious political problem in the country. Many United fans who compare Glazer to Thatcher imagine their own battle against commercialization as the latest manifestation of a centuries-old radical Mancunian attitude. Colin, a fan in his late-thirties, explains what FC United, a fan-owned club formed by disaffected supporters following the Glazer takeover, means to him:

*FC is a peculiarly Mancunian way of doing things, taking a look at something, and saying, “Nah, f*** that, we’ll do it this way.” Engels didn’t start writing the Communist Manifesto here for no reason. The labor movement wasn’t born here for no reason...Manchester is steeped in these sort of radicalisms... and to me, FC is the sort of embodiment of that.*

As much as fans recognize the neoliberal elements of contemporary club politics, they also understand the injustices they suffer within a longer progression of undemocratic governance, resisting by drawing from a (local) history of democratic struggles for justice.

The issue of fan ‘citizenship’ also complicates the notion of a homogenizing, hegemonic neoliberalism. In São Paulo and Manchester, market-driven governance leads to contrasting outcomes - disempowering United fans who cannot pay for tickets, while being subversively taken up by empowered Corinthians fans proactively paying to become club members. Furthermore, the unique positioning of my informants as both football fans and national citizens enables understandings of specific elements of neoliberalism to diffuse through popular culture and political governance. Understanding privatization, loss of ‘community’, and reduced social spending, among other reforms, through both their club and their government, fans/citizens construct ideas about neoliberalism that shift through their multiple identities.

These irregularities in what we term ‘neoliberalism’ require a redefinition of our understanding of this doctrine/ideology/process, to which we often ascribe mysterious and transcendent power. By examining the concrete methods, actors, and settings, in which neoliberal governance takes form, we can work towards a deconstruction of neoliberalism both as a theoretical construct and as a deeply felt and generally unequal set of actions and changes on the ground. By doing so, we place ourselves in practical partnerships
NGO Work, the Orphan Crisis, and the Mandate to Develop

By Molly Cunningham
Co-Terminal MA Candidate

I spent my last two summers doing ethnographic research in Botswana, researching one local NGO, their programs for community children, and their complex relationships with the government and international collaborators and donors. One of their programs provided daycare services and preschool education for local children, supporting strained extended families who are currently struggling to take on the burden of illness and orphanhood in communities hit the hardest by HIV/AIDS. The staff was over-worked, juggling administrative duties with care-taking responsibilities, managing both visits from Western volunteers and visits to the homes of children. I soon realized that I wouldn’t be able to sit anyone down for structured interviews and quickly learned the art of slipping in my questions in car rides and after staff meetings. While I was not privy to many of the interactions the staff had with community members—those took place largely in Setswana, the first language of the majority in Botswana—I spent most of my time listening to staff members evaluate these interactions and explain how they worked, opening to me the experience of NGO workers who were simultaneously accountable to this community, national development goals, and international donor priorities.

A recurrent theme in these interactions was the driving question for all parties in this work: what is the situation for children in Botswana? What kind of care are they receiving, and is it sufficient? While UNICEF with its partners has undertaken several studies to provide definitive answers for such questions, the voices on site proved much more variable. Among NGO workers, many were ambivalent about how grave the situation really was, committed to the welfare of children but protective of their own communities’ ability to handle the situation. According to the World Health Organization, the HIV infection rate in Botswana is about one in four, and in a country of only about 1.7 million, 120,000 children have been left orphaned. But many remain skeptical of these official statistics that do not necessarily match their experience of the epidemic and its impact. Orphan care remains largely in the hands of families, albeit with increasing support from the government and civil society. The Tswana family structure is habituated to fluid living arrangements and extended responsibility across members. However, these continuities are coupled with sharp anxieties on the transformations brought on by the epidemic and the ensuing instabilities rocking the most foundational unit of Tswana society. While these local views were contested in themselves, the increased aid presence from the West has involved a new set of stakeholders with funds to leverage their own perspectives, colored largely by official statistics, romantic visions of the plight of orphans, and the unequal exchange between the developed and the developing.

I got to witness how these contested visions of the family played out accompanying Pearl, an NGO social worker, on home visits while she worked to identify a caregiver for a group of orphaned children. We visited the first aunt and the grandmother in their impoverished homes, where they both apologetically explained they were incapable of taking in the children. I considered the matter delayed when our next visit took us to a private secondary school where Pearl engaged in a long conversation with a fashionable young woman whom I assumed was a personal contact. I was astonished to find this young woman was another aunt in the same family; her kinship group had invested all of its resources to getting her through school. Now, Pearl complained, the girl refused to help her orphaned nieces and nephews in their time of need; in fact, Pearl claimed indignantly, the girl had argued that they were not her children and therefore not her responsibility. While by no stretch of the imagination could I imagine the fate of my own education, personal aspirations, or lifestyle put in the girl’s place, I found myself tacitly agreeing with Pearl’s assessment of the girl’s moral failing in neglecting the traditional bonds and duties of kinship and favoring her modern individual lifestyle. But the girl—situated between two seemingly discrete and opposed lifestyles—was expected to do just that; in the meantime, the children’s case was put on hold indefinitely.

The anthropological literature on development has done a great deal to show how singular tracks of progress projected from a Western stance are inadequate to address these problems in the specific, situated contexts of various sites. What was striking in my own fieldwork was how these hard-and-fast dictates on development were experienced, translated, and evaluated by NGO workers stuck with these standards. Their perspectives cannot be extracted from the tangled web of stakeholders participating in this work. In the many car rides I took and meetings I attended, I listened to frustrations with the limitations NGO workers face and wondered: could productive conversation among all these stakeholders open up alternative ways to imagine the transformations well underway? These NGO workers were both immersed in the travails of the everyday and inhibited by the received prescription for development, but given a chance, have a lot to say.
Lessons from a Stranded Riverboat

By Carolyn Mansfield
Undergraduate Anthropology Major

It’s around 9pm, and we’ve been on this riverboat for 9 hours on what should have been a 5 hour transfer from Posada Amazonas Lodge to the Tambopata Research Center. Our boat, part of a fleet of 3 that was carrying our Sophomore College class plus 19 Stanford affiliates (“overgrads”), has been left behind by the other two, because after 2 hours of navigating in the dark on a very low river, we’ve run aground and busted the motor. As a Sophomore College Course Assistant, I’ve been left “in charge” of the group of sophomores as the overgrads have moved ahead. Before they left, the other boats drivers estimated they’d be back in 1-3 hours, and told us to put on lots of bug spray because leishmaniasis, one of those frightening tropical diseases, is endemic in the area.

This experience sounds pretty terrible – but I think it ended up being one of the most important moments for the sophomores who had enrolled in this field seminar class. Instead of being scared or nervous or frustrated, they started to sing every Disney song in their repertoire. I knew at this point that our two week trip through the Peruvian Andes and the Amazon had prepared them for the quality that I deem so essential for an anthropologist – the ability to roll with the punches, and see the value in adjusting to the challenges that inevitably come up in the field.

The trip taught us all much more than just being flexible. I have spent my four years in the Anthropology Department learning about market-based mechanisms to solve environmental problems, such as ecotourism, carbon offsetting, and resource certification schemes. In the various classes I have taken with Bill Durham, my adviser, I had learned all about Rainforest Expedition’s lodges in the Tambopata area of Peru and the business model of community involvement that was being tested in their projects. However, powerpoint slides or readings could never communicate the power of getting a tour from a local indigenous farmer of his agroforestry farm, trying indigenous medicine at a local shaman’s medicinal center, or going out at 4am to the macaw claylicks and otter lakes. Around the lodge, students and overgrads alike tried eating termites, climbing up into canopy towers to get a view over the vast rainforest, and even watching from the breakfast table as a group of brown capuchin monkeys came right up to the edge of the forest by the lodge, shrieking as they jumped from tree to tree searching for fruit. After four years of extensive academic study and research on the topic, ecotourism finally came to life for me in that week.

What was more valuable for me and MaryKate Hanlon, my co-course assistant, was that the sophomores were exposed to, and ultimately enchanted by, the rainforest and this budding model of environmentally and economically sustainable development. Two of the students will be going back for the whole summer to pursue research topics that they became interested in during our field seminar, and others have become more involved in the environmental community at Stanford as they realized the precious and intricately-linked resources that the rainforest has to offer.

My friends and family jokingly dismiss my Anthropology major as a case of wanderlust turned B.A., but the experiences that I’ve had in the field—including being metaphorically stuck in many riverboats along the way—have been personally transformative. The chance to work closely with Bill Durham in preparing and carrying out the course, and to see the growth of the sophomores as they dealt with challenging new physical and intellectual experiences, made me realize how exceptional the Anthropology Department at Stanford is in helping students better understand themselves and the world around them.
foraging conditions, landscape burning patterns, and the consequences these have on habitat structures and biodiversity—all topics that have wide-ranging policy implications. Jamie Jones works closely with the Birds to look at social networks. Jones explained: “It turns out that at a formal level, models of social networks and social space use the same machinery, and there are lots of interesting convergences; the probability that someone is your friend and your sex partner is the probability of how far away they are, so you measure how far or close they are in terms of their social space—who you know and what you do—or you can literally find out how far away they are. So that’s one dimension along which you can think of space from being something very abstract like social space to something very concrete like map distance.” These are just a few examples of the ways that faculty and students in Anthropology at Stanford are converging around an exciting new set of theoretical ideas and themes to take a new approach to looking at anthropological topics from each of the four fields.

Claudia Engel, the Academic Technology Specialist for the Department of Anthropology, works with faculty in the department to integrate technology into their research. She commented: “The recent surge of interest in spatial analysis in the department is extremely exciting. It is not only the technology, it is also very much about how you can best use it to help you with your analysis. I am very interested in open-source software like GRASS and R. Tools like that often talk to each other and can be combined in many ways, and it is very easy to write your own little piece of code. So they are ideal for academic research. Basically you can put together a very tailored solution to your problem. That’s what I am trying to do. I like the lab as it brings together a community of experts, so we all keep learning from each other.”

What I found most exciting about spending time in the Human Spatial Dynamics Laboratory was the energy and dynamism that exists between the faculty and students involved—it is clear that they are deeply interested in each other’s work and in supporting the growth of the lab. The collaborative topic of spatial analysis, both in recording how people perceive space and how people act in space, has become a tractable topic in recent years due to software and technology that now allows researchers to look at space in new ways from a variety of different foundational starting points. The exciting sense of collaboration and dynamic human interaction is at the forefront of the Stanford Department of Anthropology’s Human Spatial Dynamics program.

To learn more about the lab, faculty and ongoing projects, visit the website http://spatialanthropology.stanford.edu.

Gendered Production Landscape: observational data on men’s and woman’s foraging production to interpolate a “landscape” that describes men’s production relative to women’s in real space.

Using a combination of physical, geographic, and ethnographic data, Doug and Rebecca Bird try to understand the relationship between Aboriginal Australian’s landscape burning patterns. The figure shows a landsat imagery of (1) the study region, (b) a 3km radius circle close to Parnngurr and (c) a 3km radius circle in an unmanaged region.

Negotiating the Neoliberalization Cont. from PG 13

with people like disempowered football fans and disenfranchised citizens (as well as those who are both) to seek and take advantage of possible interventions, subversions, and exceptions to neoliberal processes and projects.
malaria in the East African highlands, projecting global demand for rice in 2050...the list goes on. Seeing a student come to the realization while working on her thesis ‘Hey, I can do this!’ is a really rewarding experience.” Students in the department have also worked on such complex topics as examining Non-Government Organizations that support children in Botswana, the neoliberalization of soccer in Brazil and England, and reproductive health issues in Bhopal, India. Students showcase their work in a variety of ways, including presenting posters at American Anthropological Association conferences, writing for the Department of Anthropology’s undergraduate-initiated journal Problematics, and participating in on-campus research symposiums, such as the Symposium of Undergraduate Research and Public Service.

In addition to these self-initiated research projects, undergraduates in Anthropology at Stanford are involved in faculty research projects through participation in faculty-led summer field schools and research excursions. Students explore anthropological research topics through work on archaeological digs in Çatalhöyük, Turkey and Chavin, Peru, and through Anthropological work in field schools in South Carolina exploring historic slave plantation landscapes and material culture in the antebellum South, in South Africa examining the way cultural heritage is managed at Mapungubwe National Park, and in Australia researching foraging behaviors of Aboriginal Australians. These field schools provide students with the opportunity to gain hands-on experience learning research methodologies and design with the constant support and advising of faculty leaders. Undergraduate Carolyn Mansfield discussed her experience working with Professor Bill Durham: “One of the most unique experiences I’ve had at Stanford was the chance to travel with Bill Durham, my adviser, down to the Peruvian Amazon as a Sophomore College Course Assistant last summer. After all the time I spent learning about rainforest resource usage issues and ecology in his class it was amazing to see and experience it first-hand. I loved helping him teach and guide the sophomores through such an incredible two week trip.” Other students explained how summer field school experiences early on in their studies at Stanford helped lead them to major in Anthropology and eventually shape their own research projects with the support of their departmental faculty advisers.

This year, the curriculum committee focused on the importance that strong advising relationships and mentoring experiences have in the academic and research careers of undergraduates. The new undergraduate curriculum places an emphasis on adviser-student interaction with a streamlined set of requirements that allow students to dialogue with their advisers in order to choose classes that fulfill coherent and theoretically rich courses of study in the department designated concentrations (students choose to concentrate in culture and society, environment, ecology, and evolution, archaeology, or medical anthropology). Additionally, students work with their advisers to determine courses that satisfy their own topical or geographical focuses. The new curriculum requires students to meet with their advisers at the beginning of every quarter with the goal of encouraging undergraduate presence in the department, and fostering dynamic academic relationships with a focus on the importance of mentorship. Sarah Lochlann Jain commented on her advising work with undergraduates “I love working with undergraduate students who are taking the opportunity to work through hard issues and figure out where they want to be in this big, beautiful, contradictory world. I work hard to provide students with many different ways to understand critical social issues and how those issues are understood in different areas of American culture, from law and medicine to fiction and history. Anthropology provides unique opportunities for students to understand how the cultures of these disciplines intersect to make livable identities and worlds. Seeing students really get this as they move into their chosen professions is one of the highlights of my career.”

Undergrad Program  Cont. from PG 5

A graduating Honors student in Anthropology summed up his experience in the department, speaking to many of the significant aspects of the Anthropology program at Stanford: “I think what makes the Anthropology program unique is that our relatively small size allows students to develop close working relationships with professors and each other. In Anthropology, we are given a creative freedom and space to think and write, constantly supported by faculty who believe in our work. I must admit that I often stop by the building hoping to run into professors or students I know, simply to have a chat! I truly enjoy the atmosphere of the department and the fact that professors, grad students, and staff are so welcoming to and enthusiastic about undergraduate students.”
Department Faculty

**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 Shuzhao, and Jin Xiao 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 on Ecotourism and Sustainable Development (CESD). 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.

**Paulla 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. Dr. Ebron has spent the 2004-2005 academic year at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. Her most recent publication include *Performing Africa* (Princeton University Press, 2002) which explores how Africa is produced, assimilated, and consumed through performance and how encounters through performance create the place of Africa in the world. Her current research project focuses the making of tropical Africa in the Georgia Sea Islands.


**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** (Dunleevy Family Professor; PhD Cambridge, 1975) Archaeology, archaeological theory, material culture, excavation in Turkey. While continuing to work on the Catalhoyuk Project in Turkey, he was in 2005-6 on leave in Cambridge, UK, on a Guggenheim Fellowship, writing on the origins of agriculture and on the ethics of global cultural heritage management. A new book entitled *The Leopard’s Tale: Revealing the Mysteries of Catalhoyuk* appeared in 2006 published by Thames and Hudson. Two new volumes resulting from his research in eastern England, as well as a new volume discussing the results from the Catalhoyuk excavations, appeared in 2006 and 2007.

**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 

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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.


Richard Klein (Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Professor in Humanities and Sciences, PhD University of Chicago, 1966) Paleoenthropology: interrelationship 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. The University of Chicago Press is currently processing the third edition of his detailed synthesis, The Human Career: Human Biological and Cultural Origins.


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 Palevsky Professor and a director of the Clinical Ethnography project in the Department of Comparative Human Development at the University of Chicago. Recent publications: an exploration of the apparently irrational self-criticism of a postcolonial India elite, the result of colonial identification with the colonizers (The Good Parsi, Harvard 1996). Her third book 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 (Of Two Minds, Knopf, 2000).

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 Embedding Ethics (2005, Berg Ed with Peter Pels), Archaeologies of Materiality (2005, Blackwell. Ed) and her forthcoming Cosmopolitan Archaeologies (Duke. Ed). She is a 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 Catalhöyük in Turkey on the 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 Huántar 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.

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 analyses of encompassing neighbourhoods. Other interests include morpho-
metric analysis of stone tools—a current project is relating variation in skill-levels and individual knapping styles in spear points from Teotihuacan to issues concerning the organization of pre-industrial, 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, Archaeologies 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 in 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)** Kinship, gender, capitalism, race and ethnicity; U.S., Italy. She spent the 2006-2007 academic year doing research in Italy and China on the formation of transnational capitalism between Italian and Chinese textile and garment manufacturers with funding from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research and the National Science Foundation. With Rozita Dimova [CASA Ph.D. 2004], she organized a Max Planck workshop on “Disciplining Anthropology: A Transatlantic Dialogue,” to further develop the conversation initiated in the volume Unwrapping the Sacred Bundle: Reflections on the Disciplining of Anthropology which she co-edited with Dan Segal (Duke University Press, 2005). Her ethnography of family capitalism in northern Italy, Producing Culture and Capital: Family Firms in Italy was published in 2002 (Princeton University Press).

**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.

**G. William Skinner (Emeritus; PhD Cornell 1954)** Regional analysis, demographic anthropology, comparative family systems, agrarian societies; China, Japan, Southeast Asia, France.

**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.
New Books By
Anthropology Faculty

Liisa Malkki, Associate Professor

Scholars have long recognized that ethnographic method is bound up with the construction of theory in ways that are difficult to teach. The reason, Allaine Cerwonka and Liisa H. Malkki argue, is that ethnographic theorization is essentially improvisatory in nature, conducted in real time and in necessarily unpredictable social situations. In a unique account of, and critical reflection on, the process of theoretical improvisation in ethnographic research, they demonstrate how both objects of analysis, and our ways of knowing and explaining them, are created and discovered in the give and take of real life, in all its unpredictability and immediacy.

Improvising Theory centers on the year-long correspondence between Cerwonka, then a graduate student in political science conducting research in Australia, and her anthropologist mentor, Malkki. Through regular e-mail exchanges, Malkki attempted to teach Cerwonka, then new to the discipline, the basic tools and subtle intuition needed for anthropological fieldwork. The result is a strikingly original dissection of the processual ethics and politics of method in ethnography.

Barbara L. Voss, Assistant Professor

This archaeological study investigates the cultural emergence of the Californios, a community of military settlers who forged a new identity on the northwest edge of Spanish-colonial North America. Since 1993, Barbara L Voss has conducted archaeological excavations at the Presidio of San Francisco, which was founded by Spain during its colonization of California’s central coast. Her research at the Presidio forms the basis for this rich study of cultural identity formation, or ethnogenesis, among the diverse peoples who came from widespread colonized populations to serve at the Presidio. Through a close investigation of the landscape, architecture, ceramics, clothing, and other aspects of material culture, Voss traces the shifting contours of race and sexuality in colonial California. An illuminating investigation of one historically significant site in California, the book at the same time shows how historical archaeology can help us understand colonial processes in other settings around the world.

Department Awards and Recognitions

2008 HDSA National “Giving a Voice to HD” Award
The Stanford HOPES Program received the 2008 HDSA National “Giving a Voice to HD” Award by the Huntington’s Disease Society of America. The award is given to the organization whose foresight and vision has continually given the most exemplary service to families through education and awareness of HD. The Stanford HOPES Program is a public web resource on Huntington’s Disease which focuses on making scientific information about HD more readily accessible to the public. Its goal is to survey the rapidly growing scientific literature on HD and consolidate this information into a coherent, reliable resource to a non-technical audience. To date, HOPES resources have reached out to families in over 47 countries.

2008 Gordon R. Willey Prize
Barbara L. Voss was awarded the 2008 Gordon R. Willey Prize for her paper “From Casta to Californio: Social Identity and the Archaeology of Culture Contact” (Sept 2005) by the Archaeology Division of the AAA. The award is named for Prof. Willey, one of the few archaeologists to serve as President of the AAA, and an advocate of anthropological archaeology. The award is presented to the best archaeological paper published in American Anthropologist over the past two years.

The 2006 Diana Forsythe Dissertation Award Winner in Social Studies of Science, Technology & Health
Tiffany Romain, Anthropology PhD Candidate, for her presentation, “The Futures Markets of Eggs: Commodifying Time and Hope.” The Diana Forsythe Prize was created in 1999 to celebrate the best book or series of publications in the spirit of Diana Forsythe’s feminist anthropological research on work, science, and/or technology, including biomedicine.
This year, the department faculty retreat took place at Green Gulch Farm Zen Center in Marin County. Surrounded by hundreds of acres of Muir Woods National Park, Green Gulch Zen Center is a residential Buddhist retreat that employs Zen Buddhism training to foster environmental awareness and education. The grounds included a 5 acre organic farm and an English Garden, providing a tranquil setting for the Anthropology faculty to relax and congregate.

The two day meeting was held at the center’s Yurt, a modern adaptation of a circular, domed tent originated by nomadic peoples of central Asia. With a quiet fire burning inside the woodstove, the Yurt offered an intimate atmosphere for faculty members to discuss their research focus, share ideas, and formulate the direction of the new Anthropology Department.

Unlike previous years in which the department retreat was focused on the administrative aspects of academic and administrative functioning, the focus of this year’s department retreat was on the intellectual community of the Anthropology faculty. “It was great to learn about what everyone did in the department. I had some ideas before,” said Rebecca Bird, “but it was really nice to actually hear about it, learn the quality of the work, and see the different directions and approaches taken.”

“I realized at the retreat that many of my colleagues are grappling with similar questions on how to study cultural encounters at a global scale,” said Barbara Voss. “It was interesting to see that the department has a rich diversity in methodological and theoretical approaches for studying human culture, allowing similar topics to be studied using different methods.”

“The retreat was terrific,” said Matthew Kohrman, “because it was the first retreat since I have been at Stanford where the focus is on what the faculty is researching and thinking.” He continues: “I found the retreat to be extremely gratifying; otherwise, you rarely have an opportunity to find out what everyone else is doing.” Matthew was inspired by the forward-looking sentiments of everyone there. “I see a number of exciting linkages and collaboration possibilities between my current projects and others in the department.”

After their conversations on Saturday, the faculty “retreated” to their rooms in the Lindisfarne Guest House, a traditional Japanese style building. “The guest house was very cozy,” said Rebecca, “and the food was simple and tasty. I liked the parsnip and pear soup so much I went home and made it myself.” She continues: “I had a very nice time at Green Gulch Farm. I would like to come back every year.”

Department Awards Cont. from PG 21

The 2008 Dean’s Award of Merit for Outstanding Staff Service

Ellen Christensen was presented the Dean’s Award of Merit in May, 2008 for her hard work and dedication to the Department of Anthropology. Her understanding of the organizational and bureaucratic system of the university was vital during the merger of the Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology (CASA) and the Department of Anthropological Sciences (ANTHSCI) into a unified Department of Anthropology. The unification involved an extremely complex and contentious organizational restructuring, which involved bringing together faculty from two units. It also involved a physical move, in which every faculty and staff office and lab had to be moved within a very short period of time. Dealing with all of this took an enormous amount of Ellen’s time and effort, and often meant coming in on weekends. Yet she managed to handle this extremely difficult situation with extraordinary clear-sightedness, perseverance, and good sense. She took the lead in drawing up a successful new staff model for the new department, and helped bring together staff formerly assigned to CASA and ANTHSCI into a single, harmonious working group. She also dealt with the considerable anxieties of the faculty—and their frustrations over numerous snafus involved in the physical move—with patience and grace. She has been a big part of the reason that the unification has gone as well as it has. Her competence, consideration, warmth, and fairness have done a great deal to give all the members of the new department (faculty and staff alike) a sense of trust and optimism about the future.
Alumni News

Lancaster, Los (BA 1950)

Williams, Nancy (BA 1950)
Honorary Reader in Anthropology, School of Social Science, University of Queensland. Continuing research in areas relevant to consultancies in native title and cultural and resource management for Australian Aboriginal organizations, state and commonwealth governments agencies.

Eyre, Dean Jr. [Dean or Ap] (BA 1951)
Retired. Ongoing interest in Tahitian and Hawaiian language and music.

Kirkpatrick, Joanna (BA 1951)
Retired from Bennington College. Current projects: Published multimedia interactive CD-ROM, Transports of Delight: The Ricksha Arts of Bangladesh. Indiana UP, 2003. On Bangladesh Ekushey February 2008 (Feb. 21st), scholars and professional Bangalis in Melbourne, Australia, held an Ekushey exhibit where they digitally projected my CD for visitors to browse. They also reprinted two of my articles on ricksha arts, one in English and one in Bangla, in their commemorative magazines. I continue as a film review editor for the journal Visual Anthropology, and sub to various academic lists: Indo-Eurasia, Vietnam Studies Group, risa-l, H-Asia, H-Islamart, and Buddha-l.

Erickson, James H. (BA 1952)
Assistant Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, Retired. Adjunct faculties, Northeastern Illinois University (Health and Exercise Science) and North Park Theological Seminary (Health Ministries and Spiritual Formation), Chicago, FL, Mind-Body Medicine and Spirituality.

Burke, Jean T. (1953)
Retired.

Docent, Asian Art Museum; Docent, SF FAM; Chairman, Storytellers AAM.

Drake, Ellen (BA 1957)

Leathers, James (BA 1960)
Human Resources Consultant at the Department of Health Services in LA County.

Fisher, Anthony D. [Tony] (MA 1959, PhD 1966)

Richards, Alice (MA 1959)
Retired.

Robinson, David A. (MA 1959)
Retired.

Dore Hill, Cissie [Cissie Dore] (BA 1961)
Consultant for Hoover Archives. Current project: creating exhibits for community groups, researching family history.

Schmitt, Lawrence E. (BA 1961)
Retired.

Howard, Alan (PhD 1962)

Kreps, Theodora C. (PhD 1962)
Retired.

Nerlove, Sara B. (MA 1963, PhD 1969)
Program Director, Partnerships for Innovation Program, National Science Foundation. Current projects: The anatomy and design of sustainable partnerships for innovation.

Fitzgerald, Thomas [Tom] (MA 1964)
Retired from UNC as professor and head 4 years ago. Enjoy traveling, computer, gardening, etc.

Montgomery, Dr. G Edward [Ed] (AB 1964)
Assoc. Prof. of Anthropology Emeritus, Washington University in St. Louis <http://www.artsci.wustl.edu/~anthro/blurb/b2_montg.html>.

Burgenbauch, Susan (BA 1965)
Department Coordinator, Stanford Management Science and Engineering Department. Current project: Life coaching, dream coaching, positive new thought, Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT), non-violent communication.

Davidson, Frances Reichman (MA 1965)
Health Science Specialist, U.S. Agency for International Development. Currently working to develop programs to improve infant and young child nutrition, health and development in various low income countries.

Reynolds, Terry R. (MA 1965)
Curator, University Museum, New Mexico State University; Retiring July 1 2008. Current project: Ethnohistory of ethnic interaction in New Mexico.
Practicing anthropology outside academia is a career path discussed or hinted at in few anthropology classes. Genevieve Bell had to make the imaginative leap into anthropology outside the university, when Intel Corporation, a leading multi-national semiconductor technology company, offered her a research position in 1998. She had just finished her Ph.D. in cultural anthropology at Stanford with a focus in Native American studies and ethnohistory. Despite the fact that her future managers were vague about what she might do with them, Bell eventually accepted the job and joined the People and Practices Research Lab – a small group of research social scientists located in one of Intel’s advanced research and development labs. Bell felt trepidation at accepting the job. But the challenge of making anthropology and anthropological insights relevant in this new domain was too a good chance to pass up. “I wondered what I was doing, and if it was the right thing, but ultimately I just couldn’t say no to the challenge of it all,” Bell recounted.

Her early days at Intel were exhausting: “I had a policy of saying ‘yes’ to everything and, as a result, I spent a lot of time trying to explain to engineers and computer scientists why people were important and why knowing something about what they cared about could fundamentally shape the way new technology was developed.” During her years of fieldwork in Asia and Europe, Bell spent time in the homes of hundreds of different families, getting a sense of what made them tick and what they cared about. “It was a remarkable privilege, and something I suspect I could never have done from an academic job,” she said.

Ten years later, Bell is now the Director of User Experience Group at Intel and one of the most prominent among about thirty anthropologists at Intel. She attracted strong media attention, especially since she started a multi-sited research study of technology use in Asia in 2001, a study that involved fieldwork in seven countries over a period of three years. That large-scale field research project was partly motivated by Bell’s discomfort with certain elements of the technology industry’s grand visions of ubiquitous computing and the smart home, particularly the notion of a global middle class as a homogeneous social group who would use technology products in the same way. Bell recalled challenging one of her managers, a Vice-President of Research, and asking: “What if our vision of ubiquitous computing is so secular, so profoundly embedded in a set of Western discourses, that we’ve created a vision of the world that shuts out a percentage of people in a way we can’t really even begin to articulate?”

After countless field trips to Asia, she brought to Intel and the technology industry a long list of cases that challenged conventional ideas about the home, personhood, mobility, innovation and tradition: Indonesian families who shared mobile phones among family members, Chinese consumers who appreciated the lunar almanac on their phones, Muslims in Malaysia who used their mobile phones to locate Mecca during prayer times, and Muslim and Hindu homes where technology products were not welcome due to their ill fit with social ideas about home as a space of purity, simplicity, and modesty. Bell’s work and also that her peers helped shaped many things at Intel from future strategic product directions, to venture capital investments, and to marketing messages. This larger body of ethnographic research also helped drive new product and technology innovation, generating products that were responsive to local cultural practices and that made sense in their environments.

As part of the larger Digital Home Group at Intel, Bell’s team (consisting of research social scientists, interaction designers, and human factors engineers) has recently focused on the home—in its various forms and permutations. In addition to her continued work on the intersections of technology and religion, Bell has also been interested in developing the concept of “domestic satellites,” or home-like spaces away from home. She not only thinks about technology opportunities presented by such domestic extension, but also asks hard questions about these “homes away from home,” where people find a respite from work and technology-saturated life. On her message posted on Intel’s blog, she asks: “have [our homes] become so overly embedded with information, communication and entertainment technologies? And if that is one of the findings, what should a multinational company that produces technology do with such an insight?”
In her interviews and media articles about her work (my Google search on her name yielded more than 10,000 links!), she is often asked to explain her methodology. Her response is what many anthropologists would understand and agree with immediately. “I think I’m most effective when I’m least interested in technology. The only way you make sense of people’s relationship with technology is to make sense of their broader cultural patterns, because people’s relationships to technology don’t operate in a vacuum. Unless you understand the bigger picture in which those technologies exist, you can’t really understand why people use them.”

For last ten years, she has continually traveled to different parts of the nation and the world to understand how technologies are used, understood, and imagined. To Bell, that question is part of a larger question: how people live, how they want to live, and what matter to them. For her, seeking answers also means “[standing] the chance of influencing what technology looks like all over the world, making sure it’s meaningful and appropriate.” She sees it as her way of engaging with the world. “That’s as close a chance as ever I’ll get at changing the world.”


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**Craven, Gary (BA 1966)**  
Retired.

**Ascenzi, Laurie (AB 1967)**  
Bilingual Teacher, elementary, Albuquerque Public Schools.  
Current interest: dual language immersion programs.

**Brennais, Don (BA 1967)**  
Prof of Anthropology, U C Santa Cruz.  
Current interest: knowledge production and circulation within and around Anthropology, Acoustic cultures.

**O’Grady, John P. (BA 1967, MA 1969)**  
Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tufts University School of Medicine.  
Obstetrical director: Mercy Medical Center.  

**Robins, Elliot (BA 1967)**  
Assessment and Accreditation Coordinator, Indiana State University.

**Wool, Wilma [Wilma Hollister] (BA 1967)**  
Adult Ed. Teacher: Fremont UHSD and Santa Clara Unified HSD.  
Enjoy hiking, gardening, and reading.

**Gmelch, George (PhD 1968)**  
Professor of Anthropology, U of San Francisco and Union College.

**Mudd, Victoria (BA 1968)**  
Professor of Media Studies, Pitzer College.  
Two films completed: “Broken Rainbow” and “Tibet: Cry of the Snow Lion”.

**Bourne, Peter (MA 1969)**  
Visiting scholar, Green College, University of Oxford.  
Producer, ‘Salud!, a documentary film about the Cuban healthcare system and the role of Cuban doctors around the world.

**Elliott Margolis, Cindy [Cindy Elliott] (BA 1969)**  
Clinical psychologist with specialty in trauma.  
Supervise and teach therapists about PTSD, neuroscience.  
Treat patients with trauma histories.

**Gerdes, William Forest [Bill] (MA 1969)**  
Happily retired and living in a condo overlooking the city of Cebu.  
Anthro visitors interested in the Visayas Islands are welcome.

**Keller, John F. (BA 1969)**  
Formerly – Dept of Sociology/Anthropology, Mount Holyoke College; Presently - Prinicpal, Long Wharf Investors, Boston, MA.  

**Geoghegan, William H. (PhD 1970)**  
Current project: Marine anthropology of the Chesapeake Bay region.

**Gruenbaum, Ellen (AB 1970)**  
Professor, California State University: Fresno (until July 2008).  
New position starting Aug 2008: Head, Dept of Anthropology, Purdue University (West Lafayette, Indiana). This is a new Department of Anthro, splitting off from Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology.  
Dec 2007-Jan 2008: Research in Sierra Leone on female genital cutting in the context of Bondo Society initiations, applied anthro research for UNICEF.

**Kronenfeld, David B. (PhD 1970)**  
Professor, UC Riverside.  
Publications: Fanti Kinship and...
Dominique Blom is currently working at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a senior manager overseeing the redevelopment of dilapidated public housing across the country. Her most important project is redeveloping the storm-ravaged public housing in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina. Public housing apartments that were unsuitable for living prior to the storm due to years of disrepair will now be redeveloped into mixed-income neighborhoods, where families of different incomes can live side by side, connected to the greater New Orleans community.

Through her studies at Stanford in social anthropology, Dominique appreciates the struggle between institutions and social movements. Her senior thesis focused on how women in the shantytowns of Santiago, Chile organized to build new homes for themselves, garnering resources from the government and non-profit organizations, while at the same time fighting for autonomy. The great efforts of the Chilean women and those of the residents of New Orleans are strikingly similar. As a result of her field work in Chile, she stresses the importance of listening to the locals in the redevelopment of public housing in New Orleans, while being aware of the biases of institutional players, including her own.


Van Rheenen, Fredric J. (MA 1970)
Clinical professor in Psychiatry at Stanford. Teaching young physicians on the Stanford oncology and hematology services that empathy and warmth may be as important as chemotherapy and radiation in the treatment of life-threatening diseases.

Belton, Tim (BA 1971)
President of Architecture firm: Malone Belton Abel P.C. Designing university, K-12, commercial, and corporate buildings mainly in the area of Wyoming.

Blackmer, Hugh A. (MA, PhD 1971)

Bond, Carolyn (AB 1971)
Owner, Editorial Arts. Current project: freelance editor for nonfiction authors, specializing in books in current culture, body/mind/spirit, women, spirituality and religion, autobiography and memoir, some history, anything exciting and cutting-edge.

Eisenlauer, Joseph (AB 1971)
Professor of Anthropology and Archaeology, Pierce College (Woodland Hills, CA). Director, Tatavian Archaeological Research Project.

Graham, Kathryn L. (BA 1971)
Executive Director of Public Affairs, Sutter Marin. Current project: volunteer communications consulting to nonprofit organizations; senior issues.

Kelsey, Mary (AB 1971)
Artist and consultant, self-employed. I’m working on creating an arts program that facilitates intensive learning as early stage therapeutic intervention for memory-impaired adults.

Rompf, Bill (BS 1972)
VP/Director of Tennis, International Tennis Hall of Fame. Current interest: Staying alive/Enjoying life.

Shepherd, Diane (BA 1972)
Owner, Shepherd Veterinary Clinic. Certification in American Association of Veterinary Practitioners: feline.

Smith, Carol A. (PhD 1972)
Professor, UC Davis. Current projects: Reinterpreting Guatemala’s Revolutionary Project.

Thornton, Robert (BA 1972)
Professor, U of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. New publication: Unimagined Community: Sex, networks and AIDS in Uganda and South Africa (Berkeley: University of California Press).

Bethune, Ann [Anna Rendall] (BA 1973)
Primate behavior.

Burling, David (AB 1973)
Furniture designer/maker; self employed. Three commissions to design and make furniture for the new Santa Fe Civic Center.

DeBernardi, Jean (BA 1973)
Professor, U of Alberta; Acting Director, Program in Religious Studies. I am now completing a research project on religious and cultural pilgrimage from Singapore and Malaysia to the spectacular Daoist temple complex at Wudang Mountain in South-central China. I recently gave lectures on the modernization of Daoism at a meeting of the Society for the Study of Chinese Religions at the 2008 Association for Asian
Studies meetings and at an invited forum on Taoist Religion and Philosophy at Singapore’s City God temple on the occasion of the temple’s 90th anniversary.

Dusenbery, Verna A. [Van] (AB 1973)
Professor of Anthropology & Chair of the Global Studies Program, Hamline University. Current project: SIKHS AT LARGE: RELIGION, CULTURE, AND POLITICS IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE. (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2008). This is a book of my collected essays on the Sikh diaspora.

Gray, Christine E. (AB 1973)
Current project: Research on the transformation of the opium trade in Thailand during World War II and the rise of Thailand’s major commercial banks. The focus is on the business dealings of the Japanese army, the Thai Army of the North, peripatetic Sino-Thai businessmen (“exiled” or not), and various and sundry branches of the Thai royal family.

Fox Myers, Blaney [Blayney Anne Fox] (BA 1973)
Landscape architect. We are trying to farm on a very small scale in Washington state on the Columbia River. I have always been interested in “edible landscaping” but up to now in very urban settings. I am still very interested in that but growing our own food in a more favorable setting and climate is good. Watching and being involved in New Orleans recover from Katrina is another amazing process.

McNoble, Dorothy (BA 1973)
Surgeon. Current project/interest: Universal health care!

Schulman, David I. (BA 1973)

Tetrick, Nancy [Nancy Blake] (BA 1973)
I teach third grade in a low socio-economic area of Modesto. I am only a teacher; I do not publish! My projects are my students, many of whom are English Learners. My school is on the front lines of No Child Left Behind, and per that legislation, we are failing. It is an interesting time to be in education!

Arvizu, Steven F. (MA 1974, PhD 1984)
1974 (MA), 1984 (PhD)
Retired professor and retired college president (CSU). Current interests: community projects, quality of life with family and friends, and life history projects.

Ferguson, James J. (BA 1974)

Shaeffer, Sheldon (MA 1974)
Director, UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Bureau for Education, Bangkok, Thailand. Currently direct a staff of 150 people providing technical assistance and support to 47 countries in the Asia-Pacific region in the areas of education, culture, and the social and human sciences. See www.unescobkk.org.

Dobb, Fred (MA 1974)

Seymour, James [Matt] (MA 1974)

Chavers, Dean (MA 1975)

Fiske, Shirley J. (PhD 1975)

Lewin, Ellen (PhD 1975)
Professor, Depts. of Women’s Studies and Anthropology, University of Iowa. Forthcoming book, Dreaming the Family: Gay Men and Fatherhood in America (U of Chicago Press).

Willard, Andrew (AB 1975)
Experiential Learning Coordinator for the University of Iowa Honors Program; President, Policy Sciences Center, Inc. and Society of Policy Scientists. Current projects: Fostering and facilitating service learning courses, projects, and activities for undergraduate students. Teaching international law and human rights to undergraduate students.

Kosakowsky, Laura J (BA 1976)
Visiting Scholar, University of Arizona. Ceramicist, Chan Project, Belize. Specializing in Maya ceramic studies and Mesoamerican Archaeology. Current project funded by a two-year (2008-09) NEH Grant.

McDowell Burton, Margie [Margie Ann McDowell] (BA 1976)
Research Director, San Diego Archaeological Center. National Science Foundation Senior Archaeology Research Grant 2007-2009 for “Understanding Hunter-Gatherer Grinding Technology Through Experimentation”. This project is designed to develop relative efficiency and use-wear criteria for ground stone milling tools based on the San Diego County archaeological record.

Atkinson, Lacy (BA/MA, 1977)
Retired Deputy Chief San Jose Fire Department. Currently, Assistant Minister at Tri City Church of Religious Science, Fremont, CA.
James, Art [Jamie] (BA 1977)
Project Director, Oregon Department of Transportation. Current interest: Public/Private Partnerships in Transportation.

Kondo, Yuri (MA 1978)
Attorney at Law. Current interest: Japan - U.S. business facilitation, family law issues between Japan and U.S.

Acciaioli, Greg (MA 1979)

Platt Lauris, Barbara [Barbara Platt] (BA 1979)
Dance instruction at Oregon State University. Current interest: social American dance.

Ayer, Kenneth (PhD 1980)
Retired Vice President: Visa International. Current interest: Sailing, reading Kathy Reichs novels.

LeCocq, Janice M. (PhD 1980)
Chairman of the Board, Osprey Pharmaceuticals; Managing Partner, Collins Mabry & Co., LLC. Current project: Life sciences consulting and board participation; no publications; photography; riding and raising cutting horses; defensive pistol, shotgun and carbine training; Impact100.

Otto, Philip (BA 1980)
President, Otto Design Group, Inc. Ottodesigngroup.com

Walton, Stacie (BA 1980)

Dove, Michael R. (PhD 1981)
Margaret K. Musser Professor Social Ecology--Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies; Professor of Anthropology--Yale Department of Anthropology, Curator of Anthropology--Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History. My most recent books are Conserving Nature in Culture: Case Studies from Southeast Asia (Yale Southeast Asia Program 2005) and Environmental Anthropology: A Historical Reader (Blackwell 2007). I have in press a book on the fire-climax grasslands of Southeast Asia (New York Botanical Gardens), and am currently completing books on folk dimensions of conservation in Southeast Asia (Duke University Press) and on the historic participation of Bornean tribes in global commodity production (Yale University Press). One of my principal current research projects, in collaboration with colleagues in Indonesia, focuses on the cultural and political aspects of natural hazards and disasters in Central Java.

Koizumi, Junji (PhD 1981)
Trustee, Vice President, Osaka University; Professor of Anthropology, Osaka University. Current project: Leader, Global COE Program, “A Research Base for Conflict Studies in the Humanities,” Osaka University.

Anderson-Levitt, Kathryn [Katie] (PhD 1982)

Ansell, Phil (BA 1982)
Director of Program and Policy for the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services. Responsible for major safety net programs for low-income families and individuals, including cash assistance, food stamps, employment services, and Medi-Cal.

Harrington, Thomas (BA 1982)
Director of Marketing, Geographic Information Systems Consulting.

Nonini, Donald M. (PhD 1983)

Brown, Sidney (BA 1984)
Partner in RightsAssist, LLC, content licensing services and solutions provider. Launching new SaaS product for general users.
Eilers, Merry Lee (MA 1984)
Retired (was “Information Specialist” for Stanford Geriatric Education Center for 10 years – 1988-98). Current interest: Genealogy and family research.

Compliance Officer, Portola Financial. Current interest: Fundraising, sponsorship for only female NASCAR driver Erin Crocker.

Holmes, Lucy [Lucy Hung] (AB & BS 1986)
Associate Professor of Clinical Pediatrics; Associate Division Chief, Division of General Pediatrics; Continuity Clinic Director; Medical Director, Hodge Pediatrics; Women & Children’s Hospital of Buffalo, State University of New York at Buffalo. Current project: Vitamin D Deficiency Rickets in Breastfed Infants.

Offen, Julia (AB 1986)
Assistant Professor, Oswego State University of New York. Current project: Cultural & Social Anthropology.

Goldings, Ethan (MA 1987)
China Representative, Winrock International. Current project: Sustainable Tibetan Communities Project.

Pohl, Cheryl [Cheryl Gustafson] (BA 1987/BS Civil Engineering) Clinical psychologist in Menlo Park.

Flood, Merielle (PhD 1988)
Vocational Evaluator at nonprofit. I work closely with the Tennessee Department of Rehabilitation Services to help find appropriate work for individuals with disabilities. We serve autistic, mentally ill, physically disabled, learning disabled and developmentally delayed adults. I play bluegrass semi-professionally and write music, as well.

Keith, Stephanie (BA 1988)

Lee, Carol Eunmi (BA/MA 1988)
Associate Professor, Zoology, Genetics, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Selected publications are posted at: http://www.zoology.wisc.edu/faculty/Lee/Lee.html

Bradford, Bill (BA 1989)
CEO & co-founder, Simplify Media, Inc., Redwood City, CA. www.simplifymedia.com

Caplan Somorjai, Hilary [Hilary Caplan] (AB 1989)

Fleming, Dana (BA 1989)
Partner/Portfolio Manager, Montridge Financial Group, Montridge Investment Counsel.

Holzapfel, Nicole (BA 1989)
Coverage of community banks and credit unions around the country.

Holcomb, Alison [Alison Chinn] (BA 1990)

Margolis, Michael (BA/MA 1990)
Manager of User Experience (Seattle/Kirkland) at Google. Project: People-centered design; Effective integration of research and design into product development.

Srinivasan, Gita (MA 1990)
Freelance literary editor, writer, performer. Recovering from Lyme Disease, which I picked up doing field work in Trinidad!

Elizabeth Gabriel Ramirez obtained her B.A. degree in Anthropology in 1999. She currently works for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which is part of the federal government. In a nutshell, she helps design, manage, and oversee democracy and governance programs in Latin America and Caribbean, and ensures that U.S. taxpayer monies are used strategically and transparently. She accomplishes this by working closely with her colleagues in Washington and overseas, as well as with grantees, host-country counterparts, and technical experts. Ms. Ramirez provides program and staffing support to USAID offices abroad, and currently manages three regional grant agreements; two that focus on human rights and transparent elections, and a third that supports the AmericasBarometer surveys in USAID-presence countries. What Ms. Ramirez most enjoys about working at USAID are the people, congenial work environment and opportunities for travel to Latin America and the Caribbean.

At Stanford, Liz’s Anthropology studies and undergraduate thesis focused on indigenous groups in Latin America. In her current job, this training has helped her understand cultural differences with host country counterparts, identify local priority needs and effectively communicate these issues to her USAID colleagues and superiors.


Blom, Dominique (BA 1993) Deputy Assistant Secretary HUD. Current project: redevelopment of public housing in New Orleans post Hurricane Katrina.


Onozawa, Nitaya (MA 1993) Associate Professor, Tsukuba Gakuin Univ., Ibaraki, Japan. Current project: Southeast Asian Community in Australia.

Reed, Mark (AB 1993) Principal, Contact Fund LLC. Current project: affordable housing development, community economic development.

Albright, Maria V. A. [Vicki Anguiano] (BA 1994) I have an 18-month-old daughter whose sweet, gentle nature makes parenthood an absolute delight! Besides being the benevolent dictator of the Albright household, I also work from home for ETS.

Amirfar, Sam (BA 1994) City Medical Specialist at New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Identifying viruses seen in patients in the Bellevue Hospital ER. Also, bringing electronic health records to physicians in NYC’s 5 boroughs primarily in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods.

Koff, Clea (BA 1994) Director, Missing Persons Identification Resource Center (MPID). Current project: developing a secure online network that allows coroners and medical examiners to search MPID’s forensic profiles of missing persons. Writing a mystery novel.

Morrell, Heather (BA 1994) Current position: Mom. I’m enjoying being at home with my son, Dana (9), and daughter, Shanti (6). My daughter has a rare collagen disorder, so I am learning about the disability community, health care/ insurance challenges, as well as her specific condition and how to tend to her needs. We live in Eugene, OR and love it!

Lugo, Alejandro (PhD 1995) Associate Head and Director of Graduate Studies in Anthropology; Associate Professor Anthropology; U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Current projects include Fragmented Lives, Assembled Parts: Culture, Capitalism, and Conquest at the U.S.-Mexico Border (University of Texas Press, August 2008) and Photo Essay: Cruces, currently exhibited at Kranne Museum of Art.


Herman, Amy (BA 1996) Marriage and Family Therapist Intern, IMF 51932. I’m working as a therapist in private practice and am open to referrals. I work with children, teenagers, and adults.


Martinez Mathus, Maria (AB 1996) Career Law Clerk at the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Phoenix, AZ. Being a first-time mommy to son, Cristian, born 12/2007.


Moore, Rhonda (BA 1997) Health Scientist, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. Current publications: Cancer,

Nájera, Jennifer (AB 1997)
Assistant Professor, Department of Ethnic Studies, University of California Riverside. Current interest: cultural anthropology, immigration, Mexico, women.

Borrego, Gilbert (BA 1998, MA 2000)

Williams Thomas, Gwendolyn [Gwendolyn Williams] (BA 1998)

De Masi, Marco Aurelio Nadal (PhD 1999)
Director of the Laboratory of Cultural Anthropology and Archaeology of Unisul Business School. Cultural Resources Management Projects.

Menon, Anu (BA 1999)
Employed with the City and County of San Francisco, Department on the Status of Women.

Pollman, Elizabeth (AB 1999)
I am currently doing a clerkship with a federal appellate judge (Ninth Circuit) in Pasadena.

Pollock, Mica (MA 1999)
Associate Professor, Harvard Graduate School of Education. I have two new books coming out this summer/fall: both explore everyday struggles over issues of racial inequality in American schools. “Because of Race: How Americans Debate Harm and Opportunity in Our Schools” (Princeton U. Press 2008) is an ethnographic analysis of arguments over the everyday treatment of students of color in schools today; I witnessed these arguments while working in the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education in 1999-2001. The other book, “Everyday Antiracism: Getting Real about Race in School” (The New Press, 2008), is a collaborative attempt (edited from 65 scholars’ original pieces) to turn teachers’ attention to the opportunity consequences of their everyday acts. Many anthropologists contributed!

Ramirez, Renya (MA 1999)
Associate Professor of American Studies, UC Santa Cruz. Publication: Native Hubs: Culture, Community, and Belonging in Silicon Valley and Beyond (Duke UP, 2007). Interests: Urban Native Americans, diaspora, transnationalism, gender and cultural citizenship, Native feminisms.

Abramson, Leslie [Fez] (BA 2000)
Master student at the UCSB Donald Bren School of Environmental Science and Management. I am working with the NOAA Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary to reduce the risk of ship strikes to blue whales in Santa Barbara Channel. Current interest: Theories of inequality.

Gewurz Ramirez, Elizabeth [Elizabeth Gewurz] (AB 1999)
Democracy and Human Rights Team, USAID Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean. Broad interest in democracy, governance, and development in Latin America.

Huang, Brian (BA 1999)
Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine, University of California, San Diego.

Shafer, Daniel M. (MA 1999)
Attorney.

Levin, Naomi (BA 2000)
Will defend my Ph.D. in Geology at the University of Utah on April 21. Starting a postdoc at Caltech in the Fall. Current project: Isotope Records of Plio-Pleistocene Climate and Environments in East Africa.

Roberts, Megan (BA 2000, MA Education ’01)

Sharma, Saarika (AB & MA 2000)
New York University, Infectious Disease Fellow.

Sanford, Victoria (PhD 2000)
Associate Professor, Dept. Anthropology, Lehman College & The Graduate Center, City University of New York; Chair, Committee for Human Rights, American Anthropological Association; Affiliated Scholar, Rutgers University Center for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights; Research Associate, Columbia University’s Center for International Conflict Resolution. Book in press: La Masacre de Panzos - Etnicidad, Tierra y Violencia (F&G Editores, Guatemala). Work in Progress: Morality & Survival: Child Soldiers in Guatemala & Colombia. My latest research is on feminicide and social cleansing in Guatemala.

Ballinger, Robin (PhD 2001)
Chair of Urban Studies, School of Interdisciplinary Studies, San Francisco Art Institute.

Bradbury, Zoe Ida (BA 2001)
Farmer, freelance writer, Food & Society Policy Fellow. Starting my own farm using a team of draft horses; regular contributor to Edible Portland; writing for multiple publications about new farmer issues and sustainable food systems as a Food & Society Policy Fellow.

Shafer, Daniel M. (MA 1999)
Attorney.

Levin, Naomi (BA 2000)
Will defend my Ph.D. in Geology at the University of Utah on April 21. Starting a postdoc at Caltech in the Fall. Current project: Isotope Records of Plio-Pleistocene Climate and Environments in East Africa.

Roberts, Megan (BA 2000, MA Education ’01)

Sharma, Saarika (AB & MA 2000)
New York University, Infectious Disease Fellow.

Sanford, Victoria (PhD 2000)
Associate Professor, Dept. Anthropology, Lehman College & The Graduate Center, City University of New York; Chair, Committee for Human Rights, American Anthropological Association; Affiliated Scholar, Rutgers University Center for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights; Research Associate, Columbia University’s Center for International Conflict Resolution. Book in press: La Masacre de Panzos - Etnicidad, Tierra y Violencia (F&G Editores, Guatemala). Work in Progress: Morality & Survival: Child Soldiers in Guatemala & Colombia. My latest research is on feminicide and social cleansing in Guatemala.
Vaughn, Bobby (PhD 2001)
Associate Professor, Notre Dame de Namur University; Director, Office of Mission and Diversity. Current publications include: “Unfinished Migrations: From the Mexican South to the American South – Impressions on Afro-Mexican Migration to North Carolina” in Beyond Slavery: The Multilayered Legacy of Africans in Latin America and the Caribbean (Rowan & Littlefield Publishers, 2007).

Blanchard, Becky (BA 2002)
PhD student in anthropology at the University of Florida (I have to say thanks to all my Stanford professors, especially Nickie Irvine, Paulla Ebron, and Bill Durham. I’m so thankful that my undergrad program has proven to be great preparation for graduate work!) I just earned my MA in anthropology from UF. In fall 2008, I will start my dissertation research on perceptions of risk related to environmental change among fishermen, scientists, policymakers, and managers in Florida and Oregon. I plan to focus on fishers’ narratives of environmental change and how they may be used to engage the state and its policies on fisheries and water management.

Brim, Susan (BA 2002, MA 2003)

Luo, Liqun (MA 2002)
Lecturer (or assistant professor – the Chinese educational regime differs from that of the USA). Current project: social welfare and social policy, historical sociology, social theory.

Niehaus, Alisha (BA 2002)
Editor, Penguin Young Readers Group.

Besserer, Federico (PhD 2003)

Dasverma, Barnali (BA 2003)
Senior Consultant at CGI Spend Management Solutions. As a public sector consultant with CGI Spend Management (formerly Silver Oak Solutions), I work with state government clients to help them improve their procurement practices, negotiating better pricing and stronger contracts. Recently, I have been involved with the procurement of a state-subsidized health plan to cover low-income uninsured adults in a Midwestern state.

Erb, Ronald Ezra (MA 2003)
Registered Nurse, Operating Room, Neurosurgery.

Meldrum, Becky (MA 2003)
Acrobat for the Cirque du Soleil show, KA at the MGM in Las Vegas, NV.

Murphy, McKenze (BA 2003)
Marketing Coordinator for USA Track & Field. Managing sponsor relationships with Visa, Nike, AT&T, Tyson Foods, The Hershey’s Company, and others for the sport of Track & Field.

Pollet, Sarah (BA 2003)
Director of Operations for a medical device start company. Interests: Public Health Informatics, Bioethics, The emerging world of design theory.

Probst, Nicole [Nikki] (BA 2003, MA 2004)
Graduate student at The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (at Tufts University) with a focus on international environment and resource policy and human security. After spending 3 years working as the Native American recruiter at Stanford, I went back to school. I’m currently a Pickering Fellow with the US State Department. This summer, I will be working at the State Dept in DC in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. After graduating from Fletcher, I will start work as a Foreign Service Officer.

Richter, Regina (BA 2003)

White, Rachel (MA 2003)

Figueroa, Nadiya (BA 2004)

Fox Tree, Erich (PhD 2004)
Instructor, Department of Anthropology, Wellesley College. Interest: Indigenous activism; Mesoamerica; Linguistic anthropology.

Macias, Marisa (BA 2004)
MA Student, Human Skeletal Biology, NYU Anthropology Department. Interests: Neandertals, Postcranial Activity, Human Evolution, Anatomy.

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WEB http://anthropology.stanford.edu
Medrano, Kevin A. (BA 2004)
Candidate for J.D., New York University School of Law, May 2009. I will be an Executive Articles Editor for the Annual Survey of American Law in the 2008-09 academic year. I am currently working on a paper for my Culture and the Law course.

Nelson, Julia (BA 2004, MA 2005)

Parker, Kelly (BA 2004)
Executive Director of Operations at Westgate Capital, LLC. Young Alumni Event Coordinator & Member of Board - Stanford Alumni Club of Southern Nevada; Volunteer, Tutor, Mentor & College Counselor - Boys Hope Girls Hope of Nevada; Member - Las Vegas Master Singers; Volunteer - Best Friends Animal Society.

Wilson, Veronica C. (BA 2004)
Graduate of Meharry Medical College with honors (May 2008) and first year general surgical resident at Baylor University Medical Center, Dallas, Texas. Third year selection to Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Society. Authored peer review article for “Journal of the Student National Medical Association”, Volume 13, Number 3, Winter 2007, International Health issue. Served as National Coordinator of Minority Recruitment for American Medical Student Association.

Ben-Youssef, Leila (MA 2005)
Current position: Tunisian National Pole Vaulter; Prospective Medical Student Class of 2012.

Garcia, Elba (BA 2005)
Program Manager, Civitas International Programs, Center for Civic Education. Current project: Managing civic education programs in Asia. Current interests: Education for democracy, international development, public policy, education, and urban development.

Hall, Abby (BA/MA 2005)
Smart Growth Fellow, US Environmental Protection Agency. Researching and developing local policy mechanisms for using green infrastructure to achieve multiple social and environmental benefits, including stormwater management, aesthetic amenities, improved pedestrian environment, reduced urban heat island effects, etc.

McMillian, Danielle (BA 2005)
J.D. Candidate, Class of 2010, UC Berkeley School of Law.

Snowden, Jonathan (BA 2005)
PhD student, UC Berkeley School of Public Health, Epidemiology Division. Working with San Francisco Dept of Public Health on HIV/AIDS-related research.

Wilson, Jeremy (BA 2005)
Management Consulting Industry: Human Capital & Executive Compensation Group. Currently applying to graduate school.

Chiou, Howard (M.Sc 2006)
MD-PhD student at Emory University.

Dziebel, German (PhD 2006)

Gillum, Katie (BA 2006)
Freelance media educator with youth, early school leavers and adult learners. Documentary and Advocacy Filmmaker. Urban youths’ use of space, reproductive health and rights.

Joo, Rachael Miyung (PhD 2006)

Kiyosaki, Krista (BA 2006)

Lau, Jen (BA 2006)
Program Associate, Program in Quality Improvement and Efficiency, The Commonwealth Fund. Also pursing a Master’s in Public Administration (MPA) in Health Policy and Management at NYU’s Wagner School of Public Service. Recent publication: Bending the Curve: Options for Achieving Savings and Improving Value in U.S. Health Spending, The Commonwealth Fund, December 2007.

Vargas Caro, Kory (BA 2006)
Associate Director for the Senate Democratic Steering and Outreach Committee.

Yang, Albert (BA 2006)
Student, Harvard Law School, Class of 2011

Ahlgren, Ingrid (M.Sc 2007)
Project Supervisor, Marshall Islands Music Preservation Project, Marshall Islands Music & Arts Society. Current project: Recording old Marshallese music (al in eto) in the outer islands of the Marshalls, and conducting interviews about the music. I am also creating a digital library to archive all Marshallese chants, music and stories. On the side I volunteer at the local Alele Museum, creating an inventory of their archive and artifacts.

Chertow, Jennifer (PhD 2007)
“Embodying the Nation: Childbirth in Contemporary Tibet”, Tibetan Modernities: Notes From the Field on Cultural and...

**Hanlon, MaryKate (BA 2007, MA Latin American Studies 2007)** Communications Director, Avoided Deforestation Partners.

**Mefford, Caitlin (BA 2007)**
Research Interviewer with the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Project: Working on the Community Youth Development Study and Project for our Children.

**Orlowski, Jeffrey (BA 2007)**
Anthropological Sciences: Film/Photography.

**Rodriguez, Maria Esther (BA 2007)**
Housing Coordinator, University of Texas Pan-American.

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**2007-2008 Student Achievements**

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

Madeline Douglas
"Representing the Tribe as Self and Other: An Examination of Collaborative Strategies in Native American Museums"

Chenxing Han
"Hype or Hope? - Mobile/Cellular Technologies as Tools for Equalizing Access to HIV/AIDS Treatment and Information in South Africa: A Study of Capetonian NGOs and the Local Communities They Serve"

**Pritzker Summer Scholar**

Rachel King
"Do Çatalhöyük’s Tools Work? Examining Obsidian Tool Use and Utility in the Neolithic Landscape"

**Beagle II Award**

Phillip Bulterys
"Confronting the HIV/AIDS Pandemic, Third-World Health Resource Disparities, and Public Health Strategies in Cameroon, Zambia, Rwanda, and China"

**Walter, Scott (BA, M.Sc. 2007)**
University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, pursuing M.D., Class of 2011. Current project: derivation of sperm from female murine stem cells, creation of gynogenetic embryos, and exploration of their developmental potential.

**Wise, Akilah Michelle (BA 2007)**
MSPH student at the School of Public Health, UCLA. Graduate Student Researcher with Students for Nutrition and Exercise (SNAX) a project of the UCLA/RAND’s Center for Adolescent Health Promotion. Working on water intervention for middle schools in Carson to promote the benefits of drinking water.

Emily Gorbaty
"EmPOWERing the Himalaya: Effectiveness of Community Participation in Micro-Hydropower Projects in Bhutan"

Nimi Mastey
"Forever Burning: the Hindu Widow in Vrindavan, India"

**Michelle Zimbalist Rosaldo Thesis Prize in Feminist Studies**

Sanah Parvez
"Thinly Veiled Illness: Emerging Cultural Constructions of Breast Cancer in Islamabad, Pakistan"

**Tambopata Summer Research Scholars**

John Bartz
Joe Burg
Tad Thomas Henry
Daniel Karp
Claire Menke

**CONTInued ON PG 35...**
2008 Undergraduate Awards

*Anthropology Award for Outstanding Performance in Theory in Archaeology*
Rachel King

*Anthropology Award for Outstanding Performance in Theory in Ecological, Environmental, and Evolutionary Anthropology*
Matt Velasco

*Nancy Ogden Ortiz Memorial Prize for Outstanding Performance in Theory in SocioCultural Anthropology*
Sarah Ruben

*The Joseph H. Greenberg Prize for Undergraduate Academic Excellence*
Sam Dubal
Carolyn Mansfield

*The Anthropology Prize for Excellence in Undergraduate Research*
Sanah Parvez
Stefanie Talley

*The James Lowell Gibbs, Jr. Award for Outstanding Service to the Department of Anthropology*
Molly Cunningham

*Firestone and Golden Medal for Excellence in Research*
Sam Dubal

*Robert Bayard Textor Award for Outstanding Creativity in Anthropology*
Kathryn Ludwig

2008 Graduate Awards

*The Anthropology Prize for Academic Performance by a Master's Student*
Cora Garcia
Megan Kane

*The Anthropology Annual Review Prize for Service to the Department*
Jason Lewis
Bryn Williams

*The Anthropology Award for Outstanding Graduate Research and Publication*
Brian Coddin

*The Bernard J. Siegel Award for Outstanding Achievement in Written Expression by a Ph.D. Student in Anthropology*
Mukta Sharangpani

*Robert Bayard Textor Award for Outstanding Creativity in Anthropology*
Shu-Juo Chen
Ann Horsburgh

**Phi Beta Kappa**

Molly Cunningham
DeAnna Lee Dalton
Sam Bharat Dubal
Kathryn Anne Ludwig
Megan Suzanne Kane
Seth Evan Shamban